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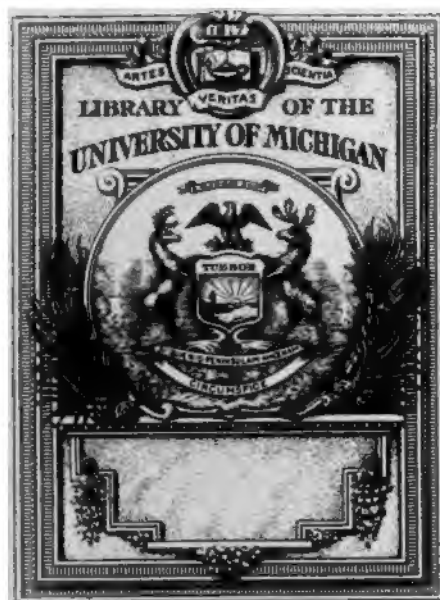
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A GAZETTEER
OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCE OF CEYLON

*From the
British
Museum*

(EXCLUDING WALAPANE).

BY
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL LAWRIE,

*District Judge of Kandy from 1873 till 1892,
Senior Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.*

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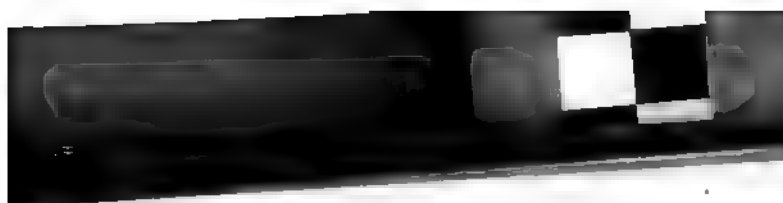
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GAZETTEER

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCE OF CEYLON.



PREFACE.

THIS is not a Government publication ; it is my own book. It was begun to assist me in work in Court in Kandy. The materials were slowly gathered during my eighteen years of office there.

Like the Chronicler in "News from the New World," "I have found it a far harder thing to correct my book than to collect it."

I acknowledge the great assistance given to me by T. B. PARANABELLA and by Mr. R. J. PERERA, who were for many years trusted clerks and friends of mine in Kandy. No one else is responsible for the GAZETTEER, though I have received help from many friends in the Civil Service.

I confess to innumerable errors. Those who use the book will, I hope, pardon these errors on finding much that is accurate and interesting.

The remaining volumes are nearly ready and will be published with an Index and a Glossary.

The numerals are of the records of actions in the Kandy District Court. This index to the older cases may be of use to the District Judge and to the Bar in Kandy.

I have not included Walapane, which was added to the jurisdiction shortly before I left Kandy ; it had previously been part of the Badulla District.

A. C. LAWRIE.

December 19, 1896



A GAZETTEER

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCE OF CEYLON.

ADAM'S PEAK.—The most conspicuous mountain in Ceylon, 7,352·8 ft. high. It is situated in 6° 48' 49" N. and 80° 29' 58" E., on the boundary of the Central Province and Sabaragamuwa, 10 miles north-east of Ratnapura.

Knox (1659–1679) says :—

On the south side of Condo Uda is a hill, supposed to be the highest in this Island, called in the Chingulay language Hamatell, but by the Portuguese and the European nations Adam's Peak. It is in shape like a sugar loaf, and on the top a flat stone with the print of a foot like a man's on it, but far bigger, being about two feet long. The people of this land count it meritorious to go and worship this impression : and generally about their new year, which is in March, they—men, women, and children—go up this vast and high mountain to worship.....Out of this mountain arise many fine rivers, which run through the land, some to the westward, some to the southward, and the main river, Maveliganga, to the northward. (*Knox, Hist. Rel., p. 5.*)

Ho (Buddoo) departed from this earth from the top of the highest mountain on the Island, called Pico Adam, where there is an impression like a foot, which they say is his. (*Ib., p. 144.*)

(Buddha's) great festival is in the month of March at their new year's tide. The places where he is commemorated are two—not temples, but the one a mountain, and the other a tree.....the mountain where is the print of the Buddoo's foot, which he left on the top of that mountain in a rock, from whence he ascended to heaven : unto this footstep they give worship, light up lamps, and offer sacrifices, laying them upon it as upon an altar. The benefit of the sacrifices that are offered here do belong unto the Moor's pilgrims, who come over from the other coast to beg, this having been given them heretofore by a former king : so that at this season there are great numbers of them always waiting there to receive their accustomed fees. (*Ib., p. 161.*)

Dr. Davy writing in 1818 says (*p. 343*) :—

The summit is small. According to the measurement made by Lieut. Malcolm (the first European who ascended the Peak), its area is 74 × 24 ft. It is surrounded by a stone wall 5 ft. high, built in some places on the brink of the precipice. The apex of the mountain is a rock, which stands in the middle of the enclosure about 6 or 8 ft. above the level ground. On its top is the object of worship of the natives—the Sree Pada, the sacred impression, as they imagine, of the foot of Buddho, which he stamped on his first visit to the Island. It is a superficial hollow, 5 ft. 3½ in. long, and between 2 ft. 7 in. and 2 ft. 5 in. wide. It is ornamented with a margin of brass studded with a few gems of little value ; it is covered with a roof, which is fastened to the rock by four iron chains and supported by four pillars, and it is surrounded by a low wall. The roof was lined with coloured cloths.

"The summit of Adam's Peak embraces a flat oblong area of 200 square yards. Of this space, a large portion is occupied by a mass of rock, upon which a gigantic impression of the human footstep is stamped. The impression is slightly, but indelibly, indented on the smooth surface of the rock, and measures nearly 5½ ft. in length by 30 in. in average breadth. Believers and sceptics are indifferently permitted to ascend this rock and examine the footprint, but the *rufcr* into a small temple, which is erected upon and adorns this sacred spot, is reserved for the devout disciples of Buddha." (*Hambles in Ceylon by Lieut. de Batta, 1841, pp. 225, 226.*)

In Sinhalese, the mountain is called Sri Pada (sacred footprint), or Samanta Sri Pada, or Samanta Kuta Paruwatoya, the latter names relating to Naman, the old tutelary deity of Mahuragamuwa. The *Mahavamsa*, narrating the events of Buddha's first visit to Ceylon, says :—

The chief of the devas, Naman, of the Samantakuta mountain, having acquired the sanctification of "sotapatti," supplicated of the deity worthy of offerings, for something worthy of worship. The vanquisher, out of compassion to living beings, passing his hand over his head, bestowed on him a handful of his pure blue locks from the growing hair of his head. (*Mahavamsa, p. 5.*)

The Buddhist tradition is that Buddha on his last visit to Ceylon, after propounding the doctrines at Kelaniya, "rising aloft into the air displayed the impression of his foot on the mountain Samantakuta (by imprinting it there). "On the side of that mountain he, with his disciples, having enjoyed the rest "of noon-day, departed for Dighavapi." (*Mahavamsa, p. 7.*)

In Oriental tradition Alexander the Great is said to have visited Ceylon in company with the philosopher Bolinus. A Persian poem describes his voyage and his devotion to the footmark of Adam, for reaching which he and Bolinus caused steps to be hewn in the rock and the ascent secured by rivets and chains. (*Kurra's Translation, I., p. 605.*)

It is recorded of King Vijaya Bahu I. (1063-1120 A.D.) that he said, "Let no man endure hardship who goeth along the difficult pathway to make obeisance at the footprint of the Chief of Nagas on the Samantakuta rock." He caused the village Gilimalaya, that abounded in rice fields, and other land to be granted, wherewith to supply them with food. And on the Kedalgama and the Huva pathway he built resting-places, and gave lands unto them each by each, and caused it to be inscribed on a stone pillar, saying "Let no lord of the land that cometh hereafter take them away." (*Mahavamsa, p. 111.*)

Parakkama Bahu I., the Great (1161-1197 A.D.) :—"Afterwards this eminent king with his four-fold army proceeded to Samantakuta, the great-jewel of mountains, and there worshipped the footprint of him who is the God of Gods.And, being moved thereto by faith, he gave unto that famous shrine a district that extended about ten leagues around that noble hill, and contained many gems, and was full of people, both men and women. And afterwards he again offered thereunto jewels and ornaments." (p. 233.)

Rajanna, the great minister of King Parakkama Bahu, "caused a stately image to be made of the god Samana.And then, as he was desirous of goingto Samantakuta, he proceeded and went to the village Bodhitata, from which place he began the work of building bridges. And nigh unto the mouth of the Kinjyuta river he built a bridge of about 35 cubits in length, and another of 30 cubits in length across the same river. Likewise also at Ujjayagama he built one of 36 cubits in length, and at Amalgama a great bridge of 34 cubits in length.He caused the great forest to be hewn down and a public path made : and then he went to Samantakuta and worshipped the footprint there, and set up an image of the god on the ground within the courtyard of the shrine, and built an open hall over the sacred foot. He also caused a wall to be built around it, and as he was a man of great forethought he fastened the open hall with great chains to posts of iron, and so made it firm. Then again he honoured the sacred foot with a feast of lamps and the like, which continued for three days. And he bore a lamp of perfumed oil even on his own head, and, on behalf of his master the great king, walked round the sacred foot, bowing thereunto frequently as he did so, and kept the lamp burning so that it went out for the whole night. And all these things, in due order from the beginning, did he cause to be inscribed on a stone pillar of great height which he set up there, with joy, as if he were raising a pillar of glory to Parakkama

Bahu, the great king of kings. And afterwards, when his purpose had been fulfilled, he informed all these things to the king by the mouth of a messenger" (p. 294).

Vijaha Bahu, nephew of Parakkama Bahu the Great, 1197 :—"The prince went to Samantakuta, and after he had worshipped the footprint of the Sage he came to Ganga Siripura" (p. 304).

In 1347 Ibn Batuta, a Moor, was carried by the south-west monsoon to Ceylon. He was permitted to land at Battala (Putlam) under the protection of a Tamil king. He made the pilgrimage to the summit of Adam's Peak accompanied by four jyogees, who visited the footmark every year, "four Brahmans, and ten of the king's companions, with fifteen attendants, carrying provisions". In the ascent from Gampola to Adam's Peak he speaks of the monkeys with beards like men and of the fierce leech which lurks on the trees and damp grass. He describes the trees with leaves that never fall and the red roses of the rhododendrons.

At the foot of the last pinnacle, which crowns the summit of the Peak, he found a minaret named after Alexander the Great : steps hewn out of the rock, and iron pins, to which chains are appended, to assist the pilgrims in their ascent ; a well filled with fish ; and last of all, on the loftiest point of the mountain, the sacred footprint of the First Man, into the hollow of which the pilgrims drop their offerings of gems and gold. (*Emerson Tennent, I., p. 604.*)

King Vira Vikkama (1512 A.D.) :—"And the ruler of men went to Samanakuta in one day and worshipped the sacred shrine there, after he had poured one hundred pots of oil into the lamp, the circumference whereof was fifteen cubits and the height five cubits. And as he had set his heart on the noble road that leadeth to deliverance, he repaired the difficult highway to the Peak ; and for the comfort of the pilgrims that passed and repassed it, he caused steps to be built thereon of seven hundred and eighty stones" (*Mahanansa, p. 324.*)

King Raja Sinha (1581-1592) "became a worshipper of Siva. And he placed the ascetics of sin and heresy at Samanakuta, so that they might take up the profits arising therefrom" (pp. 325, 326).

King Vimala Dhamma Suriya (1687-1707) :—"As he believed that a pilgrimage on foot was an act of great merit, he walked to the shrine at Samanakuta, and remained there for seven days, holding a feast of offerings of jewels, pearls, and the like precious things, and also of articles of gold and silver, and of divers cloths and the like things. And he made an end of this great feast by covering with a large silver umbrella the footprint which the great Sage had left on the top of the mountain Samanakuta" (p. 334).

King Narendra Sinha (1707-39) :—"The chief of men, moved thereto by faith, went also on two occasions to Samanakuta, and after he had made offerings there acquired merit" (p. 335).

King Vijaha Sinha (1731-1747) :—"The lord of the land caused all kinds of feasts, such as the feast of lamps and the like, to be held at the noble footprint of the Supreme Buddha on Samanakuta" (p. 342).

King Kirti Sri (1747-1778) :—"Now that wicked king who had become famous as Rajasinha of the city of Sitawaka, and who had committed the crime of killing his father, and who had destroyed the religion of the Conqueror by reason of his ignorance of what was right, appointed heretics, whose false teaching he had embraced, to take the revenues of the shrine of the sacred footprint of Buddha at Samanakuta. And from that time forth did those heretics destroy everything that was there. And when the great king who revered the Supreme Buddha had heard thereof, he felt the injustice that was done, and commanded the heretics saying, 'Henceforth ye shall not do so ;' and after he had appointed the sons of Buddha to maintain in a proper manner the many ceremonies that were needful to be performed there, he dedicated to the shrine of the sacred footprint the large and flourishing and populous village called Kuttapittiya. And so that he might defend it from rain and sun he built over it an open hall with a ceiling surmounted by an umbrella, and fixed it to the ground with iron chains. And he ordained a course of religious offerings to be made thereto, and heaped up much merit.....(p. 307).

SANNAS (1751 A.D.).—Our divine Lord, Kirti Sri Raja Sinha, who is the centre jewel in the pearl string of hundreds of kings of the Suriya caste beginning with Wijaya, who destroys his enemies as the sun dispels darkness, whose

fame has reached the uttermost parts of the world, sovereign of the Lankha, who is the chief repository of the three-fold relics of Buddha, viz., relics of articles used, relics of the body, and relics of images, and who wears on her brow the diadem of sapphires, Samantakuta rock, which is adorned with forests of sweet-smelling trees and many a fall-blown jasmine, with rivers, streams, and rivulets of pellucid water, and with cold drizzling rain, and on whose summit our true, all-wise, and omniscient king, the teacher of the three worlds, the bringer of delicious advent, the giver of Nirvana, the delight of the good, the possessor of the 32 great marks and of the 80 lesser marks of distinctive beauty, he whose halo covered a distance of one fathom, and who, by performing the 32 probationary courses, beginning with almsgiving, and by vanquishing Mara and his host, attained omniscience; coming through the air resplendent with a circle of Buddha rays, in the eighth year of his Bodhihood, imprinted his holy foot adorned with 108 auspicious chakras and other marks.

The King having been inspired by a great desire for the propagation of the religion of Buddha, repaired the temples of Ceylon which were in ruins; caused to be constructed new temples, dagobas, and image houses of vast magnitude; ordered that perpetual offerings be made at the holy shrines of Mahiyangana and Anuradhapura; made offerings of gold, silver, pearls, gems, &c.; granted much wealth in animate and inanimate things, such as gold, silver, pearls, gems, clothes, jewels, men-slaves, and women-slaves. He regularly worships the holy luminous tooth-relic, which had been like a golden bee in the ruby-hard and fragrant lotus-like mouth of the omniscient being, whose sacred feet were perpetually wet with the water emanating from the gums in the diadems of gods, deva-gods, and kings. He serves for the good of the religion, and lives in the beautiful and all-prosperous city of Senkadagala Perwariyapaya after the manner of the king of gods who descended to the atmosphere, and having been informed that from the time of King Raja Mahala of Mahawaka (who embraced the religion of the Audd, who had ashes all over their bodies, thus foreshadowing that they would be reduced to ashes by the fire of the most horrible hell), no worship was carried on at the Samantakuta rock, on which has been left the holy footprint of Buddha, the lion that destroyed the foreheads of the elephant heretics. In order that worship may be carried on at this place up to the end of the Rassea without any hindrance from future kings, and in order to supply the necessities for those who conduct the service, and hoping thereby to attain the happiness of heaven and Nirvana, the grant is made of 165 amunams of sowing extent in the village Kuttapitiya, in Nawalana korale of the Maharagamawa Province, and all that village, including the gardens, trees, dry land, and mud land therein.

In the year of Prajapati, on Wednesday, the fifteenth lunar day of the month of Nihini, in the year of Buddha 2291. The services in this place are entrusted to the pupillary successors of the great and virtuous Weliwita Ratanakara Swami, of the Upo Maharama.

There is a small vihare on the summit. A Buddhist priest appointed by the Maha Nayaka resides there from November till May. The Maha Nayaka of Adam's Peak is elected by the Malwatta priests.

After Weliwita Maha Nayaka were Kamburupitiya Maha Nayaka, Gamulle Maha Nayaka, Uda Melankara Maha Nayaka, Induruwa Melankara Maha Nayaka, Gallewama Maha Nayaka, who was deposed.

The plaintiff in District Court, Ratnapura, 9353, was elected high priest by the Malwatta priests of the district in 1859, and the election was recognized by the Governor, April 4, 1860.

On June 10, 1866, the Malwatta priests of the district removed the plaintiff from his incumbency on account of misconduct and incapacity, and they elected the defendant as high priest in his stead.

On June 8, 1867, the Governor recognized the election of the defendant as Maha Nayaka.

The defendant got possession of the endowment, and the plaintiff brought an action, which was dismissed, the District Court and Supreme Court holding that the plaintiff had been justly deprived of the high priesthood by a convocation of the brotherhood Malwatta priests of the District of Mahragam, and that the Crown had also the power to deprive him, and that the Crown concurred with and adopted the act of deprivation. The Supreme Court held that his tenure of the high priesthood was "conditional on his applying the greater portion of the revenues of his office, as is consonant with ancient usage,

on the repairs and keeping in order the vihares and those pansalas and the resthouses dependent upon and connected with the Peak.....It is perfectly clear that the plaintiff, when he became high priest, grossly and systematically neglected to perform the trusts attached to his office. The annual value of the offerings made by pilgrims appears to be about £200. (*Vander. Rep. 1871, p. 215.*)

The present high priest is a man of learning, virtue, and influence.

(1877, April 5).—We marched when the moon was supposed to have risen somewhere about midnight. It was a strange scene: the glare of the torches falling on the bright dresses of the native pilgrims as they climbed slowly up the pathway, which winds through jungle so thick as to meet close overhead. The effect produced in the uncertain light is that of a steep staircase tunnelled through a dense thicket of branches and leaves, as it might be the "Hill of Difficulty" in "Pilgrim's Progress." We all felt more or less like "pilgrims of the night," and certainly the conditions of the ascent were altogether novel and striking. On the extreme summit of the Peak is a large mass of granitic rock, ascended by iron ladders; and on the surface of this rock, sheltered by a small temple, is the famous footprint, a shallow excavation several feet long and a few inches deep, made in very rude imitation of the human foot without toes. This footprint is sacred in the eyes of all the religious sects of the country: the Buddhists claim it for Buddha, the Hindus for Siva, the Mussulmans for Adam, and the Christians for St. Thomas. Their respective claims may be equally good, but the Buddhists have got possession, and a yellow-robed Sinhalese priest, with his assistants, presides over the holy place. The pilgrims are principally Sinhalese, with a sprinkling of women among them, and go through their devotions with a cheerful but apparently genuine piety, which doubtless causes them to descend the Peak with a sense of duty accomplished and merit achieved. (*Life of Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., M.P., pp. 268-270.*)

The latest published account of the ascent of the Peak is that by Sir Vivian Majendie, on January 1, 1896, from which I venture to make these extracts:—

"In the height of the pilgrim season (which begins about January) the scene is most extraordinary—men, women, old and young, some almost decrepit, some who actually die on the way..... and many who have to be pulled or carried up—people from all over India, from China, from Japan, from Burmah, from Siam, from Ceylon, from Africa—from all the seats of the three great religions—priests and laymen, princes and paupers—may be seen striving, toiling, perspiring upwards—either from Maskeliya and Oosamalle on the south-east (which was the direction I ascended from) or by the much more arduous, and therefore more meritorious, ascent from Ratnapura on the south-west. And on the way—particularly at Oosamalle—the Buddhist pilgrims suspend long threads of cotton from the trees, for here, tradition has it, Buddha stopped to repair a rent in his robe.....Then, presently, the pilgrims reach—as the ascent becomes steeper and more difficult—the curious, ancient chains which have been affixed there for centuries to assist those who would ascend. It is even alleged that these chains were affixed by Alexander the Great, who journeyed to Ceylon in 330 B.C. Anyhow, we know they are extremely ancient, if not quite so old as this, for Marco Polo mentioned them in the thirteenth century.....The pilgrims call these chains 'The Chain of the Creed,' and on each link they wearily utter some word or expression of devotion.

"Then at the top, covering the footprint, is a little temple or 'viharo,' and a priest or two live up here in a small and very dirty hut; and the pilgrims perform their devotions, and take their well-earned rest; and about the shrine they suspend their touchingly simple little votive offerings—pieces of calico, strings of cotton, flowers, and little worthless ornaments, a few of which the priests allowed me to take away.....There is a bell here, and it is usual to toll once or twice, or as often as you have made the ascent.

"The mountain presents another interest, and that is the opportunity which it affords of witnessing the most glorious sunrise that it is possible to conceive, illuminating an enormous tract of country—a radius of some eighty miles, and stretching away in one direction out to sea, and with this sunrise the wonderful and celebrated 'Shadow of the Peak.' This is a shadow—due to the rising sun—of the Peak itself, and which lies stretched over the misty land and sea for a great distance. And as the sun rises the shadow seems itself to rise up as it were and approach, and at last it suddenly topples over towards the spectator like a ladder that has been reared beyond the vertical.



"Various explanations of this phenomenon have been offered. The most reasonable is one put forward by the Honorable Ralph Abercromby, F.R.S., which appeared in the *Philosophical Magazine* for January, 1887. He says: 'The apparent up-standing of the shadow is simply the effects of passing mists, which catches the darkness of the peak at a higher level than the earth; and when the condensed vapour moves on the shadow falls to its natural plane on the ground.' And in reference to this peculiarity of Adam's Peak, as compared with other mountains, he says: 'There are not many mountains that are over 7,000 ft.' (Adam's Peak is 7,352 ft.) 'and that rise in an isolated, well-defined pyramid. Still fewer can there be where a steady wind (the north-east monsoon) blows up a valley for months together, so as to carry the rising morning mist to a suitable height and distance on the western side to catch the shadow of the peak at sunrise.' It is in fact the rare, perhaps unique combination of a high, isolated pyramid, a prevailing wind, a valley to direct suitable mist-currents at a proper height on the western side of the mountain, that we owe the strange appearance of the shadow rising as the sun rises, and approaching (when it should naturally be receding and falling), and even as it were toppling over on the spectator.

"Well, this was the mountain I set myself to ascend in the early morning of the first day of the present year. We proceeded on the last night of the old year to the Government rest-house at Maskeliya, whence we were to commence the ascent, though there is a long four miles' walk before one actually proceeds to climb.

"Maskeliya is about 4,000 ft. above sea-level, and one thus has before one an ascent—and, as I shall show, a very sheer and difficult ascent—of over 3,000 ft. We arranged to go to bed about 8 P.M., rise at midnight, and then make a start in the first half-hour of the New Year.

"We were helped on our way by a coolie carrying a lantern (and my camera), and three other coolies followed with a complete change of clothes and food and drink. It seemed a very long four miles to the foot of the ascent, and all the longer on account of the rain and mist which fell for the best part of an hour. But at last we got to the end of the road—to where the real ascent commenced. And then we had two hours or more of such climbing as I hope never to have again. No one had fully prepared me for the extremely formidable character of the climb. I did not know that I should have a continuous 3,000 ft. up the bed of a rugged and very narrow mountain torrent (now dry) to ascend—a path broken and uneven to a degree that rendered progress in places almost impossible, and so narrow that the thick wet jungle brushed one on either side and wetted one through and through. There was no break or variety in it; no moment when one got a level pull of even a few yards—but up, up, up—stumbling along—now on hands and knees—now slipping back—now grasping eagerly at a small branch—ever climbing hard, and hot beyond description, and increasingly exhausted. How the coolies carried their loads up this dreadful mountain, I cannot conceive. It was all I could do to carry myself; and there were times when, looking upwards, and still seeing the sharp, uncompromising peak towering over so far above us, I almost despaired.

"At last, 10 minutes after 8 A.M., we are on the summit. We make some hot tea in the dirty hut, and eat what we can, and change every scrap of clothing, for from one cause and another we are soaking, and the wind is piercingly cold up here. But we wait; we toll the bell; we visit the shrine, and appropriate a few native offerings; and the minutes pass—and at last here he comes, in all his splendour, the great, beautiful sun—the first sunrise of the New Year—full of life and light, and of love and hope—up, and brightening and whirling, and casting his rays, and gilding all around; and there stretches the wide country, and above it float the fleecy white clouds; and the sun gets higher, and—yes!—there, on the other side, to the west, is the shadow, and from its summit these strange rays upwards; and the sun shines out more and more, and the mists move, and the shadow rises and falls, approaches and recedes; and we have seen on this New Year's morn of 1896 such a sunrise and shadow as can nowhere else be seen, and such as one might come up Adam's Peak a dozen times without seeing the like.

"And about us are the strange pilgrims of all countries.

"The wind was too piercing to stay up here long, and we began our descent soon after 8; and very knee-shaking work it was—some people considering the descent the worst of the two."

ADHAHANA-MALUWA.—The place in Kandy where the dead bodies of the kings were burned and where their remains were buried.

It is in the town of Kandy, on the west side of Trincomalie street, opposite Trinity College, at the foot of the ascent which leads to Asgiri Vihare, and below and close to the Gedige Vihare.

The tradition is, that the remains of the mother of Wikrama Bahu (1371-78 A.D.) were burned at this place. A large bo-tree marks the spot. There is no record of any of the kings of Ceylon being buried there until King Wimala Dharma (Don Juan), who died in 1604. Valentyn says that his body was "cremated according to the custom of his country in a princely harbour." (*Buultjens' Trans.*, 3 *Orientalist*, p. 13; *Philal.*, p. 96.)

In 1612 Mahistan, son of Don Juan and Donna Catherina, died. Valentyn (3 *Orientalist*, p. 16) records :—

His body was cremated with very great state and royalty, whilst great mourning and lamentation were taking place at the sepulchre. His musicians and pipers went in front, and the corpse was laid on a pyre elevated seven steps high, and in the centre there was a large hole filled with sandal and agel wood, and with many sweet and fragrant spices. The bier was also covered around with the same wood and spices to about a man's height. Beside this they poured into the hole three pots of cinnamon oil and one pot of butter, which thus continued burning for about half an hour. Above the grave was erected a princely canopy in the shape of a tower seven feet high, which was adorned with valuable cloths of gold, under which the highest nobles were present whilst the obsequies were being celebrated. The Prince of Mingone placed a fire brand on the funeral wood in the midst of great lamentation around.

Valentyn next narrates (3 *Orientalist*, p. 16; *Philal.*, p. 104) the death of Donna Catherina on July 20, 1613. She "was cremated on the 21st with great splendour on the same spot where the funeral of her son had been celebrated."

It is said that the bodies of all the succeeding Kings of Kandy were burned here: Senarat in 1634, Raja Sinha in 1687, Wimala Dharma in 1706, Narendra Sinha in 1734, Wijaya Sinha in 1747, Kirti Sri in 1780, and Rjadhi Raja Sinha in 1798.

Dr. Davy (p. 161) gives the following account of the ceremonies at a royal cremation (whence he derived his information he does not say) :—

When it was publicly announced that the king was dead, a tent was fixed before the Hall of Audience, in which, on a piece of iron and a basin of mixed metal, a man stood by the side of a heap of paddy, and beat the mourning tom-tom—the public signal of the event—warning the chiefs to dress themselves in black, and authorizing the people to give vent to their grief and cry and lament aloud.

Till the body of the deceased monarch was consumed, it was contrary to custom for the prince to take any refreshment. The corpse, enclosed in a coffin, was carried in a palanquin to the Adahana-maluwa, attended by the chiefs, their wives, and daughters. As the funeral procession moved on, two women, standing on a platform carried by four men, threw rice over the coffin. The priests of the different temples of Buddha were assembled at the burying ground, and having offered up the proper prayer for the happiness of the deceased monarch in his metempsychosis, were presented with cloths that were laid on the coffin, to be given them for discharging their pious office. The coffin was now placed in a kind of wooden cage, and was surrounded with wood; a person broke its lid with an axe, and a relation of the deceased set fire to the pile, which was fed with oil, pitch, sandalwood, and various perfumes. When the whole was enveloped in flame, the chiefs retired, went to the great square, and informing the prince that the body was burnt, were ordered by him to go to their homes and purify themselves.

The mourning tom-tom was sounded and the funeral fire was kept alive till the eleventh day, when the chiefs proceeded to the burying ground with offerings of betel, arecanut, and such articles of diet as might be presented to a king with propriety.

The fire was now extinguished by pouring on it milk and coconut water. Some of the calcined bones were put into a pot or urn of earthenware and covered and sealed, while the rest of the bones and ashes were collected and deposited in a grave, with the presents brought for the deceased king. The urn was placed on the head of a man masked and covered all over with black, who, holding a sword in his hand and mounted on an elephant or horse, and attended by the chiefs, proceeded to the Mahawili-ganga. At the Katugastota ferry two small canoes made of the kakoonga were prepared, lashed together, and covered with boughs in the form of a bower. The masked bearer entering the canoe

was drawn towards the mid-channel of the river by two men swimming, who, when they approached the deepest part of the stream, pushed the canoe forward and hastily retreated. Now the monk, having reached the proper station, with the sword in one hand and the urn in the other, divided the urn with the sword, and in the act plunged into the stream, and diving, came up as far as possible below, and landing on the opposite side, disappeared. The canoes were allowed to float down the river; the horse or elephant was carried across and left to graze at large, never to be used any more, and the women who threw the rice over the coffin, with the men who carried them, were also transported to the other side of the river, under the strict prohibition of returning. The chiefs returned to the great square, informed the prince that the ceremony was ended, and were again ordered to purify themselves. If a near relation of the deceased monarch, the prince himself put on, and ordered the court to wear, deeper mourning than before; but, if not, he threw off his mourning, with the exception of a black handkerchief, which he continued to wear about his head.

Another account, with which I have been favoured by Mr. Parantala, is :—

The cremation took twelve days to complete. The people who performed the ceremony were from the village of Alupala (a place of ashes), now Aruppala. After the twelfth day four new pots were brought by the people of the Gabadawa, or royal store. It was the duty of the Aruppala people to separate the burnt fragments into parts, viz., first, the bones; second, the ashes; third, the melted jewellery. A decorated loft was erected, and a man selected from the Gabadawa, dressed in white cloth and with his mouth muffled, ascended the loft carrying the pot of ashes on his head and a sword in his hand. The loft was carried by four people of Gabalagambeda to a spot on the banks of the Mahawell-ganga. The loft was then lowered and the man of the Gabadawa, carrying the pot on his head, got into the river, and when he had reached the middle he suddenly dived and broke the pot under the water, by striking it with the sword, when the fragments mingled with the water, and he then swam to the opposite bank and did not dare appear on this side for a space of three months. The loft was called *karul*, and the man received the epithet of *karulanga-gampala*, and neither he, nor his descendants, were ever after associated with. The three pots containing the bones and melted jewellery were considered as relics of the deceased, and in course of time these were deposited under a dagoba built over them at the royal expense. The privilege of being cremated at the Adhahana-maluwa was accorded only to the king, his mother, and his elder sister; other members of the royal family were cremated at Handagereena, immediately behind the Rama Vihara at Uluwattekele.

As an illustration of the disqualification of taking part in the cremation (*Sud. Com. Diary, November 4, 1829*), it is said that, on the death of King Kirti Sri, Tumuko Palihena Rala and his sons ran away from Kandy, in order not to attend the funeral, and their lands were confiscated, but were afterwards restored.

Mrs. Heber's Journal, September, 1825 :—

In another temple we were shown with extraordinary reverence some relics of bones which were taken out of Raja Nisaha's tomb at the time of our occupation of Kandy, when all the royal tombs were broken open and gold and jewels of considerable value found. The cemetery immediately adjoins this temple. The tombs are of stone, meanly enough sculptured, and much injured by the violence used in forcing them open. The kings and queens stand on opposite sides, and there is little to recommend the spot except some papal trees overhanging the tombs.

Forbes says (*l. p. 290*) :—

The tomb of Raja Nisaha, who reigned during Knox's captivity in the seventeenth century, was nearly perfect, and preserved its shape in May, 1824. In 1827 the former was a heap of rubbish, from which the stones had been removed, and the beautiful proportions, even the general form of the latter, could no longer be traced. Hopes of plunder or unmeaning wantonness, at the time when Kandy was entered by the British, precipitated the fate of these monuments; neglected as they now are, there is nothing to retard it; and a few years will show, mingled in one common mould, the crumbling wreck of the tombs and the dust of their royal tenants.

In 1878 (N) the line to Matale was carried under the Adhahana-maluwa in a tunnel. During the railway works a small brick dagoba, which was then almost the only remains of the royal burial place, was destroyed and the general aspect was changed by the earth removed from the tunnel being used to fill up the lower part of the ground. There is now nothing to be seen, except a round

stone which formed part of the top of the dagoba over Kirti Sri's grave, some broken steps, and a few yards of a wall at the entrance. Beyond the Gedige Vihare stands the bo-tree on the spot where the queen-mother of Wira Prakrama Bahu was burned. It is surrounded by a wall about six feet high and twenty feet square, perforated with holes for lamps and offerings.

ADHAHANA-GALA.—A hill in Degaldoruwa in Lower Dumbara.

A bo-tree near a small pond marks the place where the sister of Raja Sinha (1634-84) was cremated. She is said to have committed suicide (when being brought from Upper Dumbara), from dread of being forced to marry her brother, the king.

ADIKARIGAMMEDDA.—A hamlet of Idamelanda in Gangapalata korale, Upper Hewaheta, on the Lower Badulla road, where there is a Public Works bungalow.

Population in 1881, 90 (44 males, 46 females); in 1891, 119 (55 males, 64 females). Vellalas and low-country Sinhalese.

There are about 6 acres under paddy. No elas.

Mr. Hartshorne recommended the repair of two tanks, Gonagampitiya and Kotmalegedara, which could irrigate 60 acres.

Eddat and Ganagamtenna tanks are partly abandoned.

AGALAWATTA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matala South, the northern part of the town of Matala, in Harasgamwasama.

Population in 1881, 383 (200 males, 183 females); in 1891, 428 (216 males, 212 females). Welli Durayo.

There are five acres under paddy, which were commuted for Rs. 5.17 per annum.

The people of this village supplied iron and saltpetre to the Aramudala, and continued this service to Government after the English accession (*Rev. Com. Diary, June 23, 1817*).

Dr. Davy (*p. 31*) mentions a nitro cave here.

Families.—Beligabuge 40,294, Homapolage 40,294, Kandegumayalage 3,664, Kotulowege 52,671, 53,073, Maliyaddage 67,412, Menik Durayalage 56,548, Mudiyanseage 67,412, Rankot Durayalage 53,073, 87,772, 88,621, 93,183, Tantrige, 87,772, Wedikkarage 40,293, Wiyakurage 40,293.

AGAPPALA.—A hamlet of Makempowasama, in Gannawa korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Pla.—Agappala-ela from Mul-oya, opposite Kitulpo, south of Hanganuranketa.

Population in 1881, 64 (33 males, 31 females); in 1891, 63 (29 males, 34 females). Jaggery caste and Vellala.

Extent under paddy 76 acres.

Daluketiyē Dewale (in ruins).

Families.—Ambekandurage (*Jud. Com., August 22, 1827*).

(1781 A.D.).—That the portion of land belonging to my mother of the family of Konege in Agappala, of Megoda Tihe in Hewaheta, consisting of Agalakumbura two pelas, Hirankumbura three pelas, Ekiriya two pelas, Nikatalawahena, Galkotuawahena, and the houses and gardens, &c., thereto belonging, have been granted to Ambekandure Appu on Friday, the 13th day of the decreasing moon in the constellation Muwasirisa in the month Unduwak in the year Saka 1703. Gammeda Kandura Pukale Amo Appu, Ekiriya Panditaya, Mimura Gamaya, Dorakumbura, and Mitiyele Deniya Gammabe bear witness to this if any should dispute it; such disputants shall incur evil, but Menikrula shall be in no danger, though he swear on the ordeals.

(1817 A.D.).—From Ambekandurego Ukkurula to his nephew Kawrula, giving two pelas of Bogalakumbura, &c. Witnesses: Wanul Naide, Huganiyago Korala, Pukalamadage Punchirula, Appuhami of the same family, Hapuwela Panditaya, and Kattadiya.

This village is noted for its good potter's clay.

The Agappala-ela, or Hiranella-ela, irrigates 32 acres.

AKARAHADUWA.—A village in Matala Pallosiya pattuwa, Matala East, east of Nalanda, bounded on the west, north, and east by the Amban-ganga river, on the south by Galpadipara forest.

Population in 1881, 91 (51 males, 40 females); in 1891, 84 (42 males, 42 females).

A considerable number of the villagers are Moormen, who support their labours and musun.

King Kirti Sri gave the "great village Akarabhandu" to the Tooth-relie after the expulsion of the Dutch and prior to 2293 A.D. (1750 A.D.). (*Mahawansa*, c. 100, v. 13, p. 353.)

The village still belongs to the Delada Maligawa. By the Temple Lands Com. 264 acres were registered as temple property, about 68 acres were in dispute. In the Service Tannaras Com. Register the Delada Maligawa tenants hold 54 acres. Services commutable for Rs. 454.10, at Rs. 8.25 for each acre of paddy land. In 1874 75½ acres of paddy land were registered as temple property. About 20 acres are mottetun.

The principal service is delivery of rough lumps of iron smelted by them. Dr. Davy says (p. 261):—

Their process of smelting iron.....is chiefly remarkable for its simplicity. The most complete Sinhalese smelting house that I ever visited consisted of two small furnaces under a thatched shed. Each furnace, at its mouth, was about 1 ft. 6 in. by 8 in. diameter, about 3 ft. deep, and terminated in the form of a funnel, over a shallow pit inclining outwards. They were made in a bed of clay, about 3 ft. high and 3 ft. wide, against which a light wall, about 10 ft. high, was raised to protect the bellows and operators, who were situated immediately behind.....The furnaces were charged with a mixture of iron ore, broken into small pieces, and charcoal. The fires were kept as strong as possible till the ore was reduced and the fused metal collected in a cake in the ash pit. Here the labour of the smelter terminated. He sold the crude metal without subjecting it to any further operation, leaving it to the blacksmith to purify and bring it to a malleable state fit for working.

See also *Evermann Tenants* I, p. 30.

Sixteen Pangu.—Tenants: Kalugahage, Ambagahage, Uyanwattege, Nikagolage, Mananage, Atuwagawage, Donlagolage. Hold 17 acres paddy land. Services: yearly to pound one bushel of paddy from the village granary for conveyance to Kandy by tavalam (jack oxen), to give yearly five lumps of iron (yatu), to pay the vidane or diwya fourpence as murakasi and eightpence as poraherakasi, to assist in thatching the granary and Anamotra.

Three Pangu.—Tenants: Kaludurage, Luptitiyage, Upatayage, Katu Lebbo Pakir Tambu. Hold 6 acres field. Services: to give two lumps of iron as gad-gandura (village tribute), to give presents to the vidane when he visits the village, and to appear yearly before the Diwa Nilame with dried fish or venison.

One Panguwa.—1½ acre field, held by Uyanwattege. Services: to serve as a messenger for fifteen days a year; if not so employed to give yearly five lumps of iron and sixpence and presents to the Diwa Nilame.

Two Pangu.—Tenants: Moormen and Atuwagawage. Hold 4 acres field. Services: to give yearly two lumps of iron and 50 cents, to provide lodgings and provisions for the Maligawa officers when they visit the village, to give a mow of rice and ½ measure of oil and 2 seats of kitul syrup and a bunch of plantains.

Three Pangu.—Tenants: Atuwagawage, Morugahage, Ambagahage, and Donlagolage. Hold 3½ acres field. Services: to give yearly two lumps of iron and 50 cents, to assist in repairing the granary, to pound one bushel of paddy for conveyance by tavalam (petavili karayo) to Kandy, to give provisions to the vidane.

Ten Pangu.—Held by Moormen. 17 acres field. Services: to pay 25 cents an acre and to transport by tavalam to Kandy the iron and rice from the village.

One Panguwa.—Held by a smith; one acre field. Services: to give yearly a kitchen knife, a coconut scraper, and four ploughshares, and to the vidane 25 cents and a kitchen knife and scraper.

One Panguwa.—Held by Yatawatta, 1½ acre. Services: at the new year to give 4/6, to pound one bushel paddy, to pay 8/6 as porahera mulala, to carry the pangu kad to Kandy, to thatch and repair the Anamotra Kalawa, or to give five lumps of iron in lieu of all services.

Jed. Com. Cx. 9th July, 1825. 79.215, 0.650 Crim.

AKARAHEDIYA.—A village in Laggaia Pilleiya pattuwa, Matale East. On the Wirata-oya, 4 miles north-east of Lal-oya; 6.35 miles from Guruwela on the road to Yakgala; 2.94 miles from Attaragallewa, where the river Amban-ganga is crossed. On the right bank of the Kalu-ganga, on the slope of the Ekwankanda range facing west.

Population in 1881, 46 (27 males, 19 females); in 1891, 72 (36 males, 36 females). They are Vellalas (probably originally Veddas), and are very poor.

In 1878, 18 acres (9 amunu) paddy land were registered. Uncommuted.

This is a ninda village held under Dullewe Nawaratna Wickramasinha Samarakon Jayatilaka Pandita Mudiyanseelage Punchi Banda. The tenants hold 7a. 3p. 9l. field; 1a. 3p. 7l. garden; 71a. hena; total 80a. 3p. 6l. About 162 acres in all.

Two Pangu.—Tenants: Ihalage, Pahalage, Alutgo, Velego, Amunovelego, Nitulangotogo. Hold 16 acres field, 4 acres garden, and 142 acres hena. Services (commutable for Rs. 63.85): once a year to appear before the proprietor at the walawwa with 40 leaves of betel, 90 pieces of dried meat, and two pots of honey; to give 30 pieces of dried meat and 2 measures of chillies to the vidano as suwandiram and provide him with adukku (provisions), to provide gifts for the proprietor when he visits the village, and to work for him at his walawwa for 3 days; the tenant pays no otu (share of dry grain), the proprietor pays the tax.

(See a valuable paper by Mr. Nell on Suwandiram. Grenier's Reports for 1878, Appendix.)

In this, as in almost all other cases, the Service Tenures Commissioner did not put a value on the services, but on the paddy land. The commutation in this village was fixed at Rs. 4 an acre, double the average rate of tithe in Laggala, which in 1878 was about Rs. 2 an acre. The Commissioner, instead of facilitating the commutation of services by an equitable valuation of what these were worth, discouraged, indeed prevented, commutation by fixing a sum much higher than the tenant would have paid to Government as tithe had the fields been liable to pay tax.

AKURAMBODA.—A village in Udugoda, Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, west of Nalanda. The wasam includes Akuramboda, Alakola-ola, Palkada, Olaganwatta, Yamanmulla, Nugahapola, Kandewatta, Kotanapola.

Stream.—Keppitikumbure-ola.

Population in 1881, 269 (143 males, 126 females); in 1891, 188 (102 males, 86 females). Vellalas, Blacksmiths, Washers, Potters, Katupulle.

The tradition is that the first settler was a Bandara from Arakan in the time of an early king. He was put to death, and the village was given to Nilamakarayo.

In 1878 about 227½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 56a. 1p. 6l. (paid Rs. 352.23); uncommuted 35a. 0p. 2½l.; abandoned 3 pelas; Crown aswedduma 3 lahas; sold by the Crown 20a. 2p. 8l.

A Government school. In 1880 170 boys were on the roll, 83 in attendance; Rs. 463.14 were expended. In 1887 166 boys were on the roll, and Rs. 506 expended. In 1893 a master and an assistant master; salaries Rs. 270 and Rs. 180. 168 boys on the roll; Rs. 502 expended.

Familias.—Ukkurula Korala died 25th April, 1885, possessed of a considerable extent of land. 1,407 Test. Action by the Korala for a garden in Dumbukola, 51,198.

Akuramboda Kuda Vidane, of a family, members of which were the principal hat-makers to the king and the nilames.

Maha Kammalage Lami and Kalu Nachchire vs. Ahamadu Mira, 51,219.

Imbulgashene Walawwe Ukku Banda is registered as owner of a ninda panguwa, half an acre of field. Services (commutable for Rs. 2.50): the tenant, Pahalage Tikiri Etena, is bound to appear before the proprietor once a year with forty betel leaves and with a basket of boiled rice, &c.

Herat Mudiyanse Ukkurula Korala, Attikkagahage, Pahalage, and Ihalage are registered as owners of a ninda panguwa. Tenant: Welego. Services (commutable for Rs. 8.75): to wash for the proprietors, receiving 5 lahas of paddy from each proprietor once a year, and if a proprietor cultivates a hena he gives the tenant a basket of kurakkan; the tenant pays tax.

In this village was a panguwa held by one of the sixteen Pallewahala Halu Appullana Henayo, for the service of washing for the queen's palace. They owed no kat-hal nor other duty or service. (*D'Oyly's Notes, MS.*)

62,062, a case regarding the right to a wild elephant caught in Akuramboda and claimed by Maningomuwe Ratamahatmaya, by the Ambokka Dewale and by Akuramboda Vihare.

VIHARA.—The tradition is, that this ancient temple was originally built in the time of King Dutugemini. There is a dagoba and old pillars and other ruins. The vihara was recently rebuilt: it is a square building with three rooms containing figures of Buddha. An old *amuna* (or *wil-attava* field).

AKURANA.—A village partly in Udagampaha, partly in Pallegampaha of *Harispattu*, and partly in Lower Dumbura. It lies about 8 miles north of Kandy on the main road to Matale. It is inhabited by Moormen.

The portion in *Harispattu* is divided into two *Arachchi-wassams*, *Pallegampaha* and *Udagampaha*, both under Moormen *Arachchies*. The boundary between the *Harispattu*, the Lower Dumbura *Akurana*, is the *Wabagala-cha*. The portion of *Akurana* which lies in Dumbura is in *Paruwagama-wassam*.

It was originally of smaller extent, but it now includes the portions of *Kabawatta*, *Dippitiya*, and *Paranagama*, inhabited by Moormen. This is probably due to the Proclamations of 3rd March and 21st November, 1818, by which Moormen were exempted from the jurisdiction of Kandyan headmen, and as Moormen bought lands outside the original boundaries of the village, the jurisdiction of their own *arachchis* was enlarged. For the purchase of lands by Moormen from Kandyans, see 17,443 and 24,976.

The tradition is that three *Arala* made their way to Kandy during the reign of Raja Sinha. When the Portuguese attempted an invasion, the king engaged their services to fight the enemy. Ultimately the king was successful and desired the men to settle in the country. They asked for wives from among the Kandyan women. The king gave them encouragement, and during the *porabera* the three men boldly carried three Kandyan young women away, and concealed them in the palace. The relatives then appealed to the king, who advised that as the *Arala* had already taken the women by the hand and led them away, it was best to let them go. The relatives consented. The men went to *Akurana* and settled there. These were the ancestors of the people of the village.

Moormen were driven from *Harispattu* by order of King Kirti Sri, on account of their having joined the Dutch, and if those of *Akurana* were not excepted they must afterwards have been allowed to return; they owned land here before 1793 (*D. C. Mad.*, 174). In 1799 some Kandiyans, *Payakotuwa Gamarala* (*Gandahorala*, *Vidandage Ukkurala*, *Ahangodarala*, and *Delahawatto Unnanne* &c., sold *Bogahakotuwa* (formerly a *pidavilla* of the *Maha Dowale*) to *Alim Mailu alias Derio Gurunneh*. This land was taken by *Totapitiya Baanayala Nilame*, but in 1810 it was restored to *Demo Gurunneh* by the king (*Nannu* 1732 *Naku*). *Jud. Com.*, 29th April, 5th and 6th May, 1810. There are deeds for lands in the village dated between 1800 and 1811 filed in *D. C. Mad.*, 174 176, 179. It is said that Moormen were expelled from the Kandyan country about 1812 for having assisted *Pilima Talawa Adigar*; if so, they finally returned after the British accession in 1815.

Population in 1881, 1,306 (606 males, 690 females); in 1891, 179 (46 males 93 females).

In 1891, 1,047 (474 males, 573 females):—

<i>Dawatagalaenna</i> ...	113	<i>Malawanagahinna</i> ...	217
<i>Dawatagahemulenna</i> ...	64	<i>Nila-ela</i> ...	162
<i>Hapugahemulenna</i> ...	66	<i>Talambugahawatta</i> ...	230
<i>Karandugahabets</i> ...	20	<i>Waragahinna</i> ...	109

The people live by trade and are comparatively rich. They had a bad reputation as highway robbers and thieves, which necessitated the quartering of a Police Force here in January, 1878, which was withdrawn in 1881 or 1882, but the character of the inhabitants, especially of *Pallegampaha*, has not improved. They consider themselves of higher position than the Moormen of *Talawinna* and other neighbouring villages.

There were about six acres of paddy land registered in 1878. Even of these more than half were abandoned. Rs. 8-8-4 was paid as commuted tithes for little more than two acres. In 1888 the extent registered was only 2½ acres.

Education is neglected. There was in 1886 one small school, not under Government supervision, in which the *Koran* and Arabic writing was taught.

There is a mosque in *Pallegampaha* on a rising ground to the west of the big road. 17,741 was a case for encroachment on the burial ground.

Two acres paddy field and 20 acres garden were held under the Aagiri Alut Vihare, for money payments and delivery of salt and dry fish. The lands were part of the village Kahawatta, granted by the last king to the Vihare. For a dispute between the Maha Nayaka Unnanse and a Moorman as to a boundary, see 1,405, D. C. Mad.

AMUNEWELA (*alias* GALOANE or KAHAWATTA) Vihare is an ancient rock temple approached by a flight of stone steps, and commanding a pleasant view of Hantane, Kaluwane, and Mullegama. The tradition is that it was founded in King Walgambahu's reign (B.C. 89-77), and was rebuilt in that of Wikrama Bahu, A.D. 1371. The succession is pupillary. Owinso Unnanse was succeeded by Madu-deniya Unnanse, and he by his pupil Alagoda Ratnajoti unnanse. The Vihare is in bad repair. In 1894 there was no resident unnanse. It had lands in Kahawatta, Gonapola, Ramunupola, &c. The claim for exemption from tax was rejected by the Temple Lands Commission. (T. L. R. 713, office 315.) Most of the lands have been alienated. 61,176, an action by the unnanse for a maruweni panguwa.

The vihare has two pangu : 1, (Raja Karidena) held by a Moorman, yearly service to pay 1s. 6d. and to give a present of betel leaves ; 2, (Hulawali) to give yearly two drum skins and a skin rope and a niyanda cord, each seven fathoms long. The tenant should attend pinkam.

Below the vihare, near the stream, is a rock, on the top of which is cut a circular hole.

Families.—Akurana village, 62,041, 68,830. Galagama Naidelage Ahamadupulle, 24,976. Hukgodage Arachchila, 24,976. Sinna Marikar Slema Lebbe *vs.* S. A. Lebbe notary ; for two gardens, 51,182, 54,470, 61,616.

ALADENIYA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu. It lies 7½ miles from Kandy on the main road to Kurunegala and on the minor road to Iriyagama. On the minor road is a bridge of 12 feet span with stone abutments. At the junction of the two roads there was a toll.

Stream.—Aladeniye-oya.

Aladeniya, Hedeniya, Beragama, and Wiguhumpola form one Arachchi-wasam.

Population in 1881, 220 (119 males, 101 females); in 1891, 184 (93 males, 91 females). Of various castes ; some Mohammedans.

Arachchies.—1858, Disanayaka Mudiyanse Ukkurala ; 1863, Weratunge Mudiyanse Punchirala ; 1876, Weratunge Mudiyanse Ukku Banda ; 1882, Ratnayake Mudiyanse Appuhami.

In 1878 45½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which only 1½ acre paid commuted tithe, Rs. 6.98 ; 33 acres were registered as temple land ; 10½ acres redeemed.

The Dalada Maligawa owns about 140 acres paddy and high land here and in Idamegama.

Two Ganwasam Pangu.—Tenants : Udage, Pallege, Kurukudege, Watterpattene, Morangodage. Hold 3 acres paddy land and garden and hena. Services : to give vegetables, oil, and sweetmeats ; to attend the perahera and the four festivals ; to fell and remove timber ; to cultivate the muttettu field. Commutable at Rs. 50.05 per annum.

Two Dura Pangu :—Tenants : Magulliyaddege, Pattandage, Henegge, Karolis Pieris, Maduwe Puncha. Hold 6 acres paddy land and garden and hena. Services : to present jaggery, to attend the perahera and the four festivals, to cultivate the muttettu. Commutable at Rs. 88.30 per annum.

Four Nila Pangu :—Tenants : Henegge, Nagahadeniya Sinna Tambi, Elias Appu, Amarakongo, Magulliyaddege, Manannalage, Punchihewage, Udage, Koraunumuwewatte, Gamage. Wasala Herat Mudiyanse. Hold 4½ acres paddy. Services : to carry to the Maligawa the presents supplied by the Ganwasam and Dura tenants, to attend the four festivals, to pound paddy into rice, to decorate the Maligawa, to cultivate the muttettu. Commutable for Rs. 100 per annum.

One Horane Panguwa :—Tenants : Mannannage, Magulliyadde, Pahalage. Hold nearly 2 acres paddy land. Services : to be on duty as trumpet blowers at the Maligawa for three months in the year, to attend the perahera, and to give presents. Commutable for Rs. 27.60 per annum.

One Lakam Panguwa :—Tenants : Wama Herat Mudiyanse, Aladeniya Arachchila, Uda, itage, Mohottalage, Bogaha-ange, Kapoge, Arambage, Navanilandage, Hahramakade Sinno Appu, Karibel Appu, Kalatua Mudiyanse-ange, Iambulghamulla. Hold 4 acres of paddy land (4½ in Idamagama). Services : to act as Lakam (clerk), to keep the Lakam Mitiya (temple register) every alternate year, to attend the perahera, to give presents. Commutable for Rs. 13r25 per annum.

One Wattorurura Panguwa :—Tenants : Wattorura, Bogaha-ange, Halolewa Arachchila Aladeniya, Kankaswala, Amarakona Mudiyanse-ange, Kariya Karanarala. Hold 4 acres paddy land. Services : to act as Wattorurula (keeper of the room where the robe is kept) daily throughout the year, to take care of the golden articles in the Halumandappe. Three times a day to accompany the priests from the Panala to the Maligawa, to give presents, attend festivals, &c. Commutable for Rs. 92.75 per annum.

One Pallamalewura Panguwa :—Tenant : Giritagama Banda. Holds half an acre. Services : to take a part in the Pallamalewura (lower temple in the Maligawa) service. Commutable at Rs. 2.00 per annum. (Pallamalewa land held by tenure of carrying water from the well to the Maligawa, 30,033.)

The Dalala Maligawa has another considerable estate in Aladeniya, Walgama, Heheniya, and Wiguhupola.

Three Dera Panguwa :—Tenants : Galapitige, Egolage, Peradeniyage, Horanagarage, Nagahadeniya Lebbe, Meenage, Alakola-ange, Wongappulmchchiga, Mualulowage, Nuwarage, Hahramo, Mahawatte Arachchige, Sirimambottige, Hapango, Annalugoda. Hold 6½ acres paddy land, 5½ acres garden, 11½ acres hen. Services : to supply two mahakat, viz., 20 sorts of vegetables, one bunch of ripe plantains, and one hundwa of oil, or threepence instead of oil for each kaka. For each of the four festivals to give puggery and plantains, to attend the four festivals, five days of the perahera and the two puja in Wesak, and to perform any service required. To superintend the felling and removing of timber and to prepare it for any work at the Maligawa, to assist in thatching the Bandara Atuwa and in repairs, to supply pulhun for the Diwa Nilame or any other officer when he visits the village, to give three yokes of buffaloes to thrash the muttettu crops. At the new year to appear before the Diwa Nilame and present an elawu-kala of five sorts of vegetables and a bunch of plantains and forty leaves of hotel. To perform any special service required, not exceeding fifteen days in the year, and also to work for the vilana for two days in a year. Twice a year to supply two plantain trees with bunches and four young cocoanuts for decorations at the Maligawa. Commutable for Rs. 12r70 per annum.

One Nila Panguwa :—Tenants : Maluwa, Nagahadeniya Isuru Lebbe. Hold 1 acre field and garden and hen. Services : to carry to the Maligawa the mahakat supplied by the Gamahela and the Duraya, also to carry the kat given to the Maligawa and the Diwa Nilame for the four festivals, to attend the Maligawa for the festivals for five days of the perahera and the two puja in Wesak, and to perform any service required, to pound 3 amuna 2 pels and 1 kuruni of paddy issued from the village granary and to deliver the rice at the Maligawa, to give one hundwa of oil or threepence instead, to give six pango loads of firewood to the Maligawa, to accompany the Diwa Nilame on two journeys of five days each in the year, carrying baggage, to put up decorations in the Maligawa for the four festivals, supplying the materials. For the New Year festival to assist in constructing and decorating the arch in front of the Maligawa, finding the materials; to cultivate 2 pels of the muttettu from beginning to end, and thrash and store the crop, receiving hire for buffaloes and implements (humla, yakalamla), seed paddy and paddy as hire for weeding (nelunwa) from the Maligawa, to dry and tie the muttettu straw and carry it to the granary; to assist in thatching the granary, supplying one hundred bundles of straw, to perform any special service required by the Maligawa or the Diwa Nilame, not exceeding 15 days in the year; to work for the vilana for two days a year. Commutable for Rs. 14.70.

One Horana Panguwa :—Tenants : Walgama Adam Lebbe Mahamadula Lebbe. Hold 2½ acres field and garden. Services : to blow the trumpet (hurawewa) for three months in the year, thirty days at a time, and for the four festivals, for five days of the perahera and two days in May (Wesak). Every other day, while on duty, to give two baskets of flowers (malwatti), receiving some cooked rice. At the new year to appear before the Diwa Nilame

with a load of vegetables (elawalukat) and forty betel leaves. To present a similar gift to the kariyakaranarala. Commutable for Rs. 29.45. (All these lands are in Walgama.)

One Pidawili Pangua (in Walgama).—Tenant: Nagabadeniye. Holds $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre field. Services: to pay at the rate of two rupees a pola, to appear once a year before the Diwa Nilame. Commutable for Rs. 3.80.

Aladeniye Wattoru Naido obtained a Sannas in 1767 A.D.; the land belongs to the Dalada Maligawa. The family is now settled in Haloluwa.

SRI. Aladeniye Wattoru Naido, during the time of the disturbances, rendered very great service by accompanying those who removed the Tooth-relic, and in order that he should in future perform services to the Relic, the lands Pallekalladura of five pelas, Dambatange of three pelas, situate at Weligalla in the Medapalata of Udunuwara, Aladeniya-anga of five pelas at Aladeniya in the Medasiyapattu of Sarasiyapattu, Gajaneke-anga of two pelas and Karalliyalke-anga of fifteen lahass at Kondadeniya, all these four amunu and five lahass, together with the high and low lands, houses, and plantations appertaining to them, are hereby made over to him for possession by him and his children and grandchildren for generations. The order to issue this Sannas was made on Thursday, the seventh day of the decreasing moon in the month II in the year of Saka 1689.

Families.—Aladeniye Mohottala 18,396, Peradeniyege 17,518, Kunam Maduwa land 24,122, 68,804. Aladeniye Ukku Naido, 118 D. C. Mad. Angemaditige Pakir Pulle Sinna Tambi *vs.* G. W. Angley, for land which defendant stated was part of his coffee estate, Kalugallatenna, at Walgama, 40,854. Deniyege 27,924, Haloluwa Arachchige 27,924.

The following translation of an ola is filed in D. C. Madawalatenna, 114. If genuine it is interesting from its early date, but from the style I believe it is a forgery:—

(1578 A.D.).—On Monday the tenth day of the month of II in the year of Saka 1500. Whereas Soli Appu and his wife Kiri Menika transferred the fields and high grounds, which are possessed by Galgampola Gamahe Soli Appu of the village Aladeniya of Medasiyapattu in Harispattu, to Maravanagoda Tettuva Panditaya, on receiving assistance for about three years, Hideniya Kandadeniya 3 pelas, Ambakote 2 pelas, high grounds Kumburagawahena 1 amuna, Ambakotewanata 5 lahass, the garden Aladeniyehitinawatta 2 pelas, within the following limits, the spout galpihilla and the stone which is in the way that strikes to the field Uggola, Warakako-gahagolabena 3 pelas, Uggola Gouamadittechena 1 amuna, Galkotuva 8 lahass, Narangoda-Bogahamulahena 2 pelas, Nangoda-ambegahagawahena 1 amuna, together with the house and trees attached thereto. That whosoever shall cause any complaint regarding the said lands shall have to suffer the vengeance of death, but the said Panditaya or his heirs shall not have to suffer such. That if the heirs of my sister, Vimala Hani, shall dispute regarding the fields, Tettuva Panditaya is authorized by me to swear also for the field Mahakumbura of 5 pelas, which is in the possession of my sister the said Vimala Hani. Witnesses who know the same are Annatugoda Ralahami, Henegama Ralahami, Deniya Mohattala, Wattoru Rala, Samarakon Arachchila Migonkattu Hangidiya, Galapitiye Hedeniye Alakesvara Mula-chariya, Mudampe Mulachari Naido, Niyangoda Maravanagoda Hangidiya, Kurukuda Duraya, Mananna, and Walgama Maha Duraya. This talpot is written in the Bomaluwa of the village Aladeniya.

ALAGALLA.—A village in Pallepallata, Tumpano. 4 miles north-west of Kadugannawa, 5.76 miles from the iron bridge at Embilimigama.

Streams.—Malmiya, Hal, Nawinne, Kalugala, Meda-ela, Kohelwatta, Punagala, and Berawadola.

Hill.—Alagalla. Height, 3,394.2 ft. The slopes of the mountain are planted with tea.

Population in 1881, 321 (159 males, 162 females).

Population in 1891, 306: Kondagama 48 (20 males, 28 females); Pahalagama 142 (73 males, 69 females); Thalagama 116 (59 males, 57 females).

The Arachchi-wasam includes Mudagammana and Pattapola.

In 1878 89 acres were registered as under paddy, of which 40 acres paid Rs. 191.77, and the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Jud. Com. Court, 11th December, 1822.—Disaneka Ungurala *vs.* Alagalle Disaneka Mohandiram, for lands held under the Pandikara and Maha Lokam. The Angammanna Walawwe held land in this village, 36,855.

In H. L. M. (1879 A.D.) 32s. 1p. 4l. were registered; about 65 acres.

Owners—Lansekara Kona, Bini Kala Naide, Lansekara Warisundara Achchila, Padikara Pege, Padikara Sud Appu, Padikara Kadura, Padikara Wattu, Sundaragami Padikara Dotu, Lansekara Kon Appu, Lansekara Hidda Biliandhami, Bini Pinchiya, Lansekara Divanayaka Achchila, Den Karabodiya, Lansekara Warisundara Achchila, Atapattu Appu Me Bini, Gampattu, Dingiriya, Piche Bini Tantiri Naide.

VIHARE.—In 1859 Weligama Silawansa Unnanse had been incumbent for twenty years. He had no munas. All the lands paid tax, except Maligatenne of one pala dedicated by the villagers. The claim for exemption was rejected, because there was no proof of the king's permission. T. L. C. 347, Office 480.

ALAGODA.—A village of Galasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu, on the road to Alawatugoda, near Palipana.

Population in 1881, 165 (80 males, 85 females); in 1891, 159 (67 males, 71 females).

The Arachchi-wasams include Warakadeniya and Maladeniya. The people of Alagoda and Maladeniya and the neighbourhood are not of good character.

In 1878 about 55 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 12 paid Rs. 7½.

Sumitra.—Alagoda Kathagama Banda, 57,074. Ambagolage, 643. D. C. Med., Ambagoda Village (Talpot, Saka 1735), 26,188. 17,598, 61,190, 63,190. Digallage, 32,750. 37,003, 34,932, 61,190. Katupullege, 16,961. 57,074, 58,040. Metage, 17,598. Medagolage, D. C. Med., 643 (Ola 1724 Saka), 97,945. Nugatennege, 44,718. Paikumlaure Pallipana Lekam's estate, 38,039. Rankotige, 32,750, 37,063, 38,552.

(1802 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1724, on Wednesday, the tenth of the increasing moon in the month of Binara, under the constellation Anura, I, Melagolage Arachchila, of the Welikkara Lekam Department of Alagoda, in Galasiya pattuwa of Hariapattu, have finally transferred my paravani field Kanugahatula of 1 pala, being an appurtenant of Nekattekumbura, 1 part of the garden Arambha, and part of Parugodahena, to Amalgoda Ihilage Arachchila. Those who dispute this grant shall suffer by the oath. There shall be no curse of omis to Amalgoda Arachchila and his descendants, were they to swear the five omis. Declaring thus, this Talpot was given. Witnesses who know the same are Giringamaye Arachchila, Medagoda Kurala, Galango Arachchila, Nugatenne Utturala, Hendeniye Appahami, Bogahadeniya.

VIHARE.—Bhamigoda Vihare. The villagers dedicated Pimpala and Hiraluanga in the time of Wijesundara Muchyanse. The vihara was abandoned; it was rebuilt about 1828. Subsequently the villagers dedicated small bits of land in Donnegammuna, Maladeniya, and Alagoda. The Temple Lands Commissioner rejected the claim for registration.

Udamudumo Vihare in Palipana was endowed with lands in Alagoda in 1809 A.D.

ALAKOLA-ANGA.—A village in Angri Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Hill.—Eripolakaunda. Height 4,135.2 ft.

Population in 1881, 104 (54 males, 50 females); in 1891, 48 (24 males, 24 females). Vellalas, Blacksmiths, Welh Durayo, Hangaramunu, who do iron work.

46½ acres under paddy registered in 1878. Commuted 5s. 0p. 6l.; uncommuted 13s. 2p. 6l.; redeemed 4s. 0p. 6l.; temple 0s. 2p. 0l.; total 23s. 1p. 7l. The commuted lands paid Rs. 26.30 per annum.

Alakola-anga Ukku Banda re. Alakola-anga Panchirala Banda, 16,315. Mayilpitiya Katupala Unnanse (Incumbent of Kapokotawe Vihare) re. Horanekaraya (a tenant owing trumpet blowing service), 61,447.

ALAKOLADENIYA (UDA).—In Hariapattu.

Magnupitiye Samana Unnanse re. Daggenarala and Samunupala Banda, 49,780.

ALAKOLA-ELA.—A hamlet in Akuramboda, Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Population in 1881, 39 (20 males, 19 females); in 1891, 29 (15 males, 14 females). Winnow makers.

Ruins of a dagoba and carved pillars.

ALAKOLA-ELA PATANA.—A hill north of Oraigie Lea, Dimbula. Height 4,072 ft.

ALAKOLA-MADA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East. About 5 miles west of the town of Matale, near Maussagala.

Hill.—Dalugalakanda.

Population in 1881, 266 (150 males, 116 females); in 1891, 257 (125 males, 132 females).

About 106½ acres under paddy registered in 1878. Commuted 35a. 3p. 4l. ; uncommuted 1a. 2p. 7l. ; redeemed 15a. 2p. 4l. ; total 53a. 0p. 5l. The commuted lands paid Rs. 165.03 per annum.

ALAKOLA-WEWA.—A hamlet of Ukutale-wasam in Maturata, Upper Hewaheta.

Population in 1881, 28 (17 males, 11 females); in 1891, 24 (12 males, 12 females). An estate of 517 acres.

Mr. Hartshorne reported in 1872 that the tank (one acre in extent) could, if repaired, irrigate 50 acres. It is now a field.

Udago family of Yatiwella held land here, 57,834.

Mr. Le Mesurier (p. 105) mentions the Alakola-wewa group of estates in Katayaputana-wasama.

ALAKOLA-WEWA.—A hamlet of Kumbukkandanwala in Wagapanaba Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Mirisgoniya-ela.

Population in 1881, 67 (37 males, 30 females); in 1891, 64 (33 males, 31 females.)

There are ruins at Nuwaragalekanda.

ALANDUWAKA.—A village in Kandupalata in Udunuwara.

Population in 1881, 157 (68 males, 89 females); in 1891, 106 (47 males, 59 females). The people are of the Chalia caste.

In the H. L. M. 46 acres (23am.) were registered.

Owners.—Tamuniya, Egodeya, Jayasinha, Puwakgahakumbura, Totadeniya, Sinhapuraya, Pujamulla, Garumuniya, Nocketta, Wahalamuniya, Inguruwatta.

In 1878 32 acres paddy land were registered.

Families.—Egodeya *rs.* Garumunige, 38,675, 56,458, 62,187. Vitanage *rs.* Egoda-yalage, 38,675, 56,458, 62,187. Vitanage *rs.* Dodanwelage, 56,458, 62,577.

ALAPALAWELA.—A hamlet in Naranwela, Gangapalata, Udunuwara.

Population in 1881, 115 (59 males, 56 females); in 1891, 107 (58 males, 49 females). The inhabitants are of the Paduwa caste.

In 1878 33 acres were registered under paddy. Commuted 0a. 1p. 6l. (paid Rs. 2.67); redeemed 16a. 0p. 0l.

King Kirti Sri granted to the Dalada Maligawa the whole village, except some small pieces which belonged to Lankatilake and to Bodi Kotuwa Vihara. No deed has been preserved.

In the H. L. M. 9 acres (4½am.) were registered as muttettu; 15 acres (7½am.) as held by nila tenants; ½ an acre as atuwalalanna; ¼ of an acre as pattiya; about 6 acres as dura pangu; and 3 kurunis as hulawaliya.

The Dalada Maligawa is now registered as absolute owner of only six acres as bandara and muttettu; the rest of the village land, about 27 acres field and 83 acres high land, is held by paraveni tenants.

One Nila Panguwa.—Tenants: Medage, Ihalage, Mantra Karage, Waduge, Epitahage. Hold 14½ acres paddy land. Services: each of the six tenants to cultivate an acre of the muttettu and to convert paddy into rice. Commutable for Rs. 178.10.

Two Dura Pangu (Maha and Kuda).—Tenants: Pallego, Udago, Medage, Epitahage, Hulawalige, Waduge, Kaliyalpitiyego, Galagawage, Gallenawattego, Mammadu Tamby. Hold 12 acres paddy land. Services: to supply vegetables and oil, to cultivate the muttettu, and to attend the perahera and festivals. Commutable for Rs. 162.35.

Two Maruwena Pangu.—Itipandan, Apullana or Rada.

Hatele Durayalage *rs.* Yakadurage. Purappadu lands given by Sir John D'Oyly (see 1,973, *Jud. Com.*, 14th August, 1827). Pallegama Durayalage *rs.* Pallego Sarana Durayalage. 60.724.

ALAWATTEGAMA.—A Duraya village in Kumburegama-wamma, in Medaniya pattawa, Hariapattu.

Population in 1881, 171 (87 males, 84 females); in 1891, 135 (64 males, 71 females). The people are Panna Duraya (*grass-cutters*). Sinhalesepedige Aruma Veda has been Maha Duraya since 3rd April, 1879.

In 1878 about 26 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted la. 2p. 3½l. (paid Rs. 18-58); redeemed 11a. 1p. 0½l.; total 12a. 3p. 4½l.

The Ihagama Walawwa family had lands here. Alawattegama Walawwa (20,558) of respectable rank. Galpottawala Walawwa (see Ihagama). A *Shag* tree grows at the spot where the family were buried. Wattege *ca.* Madawege (*Jud. Com. Ct., 1st March, 1828*).

ALAWATTEGAMA.—A hamlet of Wadawela in Kohoka korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Population in 1891, 69 (34 males, 35 females). Vellala. Extent under paddy: 10 acres. Darandela flowing from Damba Kandura. Aspantiye Kunkannarala (of the Galagoda family) stated that, in the reign of King Kirti Sri, when he was very young, he was chief of Alawattegama (*Jud. Com. Ct., 8th Dec., 1824*).

Motiwalu Walawwa.

ALAWATUGAMA.—A hamlet of Damunumoya in Diyatilaka korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Population in 1881, 184 (108 males, 76 females); in 1891, 76 (36 males, 40 females). They are Palawwa, Smiths, Duraya. There were four Duraya families (Maha, Muliyaadda, Panniyadda, Walabokke) who held the durayaship by inheritance, but were liable to be changed for neglect of duty (*Jud. Com. Ct., 28th Oct. and 9th Dec., 1824*).

Mahaliyaddege *ca.* Palawattage, 38,711.

This village belonged to the Hangurankota Pattini Dowala, which has still some mittettu land and some tenants who perform service; the rest pay tax. See 27,857, reported by Austin, p. 198.

Village.—Bennamane Bogaha Maluwa, now in ruins.

ALAWATUGODA.—A village in Udagampaha, Hariapattu, 9½ miles north of Kandy, on the road to Matale. It is watered partly by the Balakodu-oya. There was a toll station where the minor road to Kurunegala to the left joins the main road. There was formerly a resthouse; the building is now used as a Government school. Branch road from Hedemaya to Alawatugoda at 8th milepost from Kandy on Kurunegala road. From Hedeniya to Alawatugoda 9-96 miles by Maduwala, Malwarakawe-oya, Pujapitiya, Owissu-oya, Yalagaha-ela.

Population in 1881, 661 (360 males, 301 females); in 1891, 562 (122 males, 180 females).

School.—On the roll in 1887 68 boys and 1 girl. The cost to Government was Rs. 242-14. In 1893 74 on the roll; cost Rs. 244-35.

This village, Dipputiya, and Arambepola form an Arachchi-waam.

Arachchis.—Herat Mudiyanse Kalu Banda, 1855; Mudiyanseage Panchirala, 1862; Ekankage Ukku Banda, 1863; Haraguma Walawwa Tikiri Banda, 1867; Herat Mudiyanseage Kiri Banda, 1872; Alawatupola Welego Panchirala, 1882; Herat Mudiyanseage Ukku Banda, 1882; Wijekun Mudiyanseage Kalugelage Kirala, 1883.

In 1878 about 114 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 64 acres were temple land, 35 acres were redeemed from payment of tax, and the remaining 15 acres paid Rs. 71-58 as commuted tithes.

A considerable part of the high land in the village was formerly planted with coffee, but most of the estates are now abandoned.

Familes.—The following sannas, dated 1795, was produced in a lawsuit between Nuwarage Tikiri Menka *vs.* Wattappola, late Viladda Lekam. 1,019, D. C. Mad :-

Sri. Panchappuwa, the son of Kulatunga Mudaliya, who was Kankanama of the Aspantiya, was loyally serving the Great Gate in his stables. When he was about to go to Sanni Pattanam the paddy field Elandukumbura, of five

pelas, at Alawatugoda, in Udagampaha of Harasiya pattuwa, was granted to him to be possessed by him and his posterity, serving the king by keeping watch over the stables. This sannas was granted on Saturday, the fifth day of the increasing moon in the month of Wak, the year of Saka 1717.

Asweddumego 35,216, 40,605. Badahela Kotuwa *rs.* Pallego and Udage (*Jud. Com. Ct., 20th and 24th Sept., 1822*). Badahela Kotuwege, 3,467 (new series). Delgasgoda Vihare (see deed in 60,846). Diwelgama B. N., plaintiff in 58,703. Dolapihille Kirihami *rs.* Pinwattege Kudarala. Defendant said the lands belonged to the Alawatugoda Saman Dewale. That the plaintiff's father having refused to work on the bund of the Kandy lake, the then Basnayaka Nilame gave them to defendant on his agreeing to do the service, 1,370, D. C. Mad. Galapitige, 35,216, 40,605. Galketiyege, 58,703. Hunkirige, 36,014, 39,284. Kahawattege, 18,174. Migahakotuwege, 8,978. Multenge, 33,259, 48,959. Pallego (*Jud. Com. Ct., 20th and 24th Sept., 1822*). Paragahadeniye Gammahelage, 36,014, 39,284. Pelpolawattege *rs.* Abdul Kadar Lebbe, 29,911, 34,515, 47,841, 49,895. Pinwattege, 1,370, D. C. Mad., 18,174, 35,216, 40,605, 58,703, 66,972. Talpot Saka 1674 by Sabarappuli Achchila (18,174). Pinwattege *rs.* Moormen, 48,472, 49,620. Hena subject to service to Saman Dewale. Pinwattere *rs.* Peter Mendis, 39,545. Udage (*Jud. Com. Ct., 20th and 24th Sept., 1822*). Vihare Walawwe Ranabahu Mudiyanseleage, 90,620, 97,925. Walimuni Mudiyanseleage, 36,014, 39,284. Waradamunage, Talpot Saka 1729, 19,071.

The Temple Lands Commission refused to register a small field in this village which the incumbent of Delgasgoda Pansala stated had been dedicated by Dippitiye Kankanama. T. L. C. 410, office 278.

The Asgiri Alut Viharo owns two pangu : one, Panniki, is held by tenants at will (maruwona); the other, Howisi, is held by Nittawela Yaddessalago Panikkiya. The services are to beat tom-tom for the three services for sixty-four days in the year; to beat tom-tom in the procession at the four festivals, receiving rations when on duty at the vihara : to go on journeys with the Chief Priest for eight days in the year, when so employed he gets three meals of curry and rice daily ; to offer forty leaves of betel to the Chief Priest. Commutable for Rs. 2'65.

THE DEWALE is dedicated to Saman, the tutelary god of Adam's Peak, who is supposed to be Lakshmana, the brother of Rama. A temple has existed here for time immemorial. There is a tradition that it possessed a Sannas from King Walgamakahu (109 B.C.), which was lost in the rebellion of 1818. It is a small, plain, mud building without windows ; inside are two wooden presses, one containing a figure of Saman, the other of Vishnu, and at the side are several old bows and arrows. The dewale stands on a mass of bare granite, which rises a few feet from the surrounding land. Close to the dewale stood a vihare, but both buildings were burned by a party of English soldiers from Trincomalee on leaving the place where they had halted. The vihare has not been rebuilt.

Immediately below the dewale, growing from a hollow in the rock, is a large bo-tree, which is said to conceal the entrance to a cave or "potgula," where sacred books were buried. Others point out, as the site of the potgula, a place on the rock where the vihare stood, and at which preparations are being made to build a dagoba. At the foot of the rock is a smaller bo-tree, under which a small pilimage has recently been built.

The Alawatugoda Dewale was in Kandyan times a place of sanctity, to which litigants resorted to take oaths or to undergo ordeals. (*Jud. Com. Diary, 29th May, 1819.*)

The Basnayaka Nilame of the dewale was formerly appointed by Government ; he is now elected by the Committee of Ratemahatmayas, Koralas, and Basnayaka Nilames, presided over by the Diwa Nilame. Attaragama Banda was Basnayaka Nilame in the beginning of this century. Ketawalgoda was appointed in 1851. Nugawola in 1860, after him Diwelgama, who was succeeded by Talgalugoda, who died in 1887. The present (1894) Basnayaka Nilame is Nuwarawewa.

The Basnayaka Nilame joins in the procession of the Maha Dewale at the Kandy perahera.

The Temple Lands Commission deprived the dewale of a large portion of its land. The Basnayaka Nilame complained that Diya Kepilihena was taken. In it was the small tank in which was performed the ceremony of cutting the water at the close of the perahera. This land is now part of Guralahela estate.

The office of kapurala is held jointly by the families of Udage and Badahela-kotuwege, and is hereditary. (The entry of Galapitige in the Service Tenure Register, as sharing the kapu panguwa, is a mistake.) The kapuralas are laymen. The ritual is handed down from father to son by oral tradition.

The service consists of tenants beating tom-toms for a short time daily, morning and evening, in the outer hall of the dewale. A portion of cooked rice should, daily and especially on Wednesdays and Saturdays, be laid before the inner sanctuary, and afterwards eaten by the kapurula.

The principal act of worship is holding a perahera once a year, in which the insignia of the god are carried in procession for several days, the last few days of which, the Randoli perahera, are the most attended. The ceremony ends by the cutting of the water of a tank. These ceremonies are performed by the tenants and by the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring villages, who are all Buddhists, but find in this worship nothing inconsistent with faith in Buddha's teaching and supremacy. The dewale ceremonies in perahera are, however, not attended by Buddhist priests. The Basnayaka Nilame has derived little revenue from the dewale of late years, and the holders of the office have taken no interest in the place. The appointment is sought for only as conferring a title and rank.

Lamula and Tenants of the Dewale.

1. Kapu.—Tenants: Udage Banda, Galapitago Appuhami, Badahelakotuwa Banda. Hold $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres fields and gardens and hen. Services: to perform the duties of a kapurula for a year, to send a woman to accompany the Randoli perahera, to be on duty for ten days of perahera, to present to the Basnayaka Nilame a basket of sweetmeats (kewilipettiya) and forty betel leaves at the new year. The kapurula for the year to give, on assuming duties, three shillings and fourpence to the Basnayaka Nilame. The kapurula is entitled to all the offerings except those made during the perahera. Commutable for Rs. 36.75.

2. Alatti.—Tenant: Gammeddego Rammenika. Holds half an acre of field. Services: to perform Alattibema during fifteen days of the perahera, to transplant one pela of the muttettu and remove the crop to the granary, to pound two pela of paddy a year, to cowdung the covered court (mandappe) at the four festivals, to cook rice at the dewale for the alutsal and katti (these services can be performed only by a woman). Commutable for Rs. 7.35.

3. Hambakotana.—Tenants: Hipilige and Rantige. Hold an acre of field and garden. Services: to transplant two pela of paddy in the muttettu field and store the crop, to cowdung the covered court for the four festivals, to cook rice for the festivals of new rice and of lights, to pound two pela of dewale paddy and deliver the rice. Commuted for Rs. 14.70.

4. Hakgedi.—Tenants: Pinwattego and Peter Mendis. Hold half an acre field. Services: to blow the chunk (hakgediya) during fifteen days of the perahera and the four festivals, to weed a part of the compound and to decorate the dewale for the perahera, to give the vidano a basket of sweetmeats once a year. Commutable for Rs. 5.85.

5. Apullana.—Tenant: Edinipuli Wadanahaluge. Holds $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres field and garden. Service: to tie clean cloths (wiyan) in the dewale for the four festivals and perahera, to supply cloths (piruwata) to the kapurula and madappuligolla every week, and also to the carriers of the palanquin (randolikarayo) during the perahera, to decorate the dewale for the perahera, to give six rags or wicks (dambu) a day for lights (pandan) during perahera, to maintain a lamp at the festival of lights (kattimangalyaya), to spread white cloths for walking on in the dewale during the perahera, to give a pandama for tying the elephants and to give a cloth for the Etasarasamago (the shed in which the elephant is dressed), to tie cloth at the Basnayaka Nilame's lodgings and lend cloths whenever he visits the village, to present him at the old and new year two white Kandyan hats, to lend a cloth to the officiating kapurula during the perahera, and make up his hat and jacket if he provides the cloth. Commutable for Rs. 44.15.

6. Hewisi (tom-tom).—Tenants: Wadawiruduwalage, Balitiyannalayoge, Pudagolage. Holds five acres field and garden and hena. Services: to beat two kinds of tom-tom (dawula and tamnettama) daily, morning and evening, during the year, to decorate the dewale for the festivals and perahera, to maintain two lamps for the kattimangalyaya. At the old and new year to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame with a load of vegetables each time, to thatch the harnago, to be on duty during five days of the perahera, to carry the box of clothes of the Basnayaka Nilame to the dewale when he goes to the perahera. Commutable for Rs. 64.70.

7. Navan (blacksmith).—Tenants: Dippitiye Gurunnehelaya, Vilanage. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field. Services: to give yearly a billhook, a cocoanut scraper, an arecanut cutter, and a pair of scissors to the dewale: to repair the locks and keys

when required and to nail laths; to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame with two arecanut cutters twice at the old and new year, and also to give two arecanut cutters to the kankanama and vidane. Commutable for Rs. 19.40.

8. Lunudena (salt-giving).—Tenants: Moormen. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field. Services: to give forty-five neli of salt to the dewale in a year (thirty neli by Alim Saibo and fifteen by Mammadu Lebbe), to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame when he arrives at the dewale with presents of tobacco and a dry fish. Commutable for Rs. 17.65.

9, 10, 11. Halielo, Puskoho, and Dowato Gan-wasam.—Tenants: Dokinda-pola, Ratnekge, Isubu Lebbe, Halielo, Hipitigege, Segu Mahamadu, Peter Mendis, Welatantirige, Rantige, Medagearambo, Pudagodage, Ganage, Kahalle Gammahelage, Galapitige. Hold $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres field and gardens and hen. Services: to decorate the dewale for the perahera, to shift the tiles and to repair the dewale, to maintain a lamp for the kattimangalyaya, to be on duty during two days of the perahera, of which one is the last day, to hold the wiyana when proceeding to Kandy for the watoruwa and when going to Gurudeniya for the alutsal, to bring the elephant to the dewale for the perahera, to cultivate a bed of the muttettu field (seed paddy is given), to present three baskets of cakes (kowilipetti) to the Basnayaka Nilame for the new year, perahera, and alutsal mangalyaya, to give one shilling to the Basnayaka Nilame yearly and five neli rice, curries, and oil when he visits the village, to send a woman to accompany the perahera. Commutable for Rs. 123.60.

12. Kodiya-allanakerawal (flag-bearing).—Tenants: Puskohoge and Manage-arambe. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and garden. Services: to decorate the dewale, to carry a flag at the perahera, to maintain a lamp for katti, to be on duty ten days in perahera, to assist in repairs, to whitewash a portion of the walls once a year, to proceed to Kandy for the watoru for the festivals, to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame three times a year with a basket of cakes and forty betel leaves each time and pay seven fanams to him, to give adukku to him when he visits the village. Commutable for Rs. 19.10.

13. Pandama-allanakerawal (torch-bearing).—Tenant: Agarage Hendrik Appu. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field. Services: the same as No. 12, except to hold a pandama for the perahera in lieu of a flag. Commutable for Rs. 18.20.

14. Asweddun.—Tenants: Multenge, Kahaligamahelage, Pinwattege. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and garden. Services: the same as No. 12. Commutable for Rs. 19.10.

15. Asweddun.—Tenants: Udage Ukku Banda and Ganage. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and garden. Services: for perahera to give a kumbe, a plantain tree, and a young cocoanut branch for decorations; to give yearly 8d. to the Basnayaka Nilame, and when he visits the village to supply adukku; to tile the dewale. Commutable for Rs. 19.10.

16. Kerawal.—Tenants: Pelpolwatta and Badahelakotuwe. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and garden. Services: the same as No. 12. Commutable for Rs. 22.05.

17. Piduruwabana.—Tenant: Udage. Holds one acre field. Services: to thatch the multenge, to be on duty at the store-house (gabadawa) for eight days in a year. Commutable for Rs. 14.70.

18. Mutukudo.—Tenants: Gameddege and Segu Mahamadu. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and garden and hena. Services: to hold the mutukudo (umbrella) at the perahera, to weed the compound, to decorate the dewale with five plantain trees with bunches and five kumba, to whitewash a part of it, to keep a lamp for the kattimangalyaya, to send a woman to accompany the perahera, to cultivate two lahan of the muttettu, receiving seed paddy, to give the Basnayaka Nilame petti of sweetmeats at the perahera and at the new year, to assist in repairs of dewale, to go to Kandy for the watoru for the festivals, to be on duty for two days during perahera. Commutable for Rs. 22.05.

19, 20, 21, 22. Kodikara.—Tenants: Polwattege, Galapitige, Pinwatto Kalu Menika, Ratnekge, Welatantirige, Multenge, Hawupeliyanngo Don Davit Appuhami. Hold 8 acres field and garden and hen. Services: the same as No. 18, except to hold the banner in lieu of the mutukudo. Commutable for Rs. 110.85.

23. Talapatwadana.—Tenants: Kowinnege, Pinwattege, Rantige, Ali Uduma Lebbe, Vidana Henayale, Walatantirige, Pallege. Hold $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres field and garden and hena. Services: the same as No. 18, except to carry the talatta (talipot umbrella) instead of the mutukudo. Commutable for Rs. 50.65.

24. Pandan-alana (torch-bearing).—Tenants: Rantige and Galbotiyaga. Hold 2½ acres field and garden and hena. Services: the same as No. 18, except to carry a pan-lama instead of the mutukuda. Commutable for Rs. 54-40.

25. Uliyan.—Tenants: Kahatadeniya Omaru Lobbe, Liyanage Don Juwanis Appu, Vitanage Juss Appu, Agarage Olus Appu, Hen-lappe, Welanturige Kelihami and Helena, Hewatantirige, Mahaminadu Aliar, Dowage Dom Fernando, Liyanage Don Davit Appu. Hold 2 acres field and garden and hena. Services: when the Basnayaka Nilame visits the village to put up the bathroom and water-closet, to fetch fuel and water for the kitchen and to do any ordinary work, to clear the compound, to decorate the dewala for the perahera, to light a lamp for the kattimangalyaya, to cultivate two bahas of the muttotta from ploughing to threshing, to appear twice a year at the new year and at the diyakeppima (cutting of the water) before the Basnayaka Nilame and present him with a pango of vegetables and forty betel leaves, to whitewash the dewala and to assist in retilling it, to be on duty for one day during perahera. Commutable for Rs. 23-45.

26. Randoli.—Tenants: Pinwattege, Hipetiyage, Puskoboge, Radabola-kotuwa, Galketiyage. Hold 3 acres field and garden and hena. Services: the same as No. 18, except holding the mutukuda, and in addition to carry the randoli and to plant the chela tree. Commutable for Rs. 64-15.

27. Palihawudana.—Tenants: Udagge, Palihagage, Pattiridanela, Palahage. Hold 3 acres field. Services: to hold the palina (shukl) for the perahera and the festivals, to supply a kumbo and a plantain tree, and assist in decorations for the perahera. To whitewash the pattirippuwa (the resting place of the insignia during the perahera procession) and shift its tiles, to accompany the perahera and to be on duty for one day, to light a lamp for the kattimangalyaya, to go to Kandy for the wattara. At the new year and the diyakeppima to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame with a basket of cakes and rice and forty betel leaves, to give him alukku when he visits the village, to accompany him on journeys carrying an umkulala (awatta) or a spear (mura awudo). Commutable for Rs. 48-55.

28. Peyalalana.—Tenant: Rantige. Holds an acre field and garden. Services: to ascertain the hour for commencement of the Randoli perahera, to weed the compound, to supply the kitchen with plantain leaves for four festivals. Every other year to supply daily three kinds of vegetables for the festivals, to whitewash the inside wall of the dewala, to clean one side of the rock, to attend festivals, to decorate the diyakupuntota, to carry mullen. Commutable for Rs. 14-7½.

29. Rajakaridena.—Tenants: Dissanaka, Sianappa Upamkarala, Mahamada Mira, Dowage Rano, Vitanage Juss Appu. Hold one acre field and garden. Services: the first to pay 75 cents, second Rs. 1-00, third Rs. 6-00, fourth Rs. 1-05, and fifth Rs. 2-50.

30. Kurula Ganwasam.—Tenants: Pinwattege, Galapitago. Hold one acre field and garden and hena. Services: the same as No. 9, except shifting tiles and assist in repairs, instead of which to carry orders of the Basnayaka Nilame to tenants, to collect dues, to superintend work. Commutable for Rs. 14-70.

ALAYAYA.—A village in Medaniya pattawa of Matale South.

Population in 1881, 43 (30 males, 13 females); in 1891, 35 (19 males, 16 females).

AIKEMADA.—In Medapalata of Udunuwara. A hamlet of Elaketta inhabited by Moormons. Aikemada Marakkala Nasde was registered in the H. L. M. in Elaketta as owner of a field.

Population in 1881, 56 (33 males, 23 females); in 1891, 71 (38 males, 33 females).

In 1878 3½ acres paddy land registered.

ALUDENIYA.—A village in Udapalata, Tumpane. It lies to the west of Galkandara, below Gunatala. The Arachchi-wasam includes Paragoda.

Ethos.—Pallika and Niyaturo.

Hills.—Kebolgala and Kongolla.

Population in 1881, 322 (162 males, 160 females); in 1891, 335 (175 males, 160 females).

In the H. L. M. 67 acres of paddy land were registered

Owners.—Juss Appu, Pnaba, Padikara Jayawariya, Padikara Kapasa, Ekanaka Arachchi, Atapattu Nanayakkam Anagi, Atapattu.

In 1878 65 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted *8a. 1p. 6l.* (paid Rs. 65·97); sold by Government *1a. 1p. 2l.*; redeemed *22a. 1p. 1l.*; abandoned *0a. 1p. 3l.*; total *32a. 1p. 2l.* The fields are fertile.

The inhabitants were Gattaru—Vellalas degraded by King Raja Sinha, because the people joined the Portuguese or showed cowardice in the war.

The Kandyan Kings were absolute monarchs, and often exercised their power of degrading Vellalas. There are many "degraded" villages in the Kandy District: Karamada and Delipagoda, in Udunuwara; Rambukewela, Weligalla, Walagadeniya, and Penchetipola, in Harispattu; Alutgama, Paranagama, Napana, Bamunampola, and Nattaranpota, in Lower Dumbura; Delipadena, in Upper Dumbura; Hiyadala, Walpola, Minigomuwa, Veligodapola; Dankumbura, Aludeniya, and Polwatta, in Tumpane; Antanagala and Gonagama, in Lower Howaheta; Embitiyawa, Pussetenna, Hunuketawela, and Wowegedera, in Matale.

When a village was degraded the fact was publicly announced, and a stone, on which was cut the figures of a dog and a crow (*karada balla ketagala*), was placed in a conspicuous place. The effect of degradation was complete separation from other Vellalas.

Families.—Ambakotage, 91,684; Gamage, 1,339, D. C. Mad., 31,491, 35,338; Herat Mudiyanelage, 17,503, 33,484, 45,274, 48,540, 49,751; the lands of Heratage Arachchila were confiscated for rebellion, June 9, 1819; Kongollege, 1,339, D. C. Mad., 17,503; Mapage, 2,233, 31,491; the lands of Mapage Arachchila were confiscated for rebellion, June, 1819. Pinnagollege, 91,684; Ranawirage, 2,233, 555, D. C. Mad.; Yakage Pitiye, 555, D. C. Mad.

THE VIHARE was built by Kinigomuwe Ummanse, after 1815. The Temple Land Commission rejected the claim for registration of its lands (No. 367, office 500). Girantalawe Attadassi Ummanse was incumbent in 1858. The land in dispute, in cases 1,321, 31,491, 33,484, 35,338, 49,751, had been dedicated to the temple.

ALUDENIYA (PALLE).—A village in Kamburadeniya, wasam, Gangapalata, Udunuwara.

Population in 1881, 75 (36 males, 39 females); in 1891, 66 (33 males, 33 females). The inhabitants are Vellalas of inferior rank.

In H. L. M. (1810 A.D.) about 50 acres paddy land were registered. *Owners.*—Potiyagoda Korala, Rajaramuwe, Palle Aludeniya Gammahē, Pallemaleralā, Yalagolagebanarala, Mudalige Appu, Liyavaralā, Warakadeniya, Mattanagoda Gabula Nilame, Embekke Dewale, Weliangeralā, Ellage, Werawela Gabdagama Bandala, Godapola Naide, Hatarakorale Banda, Nugawela Multen Mahatmayo. Three fields of 2½ acres are entered as Alattiya, which probably means that the tenant performed Alatti service. Other fields are entered as Maligawa, some as Dalada, one as Maha Lekam.

In 1878 32 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted *8a. 3p. 9l.* (paid Rs. 69·51); redeemed *4a. 1p. 7l.*; sold by Government *0a. 2p. 0l.*; temple *2a. 0p. 9l.*; total *16a. 0p. 5l.*

The Service Tenures Commission registered 6½ acres field and 3 acres garden as held under the Dalada Maligawa.

1. Kankanam-mura.—Tenants: Pallemalage. Hold three acres field and half an acre garden. Services: to take charge of the provision store for twelve months, to attend the festivals and five days of perahera, to work seven days twice a year at the Diwa Nilame's walawwa. Commutable for Rs. 34·85.

2. Kattiyana-mura.—Tenants: Kattiyango. Hold 1½ acre field and half an acre garden. Services: to do services at the multengo for two months and to take care of the gold and silver vessels used for the daily service, to attend the festivals and five days of perahera, to work seven days twice a year at the Diwa Nilame's walawwa. Commutable for Rs. 13·90.

3. Mura.—Tenants: Naidelago. Hold two acres field and an acre garden. Services: to be on duty for two months and clean the compound, to fill the stone trough for water (galoruwa), to hold torches, to take care of the goods of the outer hall, and do other work for seven days. Commutable for Rs. 24·70.

THE VILAGE is of the Angiri establishment. It was built by Velinge Unnase. It had a deed (1735 A.D.). Pinkasaliya was an old dedication. Wewekumbura, Viharawatta, and Angowatta were given to Kamburadeniya Unnase as "Sangika" for all priests who might come there. Duskara Saranankara Unnase succeeded Kamburadeniya, his tutor and uncle. The pupillary succession is in one family.

The claim for registration of two acres was rejected, and the lands were declared by the Temple Lands Commission (No. 19) liable to pay tax.

On 29th December, 1962, Saranankara Unnase transferred this vilage and his embowments and Milpeleniye Valare to Duskara Ratnapala Unnase (62,932). The vilage has been abandoned.

Gongalapala Banda alias Kapura Bastiya, the pretender to the Kandyan throne in 1848, lived occasionally in Kankanango in this vilage. The house was burned by the English, and the pretender fled. He was arrested in Utharanda in Kaduwela, Matale, and was taken to Kandy and lodged, and was afterwards transported.

ALUDENIYA (UDA), in Weligallawanna, Gangapala, Uduwara.

Population in 1881, 122 (69 males, 53 females); in 1891, 116 (59 males, 57 females).

In the H. L. M. the lands of the vilage are entered as part of Weligalla. One annua was reserved for the king's kitchen. Nugawela Mutengo Mahatmaya was registered as holding 1½ annua in Weligalla and 3 polas in Palle Aludeniya.

In 1878 43 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted for 4s. 4d. (paid Rs. 33-43); redeemed 3s. 2d. 6d.; temple lit. 6d.; total 21s. 2d. 6d.

The Embokko Howala tenants have two acres. Services commutable for Rs. 26-05 per annua.

VILAGE.—A vilage and dagoba are said to have been built in the reign of Sri Prakrama Bahu (1361-71 A.D.), when Gangpala was the royal residence.

A deed filed in the T. L. R. gives its history:—

(1833 A.D.) on Wednesday, the fourth day of the increasing moon in the month of Nikini, in the year 1751 of King Raka, I, Sirala Nilame of Aludeniya, give this transfer of Vilage lands, which are my parawent lands, unto Maswela Unnase, with power to do whatever he chooses with them. Whereas Uda Aludeniye Vilage in Gangapala, of Sutaruwambada, Uduwara, was built during the existence of Itakotimaligawa in Gangpala, and was endowed with sixty-five annua extent of dry and muddy lands within boundaries defined. And ever since these passed in the sacerdotal line (Sangaparamparawa) and finally came to be possessed by Aludeniye Chandajoti Unnase, and on his deathbed I (who am his grandson) was robbed, and the possession of the Vilagegama was given over by Chandajoti Unnase to my father. From that day my father continued to possess the Vilagegama, having ruled me, and on his death (as I had desired) the property devolved on me as well as my brothers, as my father Aludeniye Loku Nilame gave the same to us.

At that time, as the Vilage was in a ruinous state, and as thirty years before this, I and my late brothers had given the Vilage veridially to Maswela Unnase, asking him to reside therein and perform the usual rites, he, at great cost, built a pansala and planted the premises with jack, coconut, arcamuts, flower trees, and fruit trees, and improved the plow; and as I was destitute of any help or favour from any one, and as during my illness for some months I was provided with rice, coney and wearing apparel, and when, on the point of death, he performed the ceremony Go-dana and thus became of great service to me, both in this world and in the world to come, and as I have no one to improve the Vilage on my side, I, the said Aludeniye Sirala Nilame, do hereby give over the sixty-five annua extent of high and low lands, being my parawent Vilagegama, which I possess within given boundaries, together with power to secure the services of Gankaraya and Ambakanga and gardeners, as was customary, and in case of neglect and default to inquire into such matters and change hands and to continue the incumbency which I hitherto had, and to perform the services and rites usual in the Vilage.

Thus I give unto Maswela Unnase, who was of great help to me when on my deathbed, the Aludeniye Vilage, together with all right to animate and inanimate property belonging to me. Aludeniye Sirala Nilame, who descended from Aludeniye Chandajoti, with a change of name from "Maswela" to our own name "Aludeniya," and my incumbency, so that the same may be possessed by his pupillary succession (Sisayanu-neya paramparawa).

And the Vihare land Halagalwela of three amunu, which I possessed as paraweni, had been sold to a priest, but I could not redeem it; and if any one were to dispute saying, "We had this from the original owner," their right will not be a valid one, for even a final and absolute sale by me would not be valid, as it is a Vihare land. So I give authority to Aludeniye Unnanse to redeem these shares.

Thus I, Aludeniye Siralu Nilame, set my signature, giving a valid title against all claims by my descendants, to the conveyance of Vihare lands, before the witnesses, Imbukleniye Unnanse of Kotakedeniya, Kurukohogama Nilame of Pallegama, Palkumbure Arachchila, Darandego Kuda Punchirala, Aludeniye Kora Duraya, Soruja.

With the knowledge of these witnesses this land-grant of Vihare property was written by me, Maratugola Samanera Unnanse.

On the 9th August, 1845, Maswela Dhammarakkhita Terunnanse being sick gave to his pupil Panabokke Gunaratna Unnanse, then at Pusulpitiya, the property possessed by him like a "Ghi."

Dipogoda Dhaminadasa Unnanse died about 1854, and was succeeded by his pupils Dewemitta Unnanse and Walpita Rewata Unnanse. Action for land said to belong to the vihara, 37,074. Telikada Unnanse became Anu Nayaka of Udunuwara.

The Temple Lands Commission registered 25 acres field and 54½ acres of high land and rejected 38 acres high land.

In the Service Tenures Register about 19 acres field and 48 acres high land are registered as held in paraweni by the tenants.

1. Widena.—Seven tenants. Hold 10 acres field and 12 acres high land. Services: to supply paddy and straw, to attend the festivals and assist in repairing the temple, to give the incumbent a new year's present of sweetmeats and three young cocoanuts. Commutable for Rs. 98.30.

2. Nila.—Two tenants. Hold 9 acres field and 30 acres high land. Services: to supply 300 bundles straw and with 100 bundles to thatch the mandape, to shift the tiles of the Udumalge, to give 17 bushels of paddy yearly, to bear the whole cost of Nanumuramangalya, one day 5s., to give yearly four pots of kekuna oil, to supply three zitul spouts eight cubits long, to aid in repairs of the temple, bearing half cost, to give a new year's present of sweetmeats and three young cocoanuts. Commutable for Rs. 84.50.

3. Teldena.—Seven tenants. Hold 6 acres garden. Services: each tenant to give one pot of kekuna oil yearly, also a tithe of all vegetables planted in their gardens, to attend festivals, and to aid in repairs. Commutable for Rs. 7.60.

4, 5. Hewisi and Horano, tenants-at-will (maruwona).

ALUDENIYA WALAWWA.—The family held the Viharegama from the middle of the fourteenth century, and doubtless in the decay of Buddhism the lay head of the house was the custodian of the temple and its lands. The statement in the deed that there had been an uninterrupted pupillary succession of ordained priests is contradicted by the history of Buddhism in Ceylon. Chandajoti Unnanse may have been one of the priests who received ordination from Siam in the reign of King Kirti Sri. He gifted the Viharegama to Aludeniye Mudiyanse, the husband of his niece. Siralu Nilame married Aluvihare Mahatmeya.

Kegalleralala, one of the family, married Nugawela Mahatmayo. He rebelled in 1818, and his lands were confiscated. Sir Edward Barnes bought part, and gave them to the Maha Dewale in exchange for land at Gannoruwa, which he added to his coffee estate there. Part of the Aludeniye Walawwa land was given to Heratze Punchirala (1,980).

The Walawwa held lands for Rata-wasam, afterwards changed to Dukgama Service. When the king forbade any Udunuwara people to come near him, the lands were transferred to the Kattala Lekam Department.

Wattegama Ratenamahatmaya is a descendant of the family; others are in the village, but are poor. Two daughters married to Amunupure and Krawwawola; 57,382.

ALUGOLLA.—A village in Wagapamala Udasiya pattawa, Matale North, in Nalanda-wasam.

Streams.—Diyahunda-ola, Arudulla amuna.

Hill.—Wakshinnakunda.

Population in 1881, 64 (29 males, 25 females); in 1891, 40 (21 males, 16 females). Jaggery estate.

In 1878 there were about 30 acres under paddy, of which more than half were held by the rinda tenants of Dahanayaka Mudiyanse Yatawatte Appuhami, who is registered as owner of five rinda pranga. The services (commutable for Rs. 21.34 per acre) are to render menial services (uliyen) for eighty days in the year, apportioned according to the extent of the holdings among five tenants: Pelawattelage, Kattandiyalage, Durayalage, Kande Wattuwelage, Yabalage. The tenants paid the tax.

ALUGOLLA.—A village in Miyangollawasam in Ganga Ihalapalata, Udapalata. It lies in Hokebage, adjoining Baranagala estate.

Population in 1881, 53 (24 males, 25 females); in 1891, 65 (57 males, 28 females).

About eight acres were under paddy in 1878.

ALUPOTAWELA.—A hamlet of Kajuwela in Modasiya pattawa, Matale South, almost on the boundary of the district near Malvern estate. There are 8 pelas and 9 lakas of paddy land (nearly 4½ acres), of which 5 pelas had been redeemed from payment of tax.

Families.—Hukgollege, Hangedige, Alakolege.

The inhabitants are Telles and Stone-cutters. They were masons to the king. Population in 1881, 43 (18 males, 25 females); in 1891, 22 (9 males, 13 females).

A canal was cut from Yatawara to this village in the reign of King Wijayapala of Matale.

ALUTGAMA.—A village in Ganatapalata, Tumpane, in Muredoniyawasam; watered by Rambukan-oya, Dummalagolla, Angu-ola, and Indurula-ola.

Hills.—Bahungala, Huitipone, Kurappuwadeniya, Dummalagala.

Population in 1881, 197 (104 males, 93 females); in 1891, 219 (100 males, 119 females).

In the H. L. M. (196, 2p. 47.) 39 acres paddy land were registered. *Owners.*—Nanayakkara Alutgannarala, Nanayakkara Wirasakara Achchila, Balasuri Achchila, Nanayakkara Samarakon Achchi, Mahandiran, Wijaya, Wirasakara Achchi, Ramawira Wathana Thawakkukara Kaduro, Herat Achchi, Pehanal, Kitublara Pehanal, Mini Tikira.

In 1878 about 47 acres were registered as under paddy, of which 25 acres (12s. 2p. 2d.) paid Rs. 111.87. The rest were redeemed.

The lands of Alutgama Duggannarala were confiscated on June 19, 1818, for rebellion.

Streams.—Ampittehennege, 22,588; Dahalyagalege, 22,588; Disanekke, 18,200; Halyakke Mohandirango, 639, D. C. Mad.; Pannala Duggannarage, 639, D. C. Mad.; Polkotuwege (village tenants), 22,588, 1,444, D. C. Mad.; Samarakongre, 639, D. C. Mad.; 13,173, Totupitige, 22,588; Walpolage, 18,290; Marawakkada Wasala Herat Mudiyanse Alalahani Duggannarala, 26,631, 55,590.

VIHARA.—Bogalampitiya Vihara. The vihara tenants (Polkotuwege) hold one nita panguwa, consisting of less than an acre of field and some high lands. The services (commutable for Rs. 8.80 per annum) are to thatch the vihara once a year, the straw to be supplied by the tenants, to decorate it, and to providing a room for each of the four festivals, to give new year's presents of sweetmeats and betel to the incumbent.

In 1,444, D. C. Mad., the incumbent complained that Polkotuwe Vihara had not performed service. The judgment was that defendant do perform the service, in default to be ejected from the land.

The history of the vihara is told in this Sannasa (1803 A.D.) :—

As the Bogalampitiya Vihara in Alutgama within the Ganatapalata of Tumpane had fallen in ruins, Mohadale Ratnayala Unnanse and the inhabitants of the three villages erected a vihara, 13 cubits long and 7 cubits wide, but had the

paintings within, conducted the relics and images to it, made all necessary offerings, such as lamp-lighting, incense-burning, offering flowers, betel leaves, and camphor; and they erected a preaching hall and bedrooms for the priests close to the vihare. And in addition to these they cut a ditch round the vihare premises, three hundred fathoms in length, and made a plantation within of plantain, jak, coconut, arecanut, ironwood, champao trees, jasmine, and other flowering plants. A new rock temple (Abhinavagallene Vihare) was built to the east of this vihare, and for its use the field Murutalawa of two pelas and the two asweddumas of one pela, with all their appurtenances out of Alutgama Balasuri Arachchila's paraveni share of Polkotuwa, were given over to the vihare, after purchasing the same for a sum of one hundred riddis from Moratota Dhammakandha Maha Ummase and Welande Mohottala, the late clerk to the king's pantry. The king, delighted at this, exempted the said properties from tithes due to the king and granted them to the vihare. From this time the services in the vihare were regularly performed. Subsequently, at the command of the King Sri Wikrama Rajasinha, the field Murutalawa of two pelas two asweddumas of one pela with appurtenances, Maha-arambekumbura of one pela, two lahass of Etambekumbura below Dematakanuwa, three lahass of Hinnepitakumbura, Bamminigedeniya of three pelas and six lahass, two lahass of Bulugolawela, Maragaha-ela of one pela from Kituldora with the appurtenant piece of high land, the field Angemulla of four lahass with the wanata thereof, Begahapitiye Viharewatta, Maha-arambewatta, Kituldorewatta, Gallene Viharewatte, Hitgolehenawatte, and the fifteen lahass below the range of rocks in Godahena, were granted to the vihare to be possessed by Molalando Ummase's pupillary descendants.

This Sannas was drawn up and given on Saturday, the third day of the new moon, in the month of Nawar, in the year of Buddha 2316.

ALUTGAMA.—A village in Asgiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matalo South, on the Yatawatta road.

Population in 1881, 217 (110 males, 107 females); in 1891, 185 (102 males, 83 females). Vellahs, Fishers, Hangarammu, Blacksmiths, Tamils.

In 1878 about 117 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 32a. 3p. 9l. (paid Rs. 153.25); uncommuted 10a. 0p. 0l.; redeemed 10a. 1p. 4l.; exempt 5a. 2p. 6l.; total 58a. 3p. 9l.

The Dalada Maligawa has one service panguwa of four acres field held by Uda-polago, Alutgama Appurula, Undiyago, Paragahakotuwa Banda, for a payment of Rs. 7 per annum.

VIHARE.—The history of the vihare is given in the following document:—

(1750 A.D.).—The purpose of the appearance before Disa Ralahami of Matalo, in whom the majesty of the fame of glory, which has spread through his own as well as foreign countries far and wide, is established, and who is known for his essential wisdom, is:—

A Jaya Sri Bodhinwahanse having been brought from that noble city Anuradhapura, which is filled with the prosperity of a capital, by Asgirikorale Alutgama Maha Bandara, with a wise mind, faithful and helpful to the three gems, was planted there on a mound within a parapet.

And with the desire that in future oblations might properly be offered to it, Bandara dedicated for the bowl of rice of its priesthood the lands which were by inheritance his and his heirs: two pelas of Hapudenawele Lintotakumbura, two pelas of Diwelgammanakumbura, and one pela of Karadagahapitiyakumbura, together with two houses and the gardens. Silpendra Achariya of Alutgama dedicated two pelas of seed paddy sowing extent of Harakgalekumbura.

When, with the help of these [lands] thus dedicated, the religious rites and oblations had been practised during a great length of time, the lands then belonging to the said Alutgama Bandara passed to Bopattu Wasala. And when these lands had been in this manner taken possession of, the elders of this village petitioned Bopattu Wasala about the share of the land which had previously been dedicated to Sri Maha Bodhinwahanse, whereon the Bopattu Wasala, having listened favourably to the facts, re-dedicated to Sri Maha Bodhinwahanse.

Thereafter these elders called before them Banki Naide, who had come from Dunukeulla and was residing at Pamunuwegama, and having erected for him houses on one of the lands, asked him to enjoy [the property] and do the rites and customs due to the Maha Bodhinwahanse. [But] the individual, without performing the rites and customs due to the Sri Maha Bodhinwahanse, practised dishonesty. Alutgama Gabada Rala drove him out of the village and gave [the tree, &c.] in charge of the Buddhist priest Ugatipana, in order to perform the

rites. He had since appointed two men from time to time and got the oblations offered. After the death of the Gabada Raja and Paluwadana Raja two or three men of the village called before them Varalugalla Nekat Naide, and bestowing on him lands and fields appointed him to enjoy the same and to offer oblations to the venerable Bodhi.

The manner in which this Nekat Naide practised dishonesty, without making the offerings to the venerable Bodhi, was —

Great improvements had been made in the temple by Alutgama Koda Raja, who had re-erected the fallen down parapets around the malawa and built gates in the walls, and a house with altars for offerings of flowers. But this Nekat Naide allowed the pilgrims and the gates to fall down without thatching them with straw. He also sold those lands and fields, and with the money realised thereby he left the village.

The fact that the sacred Bo tree had been abandoned and neglected and that it had received no offering of food, of flowers, and of lights, from either the owners of the lands and fields, or from the seller, the Nekat Naide, these oblations had not been allowed to be offered even by any other devotee, and, moreover, the fact that this had not been seen to either by the great Sanghas of the temple or by the Nilame who owned the country, these facts were told to Pinnape Dwa Ralahama at the city Kumbasala by the Buddhist priest Alutgama Bodharta Unnanne, and then the former sent messengers and having summoned the Nekat Naide, of Werangulla, asked him whether it was true that he had sold the lands and fields dedicated to the sacred Bo tree, and appropriating the money had fled from the village or not? Nekat Naide responded: "It was true that owing to a great many debts I sold a field and received money." It was not only one field that had been sold, but also Nekat Naide had sold Hapalahakumbura to Hoshawatalindagarama Muhammadrama for seventy riddi, Karalagahapitirakumbura to Dhalapana Ukkusajja and received money for it, Hualigammanakumbura to Unaweraya Ungaduraya and received money for it, and cultivated lot of land near this field to Welpahala Uddi Naide and received money, Hapalahakumbura and the garden near about this field to Alutgama Uddi Naide and received money. When he affirmed that it was true that he had fled to (Seven Korales) with all this money, Dwa Ralahama said "It was a serious crime to sell the lands and fields dedicated to the sacred Bo tree." He therefore made over the same share of the village to the priest Alutgama Unnanne, and gave the sacred Bo tree in his charge to offer the oblations.

He has since been building on the grounds of the sacred Bo tree a house with altars for flower-offerings, and gates in the walls. He has also put in order the portions of the temple grounds that were broken up, and has hitherto been observing the rites, offering food, lotel, flowers, and lights. Moreover he has, with a great deal of labour, erected a Viharageya with pillars 5 cubits high. In consultation with Hualigammanne Uttara Naide he has had made of copper wood an image of 1½ cubit high in a standing position to suit the viharageya. The painting of it was completed after three years' work, during which time the painters were very well treated with food and clothing.

With the assistance of Kolyakalawe Nayaka Unnanne of Poya Mala Vihare the sacred image was shown to the Maha Wasala, and he obtained a precept for it. In order that other donations might be obtained from Kandy, with which he might celebrate the puskama or the invictoriam act, the sacred image was taken to its native place.

On Wednesday, the thirteenth day of the waxing moon, in the month of Poon of the Saka year 1672, the six members of the body of the image being perfected, the festival of setting in eyes was celebrated at the Alutgama temple. The following articles were given as the remuneration [of the painters] —

Tanuaratta tappatti, 8 cubits long, 10 spans wide, in value eighteen riddi. Four tappatti tappatti, 8 cubits long, 10 spans wide, in value twenty-one riddi. One pachi hawadan tappatti, 7 cubits long, 8 spans wide, in value six riddi. Four clothes, 12 cubits long, 5 spans wide. One jacket and three *digabakkhi*, in value four riddi. One gold ring studded with stones, in value thirty riddi. One knife with a silver handle. One bulatuyiya. One copper kullota and one neccant cutter, in value five and a half riddi. One bastana, in value five riddi. One ringlet studded with nine kinds of gems, in value five riddi. One silver tell, one silver tella and one silver *passa* set, in value three riddi. Two plates and four bowls, in value twelve and a half riddi. One *magaligan* sword and one mirror, in value six riddi. Four koters and one iron walking-stick, in value five riddi. Three mats and four pillows, in value three and a half riddi. One Dutch umbrella, in value three riddi, and one waragam, including thirty-five riddi in half currency, copper money; small tungan; Ambala jaman to the amount of ninety-five riddi; bangles and rings to the value of thirty riddi; ten hoes, in value fifteen riddi; four billhooks, four axes, and one saddle for writing, in value twelve riddi; one hand mirror and one large mirror, in value five riddi.

Tongs, hammers, files, anvils, grass-cutters' knives, chisels, gimlets, coconut-scrappers, toothpicks, chisels, and scissors, to the value of six ridi. One bronze torch holder, in value two ridi. Two iron torch holders, in value one ridi. One pair of bullocks, in value fifteen ridi. Twenty-five amunu of paddy, in value seventy-five ridi, and four hundred and seventy ridi, including [edible] fruits.

In addition to these a pinkama was celebrated by me, Sidhartha Unnanse, of Alutgama, with sixteen offerings of flowers, lights, food, chews of betel, evening meals, &c., to the venerable King Buddha, worthy of worship by the people of the three worlds, during the eleven days from Wednesday, the thirteenth of the waxing moon of the month Poson, till the eighth day [of the waning moon] of the same [month].

And on the occasion when our noble great King Kirti Sri Raja Sinha had taken his seat on the Salu mandappe of Maha Nuwara, all these merits were laid before the noble Maha Wasala in a pin-wattoruwa, through Pilimo Talawwo, the Saluwadana Rala, who had been informed by Koblyakaduwe Nayaka Unnanse of Poyamalu Vihare.

The same Saluwadana Rala read the pin-wattoruwa. The king being then filled by the merits, asked, "When and by whom was the Sri Maha Bodhinwahanse planted at Alutgama?" When this was asked the said Saluwadana Rala submitted that by an individual named Alutgama Maha Bandara a sacred Bo had been brought from Anuradhapura and had been planted there on a mound within a parapet. Lands had been dedicated to it. Secondly, that these lands and fields had been sold by Weralugolla Neket Naide, and the sacred Bo had been brought to desolation, its customs and ceremonies not being performed; that Alutgama Sidhartha Unnanse had told these facts to Pinnapaye Disawa, who then gave him the charge of performing the customs and ceremonies due to the sacred Bo.

These facts having been heard favourably, it was enacted with due consideration that Alutgama Sidhartha Unnanse should enjoy these lands and observe the customs and ceremonies of the temple by again promoting its advancement.

The Alutgama Unnanse became a layman (Owitipana Dingiri Banda) and held the endowments as his paraveni property; the vihare was kept in repair. The Temple Lands Commissioner rejected the claim on the ground that the vihare was abandoned. Government has since then sold the vihare land to a low-country Sinhalese. The vihare is small, built on posts. An old Bo-tree and champac tree.

Families.—Alutgama Mudiyanse, 1,026, D. C. M.; Duggannarallage, 1,026, D. C. M.; Durayalage, 4,198 and 4,260, D. C. M.; Ellepolage, 97,920; Gomagolage, 43,471; Koswattege, 43,471; Madikge, 56,665; Madilige, 97,920; Pamunuwe Mudiyanse, 39,323; Singara Yakdessa, 3,192, D. C. M.; Talamurege Punchirala Korala's estate, 29,538.

Mausavege Appuhami and Ran Menika Maravakkadege *vs.* Karandawe Ukku Menika and her husband Madadeniye Banda. Plaintiffs said their joint-fathers, Punchirala and one Loku Appuhami *alias* Maravakkade Wasala Herat Mudiyanse, were the sons of Mausavege Mudiyanse. The first defendant was the daughter-in-law of Herat Mudiyanse, who, in 1837, by deed, transferred his large estates, in this village and in Suriyagoda, to his wife and first defendant, 26,634. Reference is made in the deed to Talpots Saka 1706, 1708, 1711, 1715, 1737, being in possession of the grantor in respect of the lands.

Low-country Sinhalese and Moormen now own most of the lands.

ALUTGAMA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North. The *waram* includes Potawa, Welegelara, Palapatwala, Puwak-attawala; it adjoins Walakotte. It is on the minor road from Galewela to Paldeniya and Nalanda, and is 6½ miles from Galewela.

Population in 1881, 136 (80 males, 56 females); in 1891, 93 (53 males, 40 females). Descendants of Brahmins, Moors, Washers, &c.

In 1878 there were 120 acres under paddy. Commuted 13*a.* 3*p.* 0*l.* (paid Rs. 57.22); uncommuted 45*a.* 3*p.* 5*l.*; abandoned 6*a.* 2*p.* 0*l.*; total 64*a.* 0*p.* 5*l.*

In the year of Saka 1703 (1781 A.D.) Balawatwala Mohandiram Mahatmaya of Alutgama gave to his grand-daughter, by deeds, lands in Maningomuwa. Original ola in *Pilimi Talawa MSS.*

Adikari Walawwe Dingiri Banda. Action against him for the estate of his maternal uncle Doratiyawe Ratemahatmaya, 52,751. Adikaram Walawwa, 51,662, 53,913, 61,753. Doratiyawe Ratemahatmaya, 52,751. Malessege, 51,662, 53,913, 61,753. Mananwatte Walawwa, 51,662, 53,913, 61,753.

A daughter of Owille Wijekon Mudiyanse married Alutgama Galada Rala's son about 1650 A.D. (see Panabokka 14,610).

ALUTTAAMA.—A village in Pallegampaha, Lower Dumlara. It is subdivided into Horugammella, Digahawatura, Hattiyakdeniya, Kurandeniya, Mahakumbura-gammella, Wakumburawatta. It lies to the left of the road to Matala, about four miles north of Kandy.

Hist.—Wandurnendukanda.

Population in 1881, 1,150 (599 males, 551 females); in 1891, 1,113 (548 males, 565 females).

The inhabitants are Vellalas. The tradition is that their ancestors were seven times degraded to Gattara. There was a stone (now buried) with the carving of a sun and moon on one side and of a dog on the other, which was the memorial of their degradation; as a further mark of it the village was sometimes called Alutgama, "fresh dung."

In the H. Lakshmi Mitiya (compiled in 1810) Alutgama and Parangama are joined. The extent of paddy land then registered was 301 acres (160a. 2p. 4f.). In 1878 the extent of paddy land in both villages was 355 acres.

In Alutgama in 1878 were registered 140 acres paddy land, of which 35½ paid Rs. 162.47. The rest of the land is reclaimed. No temple land is registered, though lands in the village were dedicated to Anurugala and to Velipala (Gunnappa) Viharana.

The Kandyan kings owned Tyanwatta; that and Wandurnendukanda were sold by Government in 1839 to Paliyana Banda, and afterwards by him to Moormun.

Families.—Amphitennage, 18,308, 91,650, 97,411, 8,163. Bhattiyana, 8,164. Bandarawatte, 48,628, 59,891, 66,979. Bandarawatto Gammablage, 37,102, 39,337, 52,323. Bopage, 55,219, 66,584. Bogahakumburage, 54,531. Bopage, 17,690, 19,078, 49,133, 56,168, 57,117, 57,725, 59,891, Jud. Com. Ct., 4th December, 1824. Brahamage, 17,716. Dehangalage, 18,508, 22,892. Digahawaturage, 16,593. Dorakumburage, 68,598. Maharakpattiyage, 18,000. Galege, 8,438. Gammamellage, 59,915, 63,207. Goluwatage, 59,915, 63,207. Goluwidagolage, 3,691, 18,078, 35,637, 59,891. Gunnapana Herat Mudiyanne, 52,785. Guruketage, 26,479, 29,583, 44,043, Test. 728.

Hattiyakdeniya, Jud. Com., 25th November, 1823. Herat Mudiyanne, 63,920, 72,532. Hingolage, 51,998. Ingekumburage, 51,998. Karagaha-anga Pihannalage, Jud. Com., 15th November, 1821, 59,328. Kasakara, 17,216. Kittukumbura, 2,003. Kokkawela, 8,438. Konnara, 20,023. Korage, 17,550, 17,552. Madagolage, Jud. Com., 23rd October, 1823, 59,329, 59,891. Molukumbura, Jud. Com., 25th November, 1829. Pallakumbura Wabala Mudiyanneage, 59,891, 68,550. Pankibennalage, 59,891. Pepolage, 17,999. Polkotawa Walawwa, 18,508, 22,892.

Rantage, 67,829, Ct. of Reg., 58,878. Ratukohadeniyage, 3,691, Jud. Com., 30th May, 1829. Tennadeniya Arachchilage. Tikirala accompanied the last king to Dumlara, and was taken prisoner with him, Jud. Com., 24th June, 1822. Tennachenage, 8,169. Totapilage, 22,892. Uluakumbura, Jud. Com., 9th March, 1829. Udatage, 52,785, 51,551. Uduwatage, 8,391. Wabalakula Mudiyanneage, 59,891, 68,550. Welage, 17,550, 68,588. Welahage, 18,978. Wukga Kulatun Mudiyanneage, 51,281, 68,517, 3,379 (N. B.).

(1735 A.D.)—In the year of Saka 1657, to me, Tikiri Appu, the child of Welo Arachchula of Alutgama in Dumlara, was given, by my mother, Pechakumbura, two pahas. I, having possessed the same, and having become helpless and poor, have given it unto Kankasana, and received assistance and maintenance for a good many years, and at my death I have given it to the said Kankasana. The witnesses to this are:—Welo Muppa Nade is witness, Welo Arachchilage Nade, Siriwele Appu is witness, the wife of Pallegu Mudiyanne is witness, and Maharanulle Kira Henaya is witness. Declaring that those who contest or dispute this shall suffer at the orical oaths, and that no calamities shall befall the said Kankasana, or those who may receive from him, when they swear for it at the five orical oaths. This document was written and granted. The apprenticeship of the field Pepole, to wit, the cheng of one amuna and two pahas was also given. The goods and furniture of the Mudiyanne's house were also taken. 17,999.

(1718 A.D.)—In the year of Saka 1670, in the month of Minara, on Tuesday, the 8th of the increasing moon in the constellation Sa. That the field Karawagaha-anga of two pahas, with the high and low ground thereto belonging, has been granted by me, Alutgama Karawagaha Angu Pihannala of Siyapattu in Dumlara, to my son Tikirala. Witnesses who know are Hattiyakdeniya Mudiyanne, Anulagahawela Rala, Goluwidagolage Arachchila, Mahakumbura Konara, and Pokuwagala Kasakara.

(1778 A.D.).—On Saturday, the second of the decreasing moon in the constellation Rohene in the month Navan, in the year Saka 1695.—That the lower two pelas of Udakumbura, with the houses and gardens thereto belonging, have been obtained by Punchirala from his father Alutgama Hatiyaldeniye Nekatge Kirihami, of Dumbura, and Punchirala having possessed the same, on his death-bed bequeathed to his son Dingirala. Witnesses to this are Alutgama Wolege Arachchila, Dorakumburege Wedarala, Kapurala, Pokunegoda Kassakara, Kirihami, Mahakumbure Dingirala, Tikirala of Mahakumbure, and Angelage Gamarala of Doragama. (Then imprecations follow.)

(1795 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1717, in the month Unduwak, on Friday, the 14th of the increasing moon.—That Alutgama Goluweddagoda Arachchila, of Dumbura, is the proprietor of the following lands, viz., Goluweddagoda of 15 lahas, Pepolkumbura of 15 lahas, Goluweddagolawatta and Gamagelarawatta belonging thereto, which lands were inherited by Kirihami, the wife of Kapurubami; afterwards they were obtained in paraweni by me, Appurala, from my said mother Kirihami, and I now transfer them to my daughter Tikiri Etana to possess them also in paraweni, with this proviso: that should my grandson Appuhami afford assistance to her she shall allow him the upper 5 lahas of Goluweddagoda. Having been written in a Talpot, all the property was delivered to Ratukohodeniye Mudiyanse, to whose care is also entrusted my daughter Tikiri Etana and my grandson Appuhami. Witnesses who know the above are Welahage Mudiyanse, Welage Mudiyanse, Medagolage Arachchila, Hadiramego Appu, Sattambigo Vidane, Bopege Vidane, Hennege Gammahē, Kottiwelo Appuhami, Korallage Vedarala, Alakolamado Patabenda, and Muharamulle Nekat Henaya.

(1814 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1736, I, Tikiri Etana, who cooked rice to Goluweddagoda Arachchila, of Alutgama in Dumbura, have transferred Pepolkumbura of 15 lahas with the high and low grounds, &c., thereto belonging to Punchirala in consideration of assistance from him, declaring that he shall be in no danger from the five ordals though he were to swear by them as to his right. Witnesses who know are Hennege Gammahē, Vedarala of the same family, Pulingurala of the same village, Mulhami, Ugura, Pilawala Appu, Tenne Gurunche, Punchirala of the same village, and Ratukohodeniye Tikirala.

Alutgama Dugganna Unnanse, the daughter of Ambagahawela Korale Achchila, a very beautiful woman, was the favourite concubine of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha, who gave her lands on a Sannas which has been lost, but of which this translation is filed in 65,969 :—

(1786 A.D.).—SRI. The enactment made by the incomparable, most glorious, and gracious wisdom of our august Majesty, who is supreme over Sri Lanka. The Dugganna Unche Chandrakāwa having been very obedient when performing the duty of a Dugganna, and besides as she is a paraweni-owner and has right to the following land, there has been a transfer made to her to be possessed undisturbedly by her and her children and grandchildren from generation to generation: Medagoda Yatiwawela of two pelas, Balagahakumbure of twelve lahas, Mallumittirango of eight lahas, Kohoka of one pola, Kosgolla of one pola, Uda-anga of one pola, Badetholdeniya of one pola, Metegannawela of two pelas, these two amunu and two pelas and their appurtenant high lands, gardens, and plantations. This enactment having been made, this Sannas is granted upon Thursday, in the middle of the increasing moon in the year called Parabavanam in the year of Saka 1708. Granted and enacted by order of His Majesty.

This land had been granted by King Kirti Sri to Ran Naide, and he got instead 3 amunu at Bowatta.

The Dugganna Unnanse got a land as a bulatsurulla from the father of Pitawela Rala and Wil-amuno Ratemahatmaya. When Angammanna was Adigar about 1791, Rambukwelle Lekama went to the king at Peradeniya and wanted to give his land to the Dugganna Unnanse (*Jud. Com., 22nd December, 1821*). She was in possession of the royal village of Watuwela. A Moorman doctor, who attended her when she was ill, got land in Daskara, Udunuwara (*Jud. Com., 21st December, 1825*). She built Kotugodelle Vihare in Kandy about 1795 A.D. (*Jud. Com., February, 1834, No. 513*). A niece of the Dugganna Unnanse was adopted by Etanwala Rala (a Tamil favourite); she married Mattamagoda Disawa.

On the death of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha, the Dugganna Unnanse left Kandy and went to Rambukwelle in disgrace. Afterwards she, and her child by the king, were exiled to Colombo, where both died. Pilimi Talawe Adigar gave part of her land to Katugampahē Arachchila, but on Rambukwelle Lekama (her half brother).

showing the Mannas to the king, the land was given to her full sister. Another part of the property was granted by the king to Alutgama Benaya, and on 3rd and 29th April, 1820, the Jud. Com. sustained his right in competition with the Dugganna Unnanas's sister.

In 1816 the estate of the Dugganna Unnanas was administered in the Provincial Court of Colombo, the sum of £321 six-dollars was paid to her mother (then the wife of Wakkatte Arachchila) with the consent of her brothers and sisters.

Mrs John D'Oyly (probably after her mother's death), in Kandy, directed some of her property to be divided between her full sister Digala Arachchilage Loku Monika and her uterine brothers and sisters. Loku Monika had (1) a son Appaham, a blind man, who left no issue, who adopted his wife's niece, Dingri Amma; and (2) a daughter who married a Wendaruwa man and had a son, Kiri Punchirala, Arachchila of Wendaruwa, to whom his grandfather, Loku Monika, in July, 1838, gave part of the fields Yatiwarala and Balagala, &c. She afterwards revoked that gift and gave the land to her blind son Appaham. 65,969. Test. 863.

ANURAGALA VIHARA.—Of the Angiri establishment, pupillary succession. In the reign of King Kirti Sri it was restored by Ampitiya Unnanas. It was claimed by Nawinna Dhammadassi Maha Nayaka of Anguriya, and he in 1720, Faka (1817 A.D.), in the Kowhaleniya Mannas, gave to his pupil Potubera Hattipala Unnanas "the landed property belonging to Anuragala Vihara, in Alutgama, in Pallegamulla of Dumbura on the understanding that the produce thereof be partly applied to the services connected with the vihara and to the promotion of religious education, and partly to his own personal use without misappropriating the same; also the field Gostamadittidetiya.....deceased by Wakkumbura Arachchila of Alutgama, the land Arambakolatta.....the field Kahanamulla, which last formed a part of the Kattana by Louke Dea Mahatmaya, a zenkara Bhikkhu at the new pansala at Bahurawakanda."

In 1825 Udagama Unnanas was incumbent and had appropriated the vihara land. The vihara had fallen into disrepair, and Tikiri Gurawa and Ukkorala Gurawa had helped to repair it. The Gurawa owed Katupulle service to carry flowers to the first Adigar in Kandy, but as the Adigar had not resided in Kandy since the rebellion, they were ordered to carry flowers to the vihara. They were also vihara tenants; one blew a chank at the vihara once a week as service for a field; on giving up the field, Hatta Gurawa restored the chank and a cup of red mudal wool to the vihara. (Jud. Com., 16th March and 26th May, 1825.)

In 1835, in an action (5,826) between Amalstenna Unnanas (pupil of Ampitiya Unnanas) and Nikuligama Sumana Unnanas (pupil of Potubera Nayaka Unnanas), Amalstenna's right was upheld.

The vihara has been recently repaired.

The incumbent of Bogalampitiya Vihara in Pallo Talawanna claimed a sold here, dedicated by Kapukotuwa Kaurala Mudiyansu (55,219, 66,564).

ALUTWELLA.—In Pallesaya pattuwa, Matale East. It is not mentioned in the Census nor in the Commutation Register.

VIHARA.—The Service Tenures Commission registered Hakuru-aiyambalagaha-kumbura of 1 acre (2p.) as in possession of the vihara, and Telambugala-kumbura of 1 acre held by Hattiyannalage Kiriya, for the service of leaving ten tons on poya days and of thatching the vihara once a year. The vihara paid the tax. Commutable for Rs. 245.

ALUTWELLA.—A village in Pallespattu east in Lower Dumbura, on the Hela-ganga, a little above Tolleniya bridge.

Population in 1961, 290 (131 males, 159 females); in 1891, 228 (112 males, 116 females).

Sumulas.—Alutwella Gammabellage, 65,734; Galahitiyawattege, 56,500; Thalage, 18,065, 40,593; Kumburage, 95,694; Madapala Mediyanselage, 18,065; Medawattege, 56,500.

Medakappu Gurunnehe and Netta Gurunnehe vs. Medawala Kirala Gammaho and Golu Appu, for Kummalawatta. Defendants stated that in the time of the last king (his parents' father) the first plaintiff's father, a smith under Government, to erect a smith's shop in the garden, on condition to serve them also as a blacksmith. 6,810. Millagahawatte Gammabellage, 18,065.

Five or six acres of Crown land purchased by Pantani Tamby of Kandy, sold to A. R. L. Chetty, now belong to Hakibu Lobba.

Weralu-angge. 2,770, 97,371.

ALUTWELA WAHALA-ELA.—Pallis pattuwa East, Lower Dumbara. Was an old Kandyan irrigation work. The dam across the Hulu-ganga, about four miles from Teldeniya, had never been permanently built. It was primitive in design and construction, made of sticks, loose stones, straw, and mud, and was seldom capable of withstanding even an ordinary flood. The food supply of the neighbouring villages was precarious. Under Sir Arthur Gordon's Government a substantial masonry dam was built at a cost of Rs. 3,880, crossing the river obliquely, and the ela has been lengthened from three to five miles. The work is now of such dimensions as to divert water sufficient to irrigate 1,000 acres. There are, however, only 300 acres fit for cultivation, which can be benefited.

Notwithstanding that the work was to benefit them greatly, and that no water-rate was charged, the Government Agent was obliged to report in the Administration Report for 1886 that the villagers made all sorts of attempts to evade their share of the required earthwork.

The following are the rules relating to the ela published in the *Gazette* of 3rd February, 1886 :—

1. *The manner in which the Ela-wela should be kept up.*—It shall be the duty of the fieldowners of the six tracts called Darandeleniya, Munhena, Alutwela, Asweddumwela, Ela, Kumbura, and the range to be brought under cultivation (asweddumized), called Makulemada-yaya, to preserve the dam of the ela, so as to be 3 ft. high and 5 ft. broad, which passes through each of the fields belonging to each one of them, at their own expenses. That at the cultivating season in every year, each of the fieldowners shall put a coating of mud to the dam on the ela appertaining to him, and it is prohibited to chop off the dam of the ela, or to lessen the breadth thereof, or to make any alteration.

2. *Improvement of the Ela and prohibition to injure the Stream.*—That the ela shall be internally 6 ft. broad everywhere.

3. *How Nawat should be kept.*—That in accordance with the ancient custom a nawata shall be opened for the purpose of taking water to each one of the fields, and if there be a field which cannot be watered by one nawata, it shall be allowed to open an additional nawata of a smaller size. When it has been allowed to open a nawata to a field, the owner of that field shall see that the water is not wasted. According to the extent of each field kumbas or bamboo pipes shall be placed for conveying water, but it is strictly prohibited to put a dam across the ela on the days on which water is to be conveyed through the kumbas.

4. *Relative to the commencement of Cultivation.*—That in each year the cultivation of fields for the maha harvest shall commence in the beginning of the month of Nikini, or August, and that for yala in the beginning of Nawar, or February, when all elas and amunas shall be cleared for the purpose. It shall be the duty of the vel-vidane, one month previous to the commencement of cultivation, to publish the same by beat of tom-tom, when each fieldowner shall clear the portions of the ela which runs through his field. The proprietors of the six tracts of fields shall join in the repair of the amunas, and water shall be first allowed to the field where cultivation first begins.

5. *Rules with regard to repair of Parappadu or Pota.*—That the wagal karayo and helandu karayo of the above six ranges of fields subject to this ela shall repair all breaches of parappadu. In the event of a large breach in a potawa the owners of the fields below the breach shall assemble on any day and hour appointed by the vel-vidane and give their joint labour for its repair; and after the work has commenced no one shall leave it unless upon good reasons, without the permission of the vel-vidane.

6. *Respecting Uncultivated Fields.*—That if any person shall fail to cultivate his field through indolence or other cause, it shall nevertheless be his duty to perform the quota of work which is required of him. If, however, the vel-vidane happens to know that a cultivator is laid up with illness, it shall be the duty of the vel-vidane, with the consent of the owner, to give the field to some other person to cultivate in anda, and employ the anda-karaya to perform the work falling to the share of the sick person. In cases where the work cannot be done in the manner aforesaid, the vel-vidane shall get the portion of the work performed, and shall recover the cost of such work from the owner of that portion.

7. *Division of Water.*—That the water shall be distributed in the following manner every day :—From 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. to the tracts called Darandeleniya, Munhena, Alutwela, and Asweddumwela; from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. (the dawal mura) to Ellekumbura and Makulemada-yaya. No water shall be taken to other tracts than those mentioned within the appointed hours. If, however, the

owners of a tract who have their seed paddy ready to be sown on a given day, or who have to plough their fields or transplant the paddy plants. And deficiency of watering their field, they may, by consent of the owners of the tract which is by right entitled to the water, or by consent of the vel-vidane, be allowed some water. As soon as the hours appointed for drawing water terminate the owners of the fields shall hook up the mawak.

8. *Sowing and Reaping of Paddy.*—That each tract or field shall be cultivated with the same description of paddy, and two or three different kinds of paddy shall not be sown in the same tract, except on the following conditions:—If any balawi is cultivated by any person, care shall be taken that it is sown at such time that the crop shall ripen at the same period as the rest of the paddy on the same tract; if one field in a tract is reaped before the other field, and if the crop of that field is threshed in a threshing-floor within the said tract, the owner of the field shall, as soon as the crop is threshed, remove the buffaloes from the tract, and shall not allow the buffaloes to graze in the tract until the whole tract is reaped.

9. *For putting up of Fences.*—That all cultivators should put up fences according to existing customs.

10. *As surer to Vel-vidanes and Rules to be observed.*—The vel-vidane shall be a proprietor of fields in the tract, and it shall be his duty to see that the herein mentioned rules are not violated by any one, and also to take care that the cultivation is commenced at the proper time. A vel-vidane, in the due discharge of his duty, shall be allowed two lakas of paddy for each pila extent of field from the mawala or undivided heap, and this fee shall be given by the guya before the paddy is removed from the threshing-floor, provided that any vel-vidane who shall neglect his duty, or allow these rules to be broken, shall forfeit all his right to the share of paddy allowed him; and, moreover, on the following bringing such neglect or misconduct to the notice of the Government Agent, the vel-vidane shall be liable to be dismissed.

11. *Stones, Sand, and Clay required for repairing Pota, Amunas, and Elassol.*—That where dams, pota, and amunas have suffered injury, it shall be lawful to take stones, clay, &c., for their repair from any land situated near the spot where the breach took place, provided that no damage is done to any property by such removal.

12. That it shall be the duty of the vel-vidane to see that these rules are strictly adhered to, and in case where a dispute or damage has occurred to settle it in the proper manner. If the vel-vidane shall neglect any of the duties required of him, the Kaimahatmaya shall report the same to the Government Agent, to be dealt with in accordance with the 31st clause of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1867.

ALUTWEWA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North. The wassam includes Henayalerotawewa, Olukolawala, Rallerotawewa, Moragolla.

Population in 1891, 153 (80 males, 73 females); in 1891, 156 (81 males, 75 females).

32 acres paddy land registered in 1878.

Ushaputaga Gurubama and Kawrula are registered as owners of a Ninda panguwa. Tenant: Nilwatge, holds two acres. Services (commutable for Rs. 10): to present forty leaves of betel at the old year, and pingo of provisions (piriwah-kada), and to do three half days' work in the year. The tenant paid the tax to Government.

The Alutwewa Walawwe family was closely related to the Wagodapala Nilames; 44,714, 30,369.

Alutwewa Subhita Unnanne and Wewagawage rs. Alutge, 39,697.

The tank was formed by Dintonne Dinawa in the reign of King Raja Sinha.

ALUTWEWA.—A hamlet of Medabokkila in Udugoda Palliwa pattuwa, Matale North. It is now abandoned.

ALUYIHARE.—A village in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South, about 2 miles from Maink on the North road.

Population in 1891, 715 (413 males, 322 females); in 1891, 652 (367 males, 285 females).

In 1878 there were registered about 35 acres paddy lands, of which 17 acres were registered as temple land. A considerable part of the forest was felled and was planted with coffee and cacao. (W. Gordon and A. K. Dyer rs. R. de Band. encroachment on Harniwela estate, 42,920.)

WALAWWA.—The Aluvihare Vanisekara Mudiyanse family was one of the first of the aristocracy in the Disavony of Matale. The tradition is that they were descended from Veddo.

In the beginning of this century the family was represented by Abeysekara Vanisekara Mudiyanse Lokurula Adikaram and his brother the Disawa of Tamaukaduwa. The elder brother obtained a Sannas which was lost. He was beheaded by order of the last king. He married a lady, described by Major Forbes, who wrote about 1829 (*vol. 1, p. 347*) :—

A member of an ancient family, settled from time immemorial in the village near these temples, and to which they possess the right of appointing priests, was a lady one hundred years of age, who repeatedly walked to the court-house and obtained my interference to control her undutiful grandsons. Even at that great age she maintained with spirit her authority over her own estate against her troublesome descendants, and her faculties remained unimpaired by their present misbehaviour or her own former misfortunes, amongst which were numbered the beheading of her husband as a traitor by the exiled tyrant, and the hanging of her son as a rebel by the British Government.

This lady was, I think, Ratnindo Kumarahami. Her mother in 1785 gave the following deed :—

(1785 A.D.).—In the holy royal year of Saka 1707, I, Ratnindo Hulangomawe Mahatmeyo, of Etipola, in the Udasiya pattu of Asgiri korale, in Matale, after receiving assistance, to my satisfaction, from Alu Vilhare Kiri Banda Dugganna Rala, my daughter's son, have granted to him this land talpot to the effect of holding paraweni possession of the following portions of lands which I have inherited from my husband Ratninde Muhandiram Nilame, together with the Talpots and sittus attached thereto, viz. in low (muddy) lands two amunu and nine lahas sowing extent together with their appurtenances. These high and low lands I have granted to my daughter's son Kiri Banda Dugganna Rala, receiving assistance from him to my satisfaction. Witnesses who know the same are Wijakonge Arachchila, Ukkurula of the same house, Waramullege Mudiyanse, Pihana Rala of the same village, Egodawattege Tikiri Punchirala, and Daluwela Ovillo Rala. In knowledge of these witnesses this land talpot was granted by me. He who would dispute or disturb this shall incur the vengeance of the ordeals, declaring that although my grandson, Kiri Banda Dugganna Rala, swears the five ordeal oaths, yet he shall be free from the vengeance thereof. I, Etipola Nekat Naide, am the writer of this talpot. May good attend this.

The Adikaram Nilame gave this deed to his eldest son in 1817 A.D. :—

The purport of a land talpot caused to be written in the holy royal year of Saka 1739, in the month of Esala, on Wednesday, the tenth day of the increasing moon under the Constellation of Anura, is as follows :—I, Uda Walawwe Adikaram Nilame, of Aluvihare, in the Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matale, for and in consideration of the liquidation of the debt of eight hundred ridis incurred by me, and on account of the assistance which I do receive to my satisfaction, and being in subjection and obedience to me, do, by writing this land talpot with my own hand, transfer to my begotten son Kiri Banda Dugganna Rala the following portions of land for holding in paraweni possession, declaring that my son and his children, grandchildren, descending from him, have right to possess the same in paraweni, and that they are free from the vengeance of the ordeals—namely, the village and the Sannas and Tudupota which my father Loku Ralahami got by performing Duggenavili services at the king's palace, and the same possessed by him, and the fields Wellepahanuna of three amunu, Walakumbura of one amuna and three pelas, Guruvekumbura of one pela, the two pelas and five lahas out of Wewakumbura, the same being and lying at the Attikka tree, and Kumburukotuwa of three pelas with their appurtenances, the gardens Uda Wallawwewatta, Medawatta, Pallewatta, Pelapolwatta, Wedikkaraya-hitapuwatta, Weragamaya-hitapuwatta, Hunnahitiyawatta, Kirahitinawatta, Buttila Naide Hitiyawatta, Uduvalawatta, Udawatta, Guruvahitapuwatta, out of hen, the ranges Udamigastenna, Batukanata, Welikotuwa, Gonatuwa, Hapugaskotuwa, Nikakotuwa, Dammunuwa, Hakerillagahakotuwa, Malbuluwa, Udagonamada, Ambalangagaskotuwa, Dambagahamulakotuwa, Weligodapahura, Kosgolla, Telambuwa, Karaval, Medakele, Maligakanata, Weyamanagala, Dummamalagahakotuwa, Galgodakotuwa, Rukkettana, the hen Gan-ima, Kekiri, Huk, Kitul, Bulugahamula, Ovilikandaketu, Peliyaketu, Millagahakotuwa, Eta-ennagalayaya, Alawatta, Mandavalagaswakotuwa, Pallebulatwatta, Pihillagavakotuwa, and Hevankotuwa, all these high and low lands.

house, gardens, and plantations, which I hold in possession. He that disputes this, from henceforth, shall incur the vengeance of the ordsala. He has no right. Dugganna Rala, who obtained from me, has his parental right, so saying. Granted. Dingiri Banda, who is against this, and he that descends from him have no right, they, for the third time, shall incur the vengeance of the ordsala. As Dingiri Banda committed a shameful robbery, which none of my family now ever before committed, and rendered me no assistance and succour through disobedience to me, and is unwilling to discharge the debts incurred by me, he, Dingiri Banda, and his children, grandchildren descending from him, are hereby disinherited, and this land (alpu) is granted to Dugganna Rala. Witnesses who know the same are Aluvihare Gangala Rala, Halagawatte Rala of the same village, Siliyasa Panchirala, Udapahille Rala, Kala Banda, Vela Nanka, Kiri Hanyaya, Hara-gama Vidarala, Agalawatte Ella Doraya, Tantrige Kaluwanga of the same village, Dammalaingahage Wappa Kanda, Vimala of Gungawala, and Ruyigala Guruncho of Gungawala. May good at and this. In presence of these witnesses granted (20,230).

The Aluvihare Nilame was unfortunate, leaving his children in Epituge Banda's charge, he joined the rebels in Uva (*Sud. Com. Diary, 19th May, 1819*). He was hanged by the English. Epituge possessed the lands. Aluvihare left two sons, Nantuno Raterala, to whom the deed of 1817 was given, and Dingiri Banda, and daughters married to Kolounga and Ulanduputaya, of the sons, the younger, Dingiri Banda (though disinherited), brought, in 1837 the action 2,250, D. C. Mat., for a division of his father's property, and in 1847 he sold half of the high lands to Ontapana and Popolu Unnanas. The validity of that sale formed the subject of prolonged litigation (20,230, 26,127, 26,146, 33,192). Judgment was given in 1866 for the Unnanas.

The elder son, Kiri Banda Dugganna Rala, held the office of Raterala of Qantuno. He married an Ulanduputaya lady and left sons (19,231) Loku Banda Lekam (33,536, 54,164, 55,171, 55,180), Tikiri Banda, and a daughter Loku Menika, married to Kolounga (55,171, 55,180). The Raterala died about September, 1837 (2,250, 2,720, D. C. Mat., 20,240, 22,581, 22,632, 22,634).

Aluvihare Mahatunyo *vs.* Halangala Banayaka Nilame. For land at Uduwawala (*Sud. Com. C., 29th Nov., 1827*).

The Raterala alienated some of his lands in Daluwala in 1818 and 1821 (3,512, D. C. Mat.). Uda Walawwa Loku Banda Lekam *vs.* Puriya Minu Bantur (41,595, 47,388).

Uda Walawwa Loku Banda, the eldest son of the Raterala, became, on his death, the head of the family. He was much harassed by litigation. He inherited the lawsuits with Ontapana and Popolu Unnanas about the high lands, which lasted nearly thirty years. He had also a lawsuit with the Uda Vihare Unnanas about lands which the priest claimed as temple property (22,581). In 1855 the Queen's Advocate brought the action 28,150 against him, claiming, as the property of the Crown, the whole of the gamu (village), tenure, and lands, within Okurupallala, the land of the Doraya of Agalawatta, the top of Unagolla Hiriya, and Ritigakanda. The claim was unjust and oppressive. It was afterwards restricted to the high land and forest, for which, on 15th December, 1858, the Crown obtained judgment. 248 acres of the hill were afterwards sold to Mr. King, which were planted with coffee, and now form the Alu Vihare estate which, even in the worst times, has yielded, under the skilful management of Mr. Alex. Ross, good crops. The tenure has been leased to Mr. Ross, and forms part of Dikihiriya estate.

Uda Walawwa Loku Banda married from Halangomuwu walawwa. He died in 1847, leaving several children (Test. 1,465, 4,016). See for other details 33,536, 34,302, 54,164, 55,108, 55,170. He was registered by the Service Tenures Commissioner as title owner of a Duggenawati panqawa of an acre of garden, held by a tenant Kiriya-kk-salage Kalu Services (commutable for Rs. 3), to attend at the walawwa in case of sickness, to provide three or four attendants on the family, on journeys not more than twelve times a year and not more than two days at a time, and to be paid while in attendance.

The family still resides in the walawwa, and maintains a good position. *Gupala (or Palle) Walawwa*.—In the middle of last century Gangala Ralahami was head of this house. His son, Kalu Panchirala, gave this deed.

(1792 A.D.)—In the year of Saka 1711 1, Kalu Panchirala, who is born to Palle Gangala Ralahami, of Aluvihare in Matale korale, being the owner of the upper two plots of Gupallawwa with its appurtenant den, three shares of gardens, the houses, household effects, and cattle do hereby give over the property

my **Palle Walawwa** elder brother's son **Dugganna Nilame**, who procures me my medical treatment, and to my **Mahatmayo Dingiri Menika**, who cooks my meals, on this Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of the solar month **Durutu**, under the constellation **Mula** occurring this day. Witnesses who know the same are **Oville Ganegoda Nilame**, **Aluvihare Unaveruvo Vidane**, **Talamure Vidane**, **Girangi**, and **Buttila Naide**. Now, if any relative of mine were to dispute this he shall be tortured at every step; but for **Dugganna Nilame**, who helps me and my wife, there is no fear of taking the five-fold oath. Any one doing justice with regard to this, will attain bliss in heaven, and any one doing the reverse shall fall into the eight principal hells (3,966, 3,993, D. C. M.).

Other descendants of **Gangala Ralahami**: **Gangala Banda** (3,083, 3,528, 3,966, D. C. M., 39,937), whose children had a litigation for a division of the estate (51,271, 62,859). **Uda Walawwo Banda**, late **Gangala Laggala Ratamahatmaya**, 42,057. **Madige Disawa**, who was also **Rasnayaka Nilame**, married **Giragama Monika** (4,141, D. C. M., 19,517), and left **Aluvihare Palle Walawwo Loku Banda** (3,083, 3,528, D. C. M.), **Tikiri Banda**, and **Punchi Banda**. See also 97,774.

Meda Walawwa.—(See 55,171, 55,180, 95,774).

Families.—**Epitage** (*Jud. Com.*, 30th August, 1832), 19,571. **Halgahawatte**, 391, 4,074, D. C. M., 25,638. **Henepolage**, 2,729, D. C. M., 19,331. **Kohonege**, 38,302, 38,337, 54,677, 60,416. **Milwanage**, 38,302. **Paragahakotuwo Walawwe**, 38,337, 54,677, 60,416. **Udage Velarala** and his descendants, 19,571. **Vihare Walawwa**, 38,302, 43,101. **M. T. Mohamadu Kanni** vs. **Ellatigalago Don Thomas Appu**, 57,732, Insol. 22.

VINARE.—The old name of this Buddhist temple was **Aloka Vihare**. It is one of the most ancient in the island. On the rocks there are inscriptions in the **Asoka** character, which **Müller** (p. 49) was unable to decipher, but which seemed to him to be of the first four centuries and to be cave inscriptions with the usual contents.

There is a tradition that about the year 88 B.C. the **Tipitaka** were, for the first time, written by a numerous assembly of priests at **Aluvihare**. This is recorded in the thirty-third chapter of the *Mahavamsa*, which was published by **Upham** in 1833 (*Upham*, 1, p. 219):—

Now the three precepts of the doctrine **Trepitteka**, which from the aforesaid King **Dewanepe Tissa** until this king had been delivered down from age to age verbally for want of the **Pali** books which contained them, those great priests, such as **Capalista**, &c., who were advanced in age, and who bore them in their minds, knew that it might be difficult to preserve them in purity by the memory only of those ignorant priests, for a future age, therefore this king, during his reign, got them written in books by 500 rathatoons, who were in the rock den called **Aloo**, at the village **Meetala**, under the care of a certain principal man of the country.

In the more correct version of the *Mahavamsa* published by **Turnour**, the thirty-third chapter contains no reference to **Aluvihare**:—

The profoundly wise priests had heretofore orally perpetuated the text of the **Pittakattayan** and their **Atthakatta**. At this period these priests, foreseeing the perdition of the people (from the perversions of the true doctrines), assembled, and in order that religion might endure for ages recorded the same in books.

The Raja Ratnakari (*Upham*, 2, p. 43):—

From the time of the King **Dewainy Paktissa** till the time of **Walagam Bahu** the religion of **Buddha** was only transmitted by oral tradition and preached extempore; but at this time there were thirty-six well learned priests who took counsel together, and being of opinion that in after ages there might arise priests of weak capacity, by the authority of the king and chief **adigar** they collected 500 sanctified priests, and having assembled at the place named **Matula** began to write the books.

Turnour's Epitome, *Ceylon Almanac* for 1833, p. 231, under **King Walagam Bahu** alias **Wattagamini** (89–77 B.C.):—

He brought together 500 of the principal and most learned priests to a cave in **Matula** called **Alookenne**, for the first time had the tenets of **Buddhism** reduced to writing, which occurred in the 217 year 10 months and 10 days after they were promulgated orally by **Mihindu**.

A few years later **Turnour**, in his "Examination," showed that the tradition that the **Tipitaka** were first reduced to writing at **Aluvihare** in 88 B.C. was destitute of truth; he was of opinion—

That the Pitakattayan and the Attakatta were reduced to writing from the commencement of the Buddhistic era, and that their concealment till the reign of the Ceylonese ruler, Watiagamini, between 101-76 B.C., was a part of the sinister scheme of the creed, had recourse to in order to keep up the imposture as to the priesthood being endowed with the gift of inspiration. The mention of the concealment of these Scriptures at that particular period is all probability provided from the public disorders consequent on the Chelien invasion, which led to the expulsion of that king and the priesthood from Anuradhapura and to their fugitive existence in the wilderness of the island during a period of nearly fifteen years.

Later Pali scholars, Oldenberg and others, have accepted Turnour's view. The tradition that any part of the sacred books were written at Aluvihare has been rejected as a myth.

It is said that of old there were eight temples in these rocks, and that eight families claimed the right to appoint the incumbents. Part of the vihara (or *walawwa*?) lands were taken either by the queen-mother or by Pihmi Talawa Adigar in 1601, and were dedicated to the Anguri Alut Vihara in Kandy (22,534).

The vihara was destroyed by the English troops in 1803. It was repaired in 1826 by Government at a cost of 500 rupees (£17. 10s.) (Rev. Com. Diary).

There are now two temples, the Palle and the Uda Vihara.

THE PALLE VIHARE has a *maruwana panguwa* (Berakaraya) and a *panguwa* of 2½ acres field, 8 acres garden, and ¼ acre hen in its own possession. It has seven *pangu* held by tenants. Palle Vihara Walawwa, Vihara Walawwa, Gangala Walawwa, Halgahawatte, Palle Walawwa, Ranahanaya, and Vedaralaga, in all 126 acres of land (17½ acres field, 73½ acres garden, 35 acres hen). Services commutable for Rs. 43 45.

19,643.—A litigation between Palle Vihara Paramankara Unnanne re. Uda Vihara Numanpala Unnanne. In 1888 the Palle Vihara was abandoned by Paramankara Unnanne, who was in charge of Uda Vihara.

Lands held by Halgahawatte Kala (191, 4,071, D. C. Mat., 23 630 D. C. K.).

Action (51,700) for Mylagaha Mallewatta, held by the vihara for delivery of oil. It was sold in 1902 by Paramankara Unnanne. I held he had been guilty of breach of trust, and sustained the right of the defendant as a *maruwana* tenant.

UDA VIHARE.—Some of the Uda Vihara lands were sold by Uda Vihara Epitaga Banda to a low-country Sinhalese, D. A. de Silva, Mudaliyar, of Mahagampatuwa (22,204). It has one *maruwana panguwa* and four *sila pangu*: 1 (Vihara Walawwa), held by Vihara Walawwa Hancha, Tenno Waliwo Banda, Dorakumbura Disawa, a Chetty, several Moormen, and low-country Sinhalese. Consists of 3½ acres field and 1½ acres garden. Services commutable for Rs. 20 00. 2 (Kohunaga), held by Kohuna Walawwa Banda and a Moorman. Consists of 2 acres field, 7½ acres garden, 3½ acres hen. Services commutable for Rs. 34 20. 3 (Mallawana), held by Vihara Walawwa Ukku Banda, a Moorman, and a Chetty. Consists of 2 acres field, 8 acres garden, and 2 acres hen. Services commutable for Rs. 16 50. 4 (Udago), held by Udago Dingiri Banda, Uda Walawwa Lakam, and a low-country man, Don David Wijetun. Services commutable for Rs. 24. In all Rs. 95 30.

Services due to both Viharas.—The tenants of eight *pangu*, four of the Palle and four of the Uda Vihara, for three months in each year to each vihara, supply the daily evening meal (*gala paza*) for the Unnanne, oil for the vihara and *janala*, and water and flowers for the daily worship. All the tenants attend the four festivals, decorate, clean, and repair the vihara and *panwala*, keep the compounds and footpaths in order, give *dan* (alms) to stranger priests, maintain a priest in *Was* for three months, celebrate the *Shrupukuma* (giving of robes) at the old year festival, give a yearly present to the Anguri Maha Nayaka Unnanne. Of the other tenants of the Palle Vihara one gives eight measures of rice yearly, another, a washerman, supplies cloth for the festivals, another owes ten days' work a year.

In consequence of disputes between the Walawwa families as to their rights in the vihara, the buildings have of late years been suffered to fall into decay, and the services have been neglected.

Forbes (I, p. 345) describes the vihara as—

Two miles from Matale, on the side of the New Trincomalee road, are situated the Aluvihara rocks, which look as if a portion detached from the great mountain above had been precipitated into the plain, and risen by the shock into these pinnacles and rude masses which are heaped together in so

extraordinary a manner. A single solitary coconut tree grows in a recess amongst their clefts, and waves its thin stem and scanty leaves over the highest of the rocks; amongst which large flights of blue rock-pigeons have hitherto found protection.....Amongst the recesses of these crags the doctrines of Gautama Buddha were first reduced to writing, and under their huge masses many temples were formed at a very early period. These temples were destroyed by the British troops in 1803, and only two out of eight have been since restored. On one of the highest pinnacles is a print of Buddha's foot-step, similar to that on Adam's Peak, from which it is copied, and a small hollow is formed in the rock near it, for the purpose of receiving the offerings of the pious. On a neighbouring crag are the remains of a dagoba, and amidst its scattered fragments a stone cut into twenty-five compartments; in the centre of one of these the relic of Buddha had been placed, and the remaining cells in the stone had contained the offerings made when the relic was deposited. Through the middle of the Aluewihare rocks there is a broad natural street of unequal height; to reach this you must ascend a flight of rude steps, then pass through a crevice, and again ascend until you come upon a flat rock, which is pointed out as the spot where the King Walagambahoo assembled the priests, who here compared their texts, which were then, or soon afterwards, committed to writing, and form the Banapota or Buddhist Bible. This took place about 92 years B.C.; and for 214 years previous to that time, if not from the date of Gautama's death, his doctrines had descended by tradition only.

Sir Emerson Tennent (2, p. 573) :—

The scene is a very extraordinary one—huge masses of granitic rock have been precipitated from the crest of a mountain, and on these other masses have been hurled, which in their descent have splintered those beneath into gigantic fragments. In the fissures caused by these convulsions numbers of small apartments were formed at an early period, only two of which now remain. The principal one is almost concealed beneath the overhanging brow of an enormous boulder in a gloomy recess, darkened by beetling rocks, and shaded by the surrounding forest.

AMBAGAMUWA.—A village in Ambagamuwa korale, Uda Bulatgama, 5.65 miles from Nawalapitiya on the main road from Kandy to Hatton and to Colombo via Ginigathena. The road passes through the village fields.

Rivers.—Kahawaturu-ganga, Mahaweli-ganga.

Streams.—Diyabubule-oya, Gonagula-oya, Hal-oya, Idinne-oya, Lenamula-wettiyo-oya, Lena-oya, Miriswatte-oya, Wilkadawewa-oya.

Hills.—Achariyakanda, Akuruketugalakanda, Bagatuluhiinna, Degalassekanda, Ellowalakanda, Harakwetunuellekanda, Hastigalakanda, Kurulugalakanda, Ulgalakanda, Unagalakanda.

Population in 1881, 286 (146 males, 136 females); in 1891, 446 (226 males, 220 females).

In 1878 fields of 65 acres were registered. All commuted; paid Rs. 203.33.

There is a tradition that this was an ancient "Nuwara," a royal residence. Maligagodella is pointed out as the site of the palace of King Nissanga.

Families.—Baralewatte Lekamale Appu *vs.* Tikirala Vidane (*Jud. Cas.*, 14th January, 1831). Hanganennege *vs.* Nekatge, 48,478. Timothy McCarthy *vs.* Akim Jappar, for two gardens of 10 acres, 71,609.

Owitage Ranhami *vs.* Padipola Tena. Plaintiff said Owitage Lekam adopted his mother and bequeathed the land to her. Defendant said his father gave land to the Lekam in ante, 12,921.

Dr. Davy, describing an excursion through the Kandyan country in 1819, says (p. 448) :—

The next day's journey brought us to Ambigammuwe in Upper Boulatgamme, said to be two gowas and a half, or ten miles distant (from Ganepali), but apparently much more.....From the highest mountain ridge which we crossed, and which I conjecture was about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, the prospects in every direction were particularly fine. One way we looked down upon Ambigammuwe in the midst of cultivated green paddy fields, surrounded by hills, many of them bare and green, like those of Upper Ouwah.....Ambigammuwe, though elevated between fifteen and sixteen hundred feet above the sea, is in every direction surrounded by mountains (at 9.30 p.m. on 24th August

Dr. Dary found the barometer here to be 26° 35' and the thermometer 76°). The appearance of this place is greatly altered from what it was on my first visit to it in October last: the natives, the majority of whom were then hiding themselves in the jungle, have returned, and had constructed huts in lieu of their old houses, which were destroyed. The fields which were then lying waste have been cultivated, and are now covered with green crops, and the military post, which was then occupied by a detachment of Europeans, has been converted into a farmyard, and with the exception of an old house, all the quarters of the soldiers have been levelled with the ground. The Mahawilganga flows by the old post at Ambigammuwa.....it is here an inconsiderable stream, and except when flooded hardly knee-deep.

AMBAGAMUWA KORALE.—Lat. 6° 57' N., long. 86° 31' E. One of the two divisions of Upper Bulatgama. In length it extends about 24 miles from N.W. to S.E., and in breadth from S.W. to N.E. about 12 to 14 miles. It consists of three valleys, that of the Mahaweli-ganga from its source till within five miles of Nawalapitiya, and those of the Kehelgamuwa and Maskeliya rivers.

At the lower end, near Nawalapitiya, the valley is about 1,700 ft. above the sea. The mountains rise to great heights. Adam's Peak at the south-west boundary is 7,352 ft., Kirimitiyagala 6,811 ft., Etamuruwa 6,631 ft., Elibeda 6,630 ft., Talankanda 6,173 ft., Kotagala 5,747 ft., Preston Hill 5,714 ft., Howrekula 5,640 ft., Katudetiya 5,335 ft., Yakhaluwela 5,207 ft., Laxapanagala 2,980 ft., Guinathana 2,317 ft.

The heights of a few of the estates are Friedland 5,200 ft., Campion 4,840 ft., Phannon 4,410 ft., Monikwatta 4,381 ft., Bogawantalawa 4,349 ft., St. John del Rey 4,300 ft., Maskeliya Hospital 4,200 ft., Templestowe 4,000 ft., Dikoya 3,614 ft., Blair Athol 3,640 ft., Coldstream 3,500 ft., Theoberton 3,313 ft.

The rainfall is great. At Templestowe from 1872 to 1882 there was an average annual rainfall of 199.42 inches. At Coldstream near Watawala, in 1886, the average for three years was 158.90.

Population in 1891 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,492	...	1,506	...	3,002
Ambagamuwa	...	446	...	...
Bogawantalawa, Blengen	...	2	...	...
Bogawantalawa, Bridwell	...	98	...	...
Bogawantalawa, Campion (Galaboda)	...	25	...	...
Bogawantalawa, Florence	...	10	...	...
Bogawantalawa, Galaboda	...	20	...	...
Bogawantalawa, Kirkoswald	...	33	...	...
Bogawantalawa, Kotiyagala	...	150	...	...
Bogawantalawa, Norwood	...	192	...	...
Bogawantalawa, Tientain	...	57	...	...
Bogawantalawa, Tillyrio	...	19	...	...
Dikoya	...	624	...	...
Dikoya, Battogalla	...	16	...	...
Dikoya, Darrawala	...	133	...	...
Dikoya, Hornsey	...	65	...	...
Dikoya, Menikumbantota	...	121	...	...
Dikoya, Samarawala	...	44	...	...
Hatton	...	1,011	...	...
Hatton, Dunbar	...	15	...	...
Hatton, Malliyappuwa	...	209	...	...
Kalugammana Pallobage, Kanagarapitiya	...	278	...	...
Kalugammana Udagage, Morahenegama	...	269	...	...
Kalugammana Pallobage, Hitiyagama	...	256	...	...
Kalugammana Udagage, Kiriwaneliya	279
Kehelgamuwa Ambotalawa	31
Kehelgamuwa Ella Udagama	290
Kehelgamuwa Homagama	10
Kehelgamuwa Horakada	25
Kehelgamuwa Kadawala	193
Kehelgamuwa Kalaweldeniya	191
Kehelgamuwa Kandurugoda	39
Kehelgamuwa Tuniyagalla	878
Maskeliya	476
Maskeliya Akkarawatta	71
Maskeliya Malliyappuwa	88
Sitagangala	4
Watawala	419
Yatiganelulabe Dagampitiya	53
Yatiganelulabe Gonawala	52
Yatiganelulabe Medilla	170
Yatiganelulabe Padupola	189
Yatiganelulabe Pitawala	131
Road Labourers	144
Outdoor	247
Estates in Uda Bulatgama Division	57,949
Total	65,526

In 1878 were registered 237½ acres of paddy land (118a. 2p. 8l.), of which 183½ acres (91a. 2p. 8l.) were commuted and paid as one-tenth of the produce Rs. 523.78, Rs. 2.85 an acre; 29 acres (14a. 1p. 9l.) were redeemed; 15 acres (7a. 2p. 4l.) were exempt because sold by Government; Crown field half an acre; abandoned 8 acres.

The Kandyan population is small, and is confined to localities where the land is level and irrigated.

The Mahaweli-ganga, Maskeliya, and Kehelgamuwa valleys were, until recent years, covered with dense Crown forest. The whole has been sold to planters. These valleys now form the large planting districts of Ambagamuwa, Lower Dikoya, Dikoya, Bogawantalawa, and Maskeliya.

The railway enters the korale after passing Galboda station, and leaves it before Kotagala is reached. The Watawala and Hatton stations are in Ambagamuwa. Hatton is now a town of 1,250 inhabitants, and of increasing importance at the junction of the Dikoya and Maskeliya road with the railway. A resthouse at Watawala was given up some years ago. The roads throughout the district are numerous and good. There is a church and resident English clergyman at Glencairn, and services are held at Bogawantalawa and at Maskeliya. Vernacular schools are at Hatton, Carolina, Dikoya, Maskeliya, Norwood, Vellai-oya. There are good Government Hospitals at Dikoya, Maskeliya, and Nawalapitiya, and a District Dispensary at Bogawantalawa.

Sir Emerson Tennent (2, p. 200), speaking of the older coffee districts, said:—

Of these one of the first toward which the work of enterprise was directed was the beautiful valley of Ambagamuwa, the altitude of which, combined with its vicinity to the Kelani river promised the utmost amount of success to the experiment. A new road was constructed to connect it with the capital, and thousands of acres of Crown land were eagerly bought up.

In 1840 Government sold 13,275 acres in Ambagamuwa, at five shillings an acre: to the Hon. W. O. Carr (Judge of the Supreme Court) and Captain Skinner (Commissioner of Roads) 822 acres, the Governor (Stewart Mackenzie) 1,120 acres, F. B. Norris (Surveyor-General) and others 762 acres, George Turnour (Government Agent and Acting Colonial Secretary) 2,217 acres, H. Wright (District Judge, Kandy) and G. Bird 1,751 acres, Sir R. Arbuthnot (Commander of the Forces) and Capt. Winslow, A.D.C., 855 acres, T. Oswin (District Judge) 545 acres, C. R. Buller (Government Agent) 764 acres, Captain Layard (on the Staff) and friends 2,264 acres, and P. E. Wodehouse (Government Agent and Assistant Colonial Secretary) 2,135 acres.

These officials were afterwards accused of having had private knowledge that the Government had resolved to make a road from Colombo into the valley, and that this having been kept secret until after the sale of the lands, some of the purchasers were enabled to sell at £2 an acre. Mr. Ackland, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Ceylon in July, 1849, said: "The public impression in the Colony was that the land was purchased in anticipation of a road being made, and that in consequence of the road not having been made the value of the lands fell, and they were sold at very low prices." Major Skinner said in his evidence before the same Committee: "The history of the Ambagamuwa road is this: as many as twenty-eight years ago it was under consideration to enter the great mountain zone through the Ambagamuwa valley. The river Kelani, which flows to Colombo, is navigable for thirty or forty miles up its course in the direction of Ambagamuwa: the western face of the mountain zone forms almost a wall from south of Adam's Peak to the district of Harispattu, some miles north of Kandy, for a distance of about fifty or sixty miles, and there are only two directions by which roads from the westward can enter the zone without an unreasonable ascent. One of these is by the Kadugannawa Pass, the other by the Ambagamuwa valley: the former was adopted by Sir Edward Barnes, the other remained in abeyance for a length of time. When Mr. Stewart Mackenzie was Governor he had a Committee of the Legislative Council to determine in what direction new roads should be formed. The opinion of every gentleman conversant with the Island was taken. Mr. Stewart Mackenzie was desirous to avail himself of this water communication, and he desired that the road should be traced from the highest navigable part of the Kelani. I was desired to give my advice as to the direction in which it should go. There was but one course to take, and I advised that course should be taken. Subsequently to the laying out of this road having been ordered and its course having

been fixed, I believe I was one of the first to purchase land there, knowing the advantages which a short communication with a navigable river would give, and I took the nearest piece of land on the spot in relation to the river, and a number of other persons followed my example. Very unfortunately for us, inasmuch as I believe it has ruined the whole of us, we purchased the land at five shillings an acre, the rate at which land was obtainable by any party at the time. I would sell it now for almost anything I could get. I certainly could not re-sell the land for five shillings an acre. I have laid out all the money I possess: it is now in abeyance, inasmuch as the land will not pay its cultivation.

Mr. Norris, the Surveyor-General, was one of the purchasers in 1840, and his property, then called Norris Land, was partly planted and was afterwards abandoned. Mr. Norris many years afterwards had some dispute with the Government of the day, which led to his retiring from the Service, and there is a popular but mistaken impression that he used his official position to recommend and carry out the making of the road which was to benefit his private interests at the expense of the public, and that on this being found out he was forced to retire. Major Skinner's evidence and the dates of the sale and of the opening of the road, however, show that this impression is unjust to Mr. Norris.

Between 1840 and 1845 part of the Ambagamuwa lands were planted with coffee, but in 1845, to quote from Sir Emerson Tennent, p. 231—"A crash suddenly came remittances (from England) ceased, prices fell, credit failed." "In no part of the island," he says, p. 230 (*note*), "was disappointment so great as in Ambagamuwa A large proportion of the estates opened were allowed to return to their original wilderness." In July, 1857, Mr. A. M. Ferguson estimated the number of estates in Ambagamuwa to be twenty-one (Imbulpitaya, Hyndford, Watterello, Mount Jean, Imhara, Trafalgar, Agrawatte, Wabawakula, Dihoya, Gangawatta, Templestone, Woodstock, Gallehaddo, Kumbukande, Atherton, Haraple, Gilton, Henawella, Mookalana, Hangramaya, Hulumbak). The average in cultivation was 4,630 (4,140 in bearing), which had yielded on an average of two years 12,000 cwt., or 2·7 cwt. an acre, which was lower than the average produce of any other district. Subsequently the area of coffee cultivation was increased in Ambagamuwa, but here, as almost everywhere in Ceylon, leaf disease and grub killed the trees, and the cultivation was almost altogether abandoned.

Ambagamuwa was from the first a favourite district for the cultivation of tea, and now a larger acreage is under tea there than was formerly under coffee, and with such good results that the prosperity of the district may be reasonably expected to be permanent. In the last edition of the "Directory," Mr. Ferguson has given the following statistics of the district:—

Extent of estates about 16,267 acres; extent of cultivation about 5,813 acres. Distant from Kandy 21 to 24 miles, from Colombo 33 miles. Estates: Annewelle, 150 acres; Arselena, 330 acres; Ashbourne, 70 acres; Atherton, 500 acres; Blackstone (Norris Land), 100 acres; Blackwater, 1,307 acres; Dahanika, 220 acres; Gallehaddo, 911 acres; Gallehaddo Lower, 1,097 acres; Gaudana 100 acres; Gilton, 300 acres; Hangram-oya or Upper Mookalana, 720 acres; Hentley, 300 acres; Hyndford, 730 acres; Imbulpitaya and Hulumbak, 2,361 acres; Knillworth, 153 acres; Kintal, 267 acres; Kotal-niya, 214 acres; Kumbukandi, 811 acres; Maduawatta, 326 acres; Mookalana, 610 acres; Ragatenne, 201 acres; Pancha, 318 acres; Roslura, 102 acres; Salein, 51 acres; Shonham, 70 acres; Ujapane, 200 acres; Wayvelakawa, 1,219 acres; Weralongastenne, 500 acres; Westmoreland, 130 acres.

AMBALAMPITIYA.—A hamlet of Napotawela Wawam, on the minor road to Layanwela, in Palligamulla, Maturata, Upper Hewahela.

Population in 1891, 103 (57 males, 52 females); in 1891, 98 (43 males, 55 females). They are Vellalas. A small downs.

Forty acres under paddy.

Planters.—Haktenna *ex* Kumbage, Talipot 1655 Saka (1733 A.D.), 97½, D. C. N. E.; Kumbage *ex* Muddalchamuge, 91, D. C. N. E. Four Mudiyanne families: Gampunge, Haktennuge, Kumbage, Meduge.

(1733 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1655, on Wednesday, the thirteenth of the decrease of the moon in the month Wai, I, Ambagampitiye Mudiyanne, of Maturata in Hewahela, have granted unto my son Panchi Appu the field Haktenna, &c. Whosoever who know the name are Pallawela Appu, Lokurallage Appu, Puculamankak Appu, Mutawatte Appu, Kumbagealage Appu. Should any of my

relations or others dispute this grant they shall suffer by the oaths, but Punched Appu shall not suffer were he to swear on the seven ordeals. Those who assist this grant will obtain heavenly bliss. (975, D. C. N. E.)

AMBAGASTENNA.—A hamlet in Medapalata, Udunuwara, inhabited by Moormen (49,935, 62,812).

AMBAGASTENNA OR FORT HILL.—In Walagedara, Kandupalata, Udunuwara, two miles from Kadugannawa.

AMBAHELA.—A hamlet of Rambola, Udapane koralo, Kotmale.

Population in 1891, 19 (11 males, 8 females).

Twelve acres under paddy, watered by Ambahela-ela from a stream in Choisy estate.

AMBAKUMBURA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala koralo, Udapalata.

Population in 1881, 54 (32 males, 22 females); in 1891, 70 (35 males, 35 females).

AMBALANPITIYA.—A hamlet in Kandupalata, Yatinuwara, at the top of the Balane Pass.

In the H. L. M. about 30 acres paddy land are registered (15a. 1p. 4l.). The principal owners then were Ambalanpitiye Maha Mudiyanse, Konara Mudiyanse, Ganpattu Lamappu Mohandiram, Dingirihami.

The Dalada Maligawa has one panguwa. Tenant, Konarego, holds 1½ acre of field. Services (commutable for Rs. 6): to do duty as a high caste servant at the Maligawa three times a year, fifteen days each time.

AMBALAPITIYA.—A village in Medaganhatarabage, Dolosbage, Udapalata.

Stream.—Ambalapitiyo-oya.

Hill.—Pimbunagala.

Population in 1881, 248 (123 males, 125 females); in 1891, 197 (93 males, 104 females), of the Wahumpurayo, Jaggery caste.

In 1878 64½ acres were under paddy. Commuted 28a. 3p. 4l. (paid Rs. 244.38); redeemed 1a. 3p. 0l.; Crown 0a. 1p. 2l.; abandoned 1a. 1p. 0l.; total 32a. 0p. 6l.

Pellepitiya is a hamlet of this village.

Families.—Alankarage, 13,864; Durayalage, 14,165, Talpot Saka 1682 (1760 A.D.); Werapandidurayalage, 13,864, 19,879, 67,449, Talpot Saka 1678 (1756 A.D.).

(1756 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1678, in the month of Binara, on Friday, the seventh of the increase of the moon under the constellation Utrapolenne, this Talpot has been granted. As Sulara Duraya, the grandson of Ukkujja (who was rendering assistance to Ambalapitiya Nekatta Duraya, of Dolosbage), had rendered assistance to the said Ukkujja for a period of seven years, the lands... (which had been granted by Nekatta Duraya) and which had been obtained from Warisa Duraya, have been granted in paraveni by Ukkujja, on his death-bed, to his grandson Sulara Duraya. If any one should dispute this, either by word or deed, such person shall suffer by the ordeals, but neither Sulara Duraya nor his descendants shall suffer thereby. Thus declaring this Talpot has been granted. Witnesses who know the same are Imbulepele, Duraya, Latmunne Duraya, Revul Duraya, Idanpitiye Duraya, Gurunneho of the village, Yakdessa of the village. With the knowledge of many witnesses this has been granted. The four guardian gods will judge with reference to this. (13,864.)

(1760 A.D.).—Talpot caused to be written and granted in the year of the illustrious Saka 1682, on the thirteenth day of the decreasing moon, being Wednesday, in the month Navan, under the constellation Savana. On this day, out of the property of Ambalapitiye Duraya, Gedarakumbura of one pela was assigned to Warisa Duraya, also Imbulwela, &c., were also given. The original garden and house standing thereon were given to the grandson Wattuwa Danwattedeniya, six labas, was given to Naide Duraya, but as he refused to accept this, Kudadelgahamuladeniya was given to him. Danwattachena, &c., were given to Warisa Duraya. Witnesses to this are Mitalawe Vidana Duraya of the village, Wela Duraya of Yatapana, Wattuwa Duraya of the same village, Udugoma Duraya of Uduwela; these are the witnesses who witnessed this on the occasion when I left this on my way to the expedition to Gurubehila. This was given in the presence of the people of Udagampaha (who were ready to go to Anuradhapura)

at the gate of the palace of His Majesty, where the hour-glasses are kept; declaring and calling upon the four guardian deities to witness this, that to my Warusa Duraya and his grandchildren no injury shall happen by the ordials, but others shall be affected should they swear. (14,183.)

AMBALE.—A village of Medaiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura, watered by the Ambale-nya. Ambale and Deniya form an Arachchi-wasam. It is about two miles from Moragahamulla.

Hills.—Dolkandura, Miriyagallekanda.

Population in 1841, 295 (144 males, 151 females); in 1891, 280 (140 males, 140 females). Vegetables and Washermen.

Fields in 1878, 57½ acres under paddy. Commuted 28s. 3s. 9d. (paid Rs. 252.33); abandoned 1a. 0p. 0d.; redeemed 0a. 3p. 0d.; total 28a. 2p. 9d.

Duniyakula, which forms a considerable part of the estate of Weolake, is in this village.

Families.—Idamuge Pullingurala *vs.* Pallege Appurala (original Talpot, Saka 1667), 1,250. Action by the Vinnams of the Madanabahuwara Mahigawa Vihara *vs.* Ambale Suddharakura and Suddara as tenants of the vihare, 3,079. Digumuge, 63,714. Inthuminge, 63,714. Pitwattege, 6,374. Suddakshi Unnams of Ambale Vihara *vs.* Puvakdiwala Korala Lokurula and Wirappa Chetty, 46,799.

The greater part of the cultivation is yala, sown in May-June and reaped in September; the yield is six to eight fold. Cotton of an inferior kind is grown. There is no vihare, but a bo-tree, at which offerings of flowers are made. A small dewala dedicated to the twelve Deviyo.

AMBALIYADDA.—A hamlet of Hapuwala-wasam in Diyatilaka korale, Upper Hewahota, about a mile west of Hangurankota.

Population in 1891, 117 (63 males, 54 females). Extent under cultivation 60 acres.

Elas.—Alawala, Awanneoya, and Molaw-ela, from Alawala-oya; Ambaliyadda-kandura; Ambaliyadda-ela; Darameya-ela.

The Hangurankota Maha Dewala has two nila pangu, about five acres field. Services commutable for Rs. 30. Tenants: (1) Udawatto Dingiri Naide (part of a panguwa in Udawatta). Service: to pay fourpence a pola and to supply straw and a knife and a coconut-scraper to the Rannayaka Nilams. (2) Haragama Kiri Ukkawa. Service: to beat tom-tom for four months in the year.

Families.—Egudage, 13,110.

Daranaka Ambalama was erected in the reign of the last king by Ambaliyadda Mudiyanse.

AMBANA.—A village in Gampahaaya pattuwa, Matale South. The wasam includes Naliyakanuta, Mausangulla, Wadurossa, Popololla, Rarakotuwa. It is separated from the rest of the pattuwa by the villages of Matale East.

River.—Nadu-ganga, or Amban-ganga.

Hill.—Ambanakunda.

The village was granted by a king on a Sannas to a Tamil fisherman, Migomuwa Mudiyanse, for services at the battle of Migomuwa (Negombo). His descendant in Kuli Anna, who married a Korala in the North-Central Provinces.

Population in 1841, 182 (100 males, 82 females); in 1891, 207 (121 males, 86 females). Fishers.

Fields under paddy in 1878, 226 acres.

Pahalage Kiri Menika *vs.* Udage Punchirala. Defendant produced a Talpot Saka 1673 (1751 A.D.) to his grandfather Manamala Raja from Migomuwa Mudiyanse, 3,502. D. C. Mat.

Test. case. 1518.—Rannayaka Mudiyanse Ukkurula, late Arachchila, died, leaving a daughter. His brother-in-law was Pichebamal Pinidiya Prabhaya Mudiyanse Mudalithami, of Weragama. The Arachchila had thirteen annams muddy land in Ambana, beside land in Bowetenna, Opalgala, and Dammantenna.

(1751 A.D.)—In the 1673 year of Saka, Udage Manawala Gannawa of Opalgala came to me, Migomuwa Mudiyanse of Ambana in Matale, with a pingo and fifty ridis, and in consideration thereof I have given to him with my consent the one anna extent of the high ground Hengale, lying between the lower side of the kon tree and the upper side of Hingangewella, so that he

may asweddumise and possess it without any interruption. Witnesses who know this are Wandurese Nekatralla, I also know; Udabowetenne, Gammaha, I also know; Waiya Gammaha, I also know; Maussagolle Mudiyanse, I also know; Opalgala Binduwa Henaya, I also know. This land voucher has been written by Wadurese Nekatralla. (3,502, D. O. Matala.)

A king's granary and ruined pillars.

AMBANPOLA.—A village in Asgiriya Pallosiya pattuwa, Matala South. Derives its name from Ambanpala Vadda. The inhabitants are descended from Konara Vadda and Dahanoka Vadda, sons of Ambanpala. Andiyawatta is a hamlet of this village.

Population in 1881, 309 (159 males, 150 females); in 1891, 293 (150 males, 143 females).

Fields in 1878, about 66½ acres were registered. Commuted 30a. 1p. 7l. (paid Rs. 186.31); uncommuted 1a. 0p. 1l.; redeemed 1a. 1p. 5l.; total 32a. 3p. 3l.

Families.—See Talgahagoda for descent of that family from Ambanpala. Notice of an Ambanpala Nilame. Udage Mohandiramage, 1,008, 2,470, D. C. Mat. Pihannaralage *vs.* Menik Etana and her nephew Gokarala Appuhami (*Jud. Com.*, 24th April, 1824).

Yajna Mudiyanseage. One of the family is now Registrar. One in Kandyan times was Kolituwakku Lekama. Ekunayaka Mudiyanseage Welage, 69,134. Konarage, 52,820. Lekam Mahatmayinlage Walawwa, 3,292. Nekatge, 69,134. Pallege, 52,820. Talamurege Punchirala's estate, 29,538.

VIHARE.—Galahitiyawo Vihare, in ruins. Bo-tree and Sripada at Siripatulehena. Wewatenne tank is now a field.

AMBANWALA.—A village in Kandupalata, Udunuwara.

Stream.—Buta-ela, or Gadudesse-oya.

Hills.—Alpitikanda, Alutwattekanda, Kekunawokanda, Kohovilakanda.

Population in 1881, 199 (95 males, 104 females); in 1891, 191 (90 males, 101 females).

In the H. L. M. 56 acres (28a. 0p. 6l.) registered. *Owners.*—Ambanwala Rala, Naranwala Rala, Vidane, Hiurapitiyo Appu, Kala Henaya, Petiya Panguwa, Eladette Rala, Kangerage Arachchila, Malhami, Naranwalawatta Arachchila, Naranwala Mohandiramala, Ukkurula, Hewaya, Gurumaditte Arachchila, Nikahetiyo Ralawa, Werawela Pallewela Arachchila, Dahanakayage Panguwa, Ratmoleka, Menikrala Duggannarala, Karamaru Ambanwala Appuhami, Talgahawatte Kalurela, Kirala, Kotagaloluwe Unnanse, Udage Appu.

In 1878 72½ acres paddy land were registered (30a. 1p. 5l.), of which 47½ acres were redeemed, and 21 pay Rs. 59; a few roods were registered as temple property.

WALAWWA.—Knox, p. 110, mentions "Ambom Wellaraul" as one of the most noted rebels against King Raja Sinha II. in 1664. He "was sent to Colombo, to the Dutch, to execute, supposing they would invent new tortures for him, beyond what he knew of, but they, instead of executing him, cut off his chains, and kindly entertained him, and there he still is in the city of Colombo, reserving him for some designs they may hereafter have against the country."

Notice of Ambanwala Walawwe Kuda Nilame, who, in 1808, mortgaged land in Watadeniya to a Moorman. Action by his children, Loku Nilame and Dugganna Nilame *vs.* Dawudu Lebbe, 13,908. The lands of Ambanwala, late Arachchila, confiscated for his rebellion. May 22, 1819.

Ambarapatti Haluwana Wallawwe Loku Banda, 95,379.

Darandage. Land purchased by Galagoda Disawa and gifted to Asweddumage Mahatneyo, who gave it to Loku Darandale Rala (*Jud. Com.*, 20 Oct., 1829).

Nadarallage Ranhami *vs.* Darandage Punchirala. Plaintiff said he purchased the lands from Darandage Nilame, the defendant's father, 18,989.

Pallewelage, 13,107.

Talgahawattege Maluwe Arachchi claimed land obtained by him about 1782 from King Rajadhi Sinha, 13,107, 13,569.

Toradeniye Arachchila claimed land which had belonged to the Crown and which the last king gave to him and to Maluwe Arachchi, 13,569.

R. Simpson *vs.* Fernando. Encroachment on Mawikumbura *alias* Gonadika estate, 37,984.

Ratnayake Mudiyanseage *vs.* Gurumaditte Udawattege, 26,053.

Toradeniye Arachchillage *vs.* Angappulige Henaya, 2,359.

VIHARE.—The claim for registration and exemption of 8½ acres field and the vihare garden from tax was rejected by the Temple Lands Commissioner, T. L. R., 191.

AMBA OKUWA.—In Udupalata, Turupane, a hamlet of Gakkola, on the north of the road from Kandy to Kurunegala.

Population in 1881, 34 (15 males, 19 females); in 1891, 47 (24 males, 23 females). The inhabitants are of the Rajjan Duraya caste.

A rock spillwater across the ela is believed to have been made by a devil.

AMBATALAWA.—A village in Udupane korale, Kotmale, on the Pannal-oya and Ambahala-ela, about 1½ mile west of the Ramboda resthouse, between Malhewa and Niyangandora. This village, Oyatalawa, Handapanagama, and Kægolla form one Arachchi-wasam.

Stream.—Devituru-oya.

Hill.—Talakanila.

Population in 1881, 178 (102 males, 76 females); in 1891, 107 (47 males, 60 females). Vellalas, Dhobies, Low-country Sinhalese, Moors, and Chetties.

In 1878 18½ acres paddy land were registered.

Family.—Elenakkeniya Kumburego *ca.* Karuppe Muliyanne, 66,968. Sattambige *ca.* Kodikarage, 70,293. Watahlera Unnanne *ca.* Wallarawo (Talpot Naka 1743), 47, D. C. N. E. Handapankumburego, 27,255.

The dhoby family of Uduwaha Henayalage come from this village. They wash for Ramboda, Otalawa, and Niyangandora.

The pair of elephant tusks (the largest in Ceylon) at Puhulpitiya Vihare was presented by Agalawatte Sattambhi of this village.

The Yakumpaduwa, Ilapugastenne, and Mihili elas irrigate 19 acres (9-12 amunu) of paddy fields.

Low-country Sinhalese, Moors, and Chetties own many of the Kandyans' lands sold for debts.

AMBATALAWA.—A hamlet of Keshigamuwa in Ambagamawa korale, Uda Bulatagama. Population in 1891, 31 (11 males, 20 females).

Giribagama Katesimalmaya has given me the following:—

It is said that one of the brothers of Holi Raja, a king in India, and a large number of followers landed in Ceylon in the reign of King Kula Medel Rajah. They found their way to Bogawantalawa. There they discovered gems, which they loaded in seven boats. The boats sunk in the river at Tunmahara, since called Menik-hambantota (Glencairn). They dived, and they opened a channel, still called Holipite Raya, without success. Meantime, King Holi, fearing that some mishap must have happened to his brother, followed him to Ceylon. The place where they met is called Andunanna Molara, "the junction of rivers, where they recognized each other." Here they built a palace, and finding two mango trees with good fruit, they planted the whole plain with mango, hence the name Ambatalawa.

AMBATENNA (PALLE AND UDA).—In Katayapatana-wasam, Uda Gampaha korale, Upper Hewahela.

Population in 1881, 10 (4 males, 6 females).

Uda Ambatenna once fully planted with coffee, but now abandoned.

Palle Ambatenna belongs entirely to the Crown. Some lands are cultivated for one-fourth share.

Ambatenna-ela irrigates 54 acres.

AMBATENNA.—A hamlet at the 5th mile on the road from Kandy to Matale; a bridge, roofed with zinc, crosses the Pinga-oya on the minor road to Bokulaw-ela.

AMBEKUMBURA.—A hamlet of Godawela in Kandakarpahala korale, Udupalata, between Godawela and Medapitiya.

Population in 1891, 70 (35 males, 35 females).

AMBEWELA.—A village in Wagupanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, belonging to the Rambula Vihare.

Tenants.—Etabondiwove, Panikkayalage. Hold 16 acres held (8a. 0p. 0l.), 42½ acres hen (20a. 3p. 0l.). Services (commutable for Rs. 74.40): to provide two guards (Howisi) at the vihare for ten days at a time, in turn with two other villages, each of which sends five men for five days, this village taking half the duty; to provide two men (the other two villages providing one man each) to beat tom-tom before the Nayaka Unnanse when he goes in procession to Kandy or to any other place not more distant than Kandy, remaining in attendance on the Nayaka Unnanse, and accompanying him on his return; at the new year and at the old year to appear before the priest officiating at the Deuraja Vihare with four pingo-loads of baskets of vegetables, one pumpkin, and forty betel leaves.

AMBOKKA.—A village in Udugola Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North. Ambokka-kanda, the highest hill in that part of the range which divides Matale from the Seven Korales, is 4,031 ft. above the sea.

Population in 1881, 209 (116 males, 93 females); in 1891, 160 (88 males, 72 females).

Almost the whole village is held by tenants of the Pattin' Dewale. Part of the high land now is Ambokka and Kent estates, 959 acres.

In 1878 136½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 2a. 2p. 7l. (paid Rs. 7.14); uncommuted 4a. 1p. 5l.; redeemed 1a.; temple 60a. 0p. 5l.

In 1708 A.D. the king gave this Sannas :—

SRI. This is the mandate given with the majestic effulgence of the Supreme Wisdom and the great and noble benevolence of the Chief of prosperous Lanka. Whereas Hulangomuwe Wijeyesekara Rajapaksa Ekaneka Wimala Mudaliya did with great loyalty and extreme faithfulness serve the Maha Wimala. On this Thursday, the tenth of the waning moon of the month of Meslindima of the year named Sarwadhara of the Saka era 1630. All the houses and gardens, trees and plants, high and low land, in sowing extent 30 amunu seed, of the village Ambokka, are granted to him. It is this same mandate that is given to him for his embassy to Madurapura to bring wives for our Great and Divine Lord, the chief of men in the world, on the occasion of the incomparable and extremely magnificent wedding festival.

How long the Hulangomuwe family possessed these lands I do not know. They reverted to the Crown before 1797 A.D., for in that year they were granted to the dewale by this ola :—

Whereas at the time the village Ambokka, situate at Udugola korale in the Province of Matale, was conferred on the Palace, it was reported to His Majesty that the temple had fallen down, the images of the gods were decayed, and the property that was therein was missing. Whereupon His Majesty was pleased to rebuild the temple that it might stand safe for a long time, and to recover the robes, clothes, canopies, &c., of the dewale which had been stolen by the former kapuwa, and then celebrated the festival of Netra Mangalaya and made many offerings in the year of Saka 1719. And whereas Ambokka Kuda Naide took much interest about this business, the office of Kapuwa was granted to him, in order that he might make the usual offerings in future without any deficiency (584, D. C. M.).

The dewale so endowed was an ancient one. Tradition says that it was founded in the days when a king reigned at Dambadeniya. It is a small building. In 1879 it was in bad repair. Palamekumbura Basnayaka Nilame was in 1874 succeeded by Koswatto Basnayaka Nilame, who was an oculist of considerable skill and repute.

The house names of the dewale tenants are—

Adikarige, Adikari Mudiyansehalage, Bannekage, Balitiyanmalage (22,731), Daulkarayalage, Dewaramullage, Disanayakage, Diyaturege, Elwattakuda Duraya, Galkandage, Godapaddalage, Gongale, Gurunnehege, Henayalage, Kongahage, Kulappuge, Lindege, Mahagammeddege, Malabandinage, Malabedige, Medabede, Medagammedde, Medawattege, Millawanage, Nalande Abanage, Pahalage, Pallege, Palihawadanage, Pattinige (3,766, D. C. Mat., 22,731), Ratnekge, Weligamaralage, Walpalawattege, Yatiwattege.

There are sixty-six pangu, of which the names are—

Andaliyadda Kerawala, Alutgammechela, Ambatota, Ambrawela, Arachechille, Arambage, Asweddume, Bukiniye, Karawala, Banneka, Darna-ande, Daulkara, Disanekagedalupota, Egodamullege, Etinnige, Galkande, Ganwasam, Geshrawela, Godakumbura, Godapaddalaye, Gorakagahaweladalupota, Gurunnehege, Henayaye, Horane, Hunudurayaye, Imibamige, Karagastenne, Katupulle,

Kotuwakumbura, Lindaga Korawala, Magallura, Maha Migabalaipeta, Moragahakotuwa, Mulstera, Namalga, Natanoluwala, Nikala, Pahala Arwoldama, Palkumbura, Pallega, Pandana, Patalita, Paitanahala, Peramawara, Poyap-paga Dalupeta, Pihirikumbura, Korawala, Ratnayaka, Temmitahkara, Uda-dalupeta, Wagabhalakotuwa, Yatawataga, Yatiyala, Yatawataga.

The Service Tenures Commissioner registered 65½ acres field, 64 acres garden, 84½ acres hon as held by tenants.

The rest of the dewala property is held in metitetta or by tenants-at-will. There are nine moraweni pangu.

The families of Adikariya, Pattiniga Pahala, Nalanda Abanaga, Pallega, Bannak-ga, Duanakya, Weagamarataga, hold four pangu for the performance of the daily duties of *Nilama* (see 19,731, the *Hasnayaka Nilama* against a *Kapurala*). The office of *Pattinilama* is in the *Pattiniga* family (3,722, D. C. Mat.). Almost all the tenants are required to perform some service at the *porabara* or annual procession. Some have to take part in decorating the dewala and in putting up arches. The *Malalankotuwa* family and others have to plant the *Elula* tree at the beginning of the *porabara*, others have the honour of carrying the *kudi*, *mutakude*, *palina*, *wakunatalita*, *randaliya*; some of lower caste blow the *hakgediya* and beat the *dula* and *temmatama*. All the tenants are required to give yearly presents of betel leaves or sweetmeats and vegetables to the *Hasnayaka Nilama*, to supply him with provisions when he visits the village; some must perform menial duties and accompany the *Hasnayaka Nilama* when he goes on a journey, others carry his baggage. Many of the tenants are bound to repair the dewala and its outer bankings, the *watatappu* (wall round the temple), the *galawanna* (stone wall or rampart), the *watolaga* (temporary shade for lights), the *multenga* (temple kitchen), and to sweep and clean the compound. Some are washermen and hold lands for the service of washing and of supplying white cloths to decorate the dewala and the lodgings of the *Hasnayaka Nilama*; others are smiths and supply annually arranged cutlers, *serapara*, &c. to the dewala and *Hasnayaka Nilama*. Payments of small sums of money are also due by many of the tenants.

It is the duty of the whole village to go out and conduct the *Hasnayaka Nilama* to and from the village.

The village is divided into two *laga*; each *laga* must give 20 men twice a year to work for seven days each time on any special work in *Ulugoda korala* or in *Kandy*, prescribed by the *Hasnayaka Nilama*.

The Service Tenures Commissioner fixed the amount for which all three services could be commuted at Rs. 549.20, which is about Rs. 11 per annum of the paddy land, or Rs. 5.50 an acre. No attempt was made to value the services; and the assessment on the paddy land would amount to an excessive rent.

The dewala is dedicated to *Pattini*, a mythological personage. Sir John Phillimore (2 Sep. C. Cr., p. 40) :-

It may, perhaps, be taken to be of common knowledge that a "pattini dewala" is a shrine dedicated to a female divinity in the Hindu theology, as "pat" or "padi" is lord or protector in the masculine, for instance, *Gan-pati* or *Gan-padi* or *Brhama-pati*, as "pattini" is lady or protectress. In this island apparently no differentiation of the "pattini" into specific forms is usual, and possibly the generic term in most cases means "durga" in one of her aspects. In this view "pattini dewala" is equivalent to shrine of the lady or shrine of our lady.

I do not know that Sir John Phillimore was right in identifying *Pattini* with *Durga*. It is in vain, I think, to attempt to identify the gods of the Sinhalese dewala with Hindu deities. The Ceylon gods are local, the worship is unlike that of the Hindus; the daily worship hardly differs from that of the Buddhists. *Pattini* is believed to have power over smallpox, and when that and other diseases prevail it is felt to be necessary to propitiate her. A traditional ceremony connected with *Pattini* is *ankaliya*, a contest of pulling horns or furled sticks. It was a pastime in which the *Dewiya* and her husband *Pilanga* took part. This game was commenced by an invocation by a *Pattinilama*, the officer of the dewala, who brought with him to the spot the "kalan" (bracelets), the insignia of *Pattini*.

The dewala has a considerable extent of high land, and in 1878 the tenants, without asking the *Hasnayaka Nilama*'s permission, cleared a tract of jungle called *Garuwagahayaya*, of 55 acres, and cultivated it with *kurakkan*. The *Hasnayaka Nilama* raised the action 77,929 against thirty-eight temple tenants. The case was tried by me in the District Court of Kandy. Before giving judgment

I went to see the place and met the whole village—indeed the whole neighbourhood—on the land, for the case caused no little stir. I decided in favour of the tenants and dismissed Koswatta Basnayaka Nilamo's action, but the Supreme Court set aside my judgment and decided in favour of the Basnayaka Nilamo, giving him damages and costs. In some after efforts to make the costs press not inequitably on the tenants I was unsuccessful; and, I fear, the defendants suffered much, and some of their paternal holdings have passed into other hands. The daily or bi-weekly service is very much the same as that in Buddhist vihare. Food is offered, which is afterwards eaten by those in charge. Once a year there is a procession, the emblems of Pattini are carried with some ceremony and reverence round the dewale, the circuit widening on successive days until, on the last few days, the insignia are taken out a little distance and rest for a while at a traditional resting-place, and are brought back. The perahera ends with the cutting of the water of a river or a tank—a curious old-world ceremony, with a meaning now partly or wholly forgotten, but cheerful and on the whole reverential, with no trace, so far as I have ever seen, of any improper act; not idolatrous, but symbolical, akin, in some ways, to all religions; not opposed to, but, as the villagers believe, a part of Buddhism. It is hardly a religion, for it does not profess to deal with a future life.

Basnayaka Nilames of the Dewale.—Rambukwella, Basnayaka Nilamo in 1817; Mampitiya Kuda Dissa Mahatmaya, Basnayaka Nilamo in 1834; Palama kumbure, Basnayaka Nilamo in 18 — ; Koswatta, Basnayaka Nilamo in 1871.
Families.—Ambokke Pattinige Dingirirala Kapurula *vs.* Don Moses Tillekeratne and Pahalagammedde Pattinige Kirala, 22,731, 43,688, 48,860.

At Diyakepumptota are stone pillars and the figure of the moon carved on a slab of rock.

AMBOKUDENA.—A village in Udugola Udasiya pattuwa, Matalo North.

Population in 1881, 30 (18 males, 12 females); in 1891, 19 (11 males, 8 females).

AMBULUWA.—An ancient “kadawata,” or guarded entrance to the inner circle of the Kandyan kingdom (3,507 ft. above the sea), in a gap of the range of hills to the west of Garapola, from which it is distant about 1½ mile. The higher hill above it is Alpitikanda. Little now remains except part of the wall. A pummalo tree, with seats round it, commands a fine view to the west over the Four Korales, the Bukenda bungalow lying immediately below.

In the Jud. Com. Diary for 6th October, 1819, there is a notice that a man in the last king's reign was sent to Moragaminana to teach the people there how to pound rice for the king, according to a new method, and, on returning, found the gravets at Ambuluwa shut.

AMPITIGODA.—In Uda Gampaha korale, Upper Hewaheta, a hamlet of Ketayapatana-wasam.

Stream.—Kitulpe-oya.

Hill.—Kondagala.

Population in 1881, 112 (60 males, 52 females); in 1891, 118 (56 males, 62 females).

Families.—Medage, 56,996. Temunumullege, 56,996. Udago family of Yatiwella held land here, 57,834.

A Government ambulama. A pansala school.

VIHARE.—Wattarantenna Vihare was built by Koswattomankada Ummanno; it is in good condition; it has six amunu of mud land and an acre of high land. There is also a dagoba, 18 ft. high, built by Otonno Ukkurula, in which are supposed to be gold and silver images and relics of Buddha.

A Pattini Dewale at Attanakumbura has an amunam of mud land, and contains a halamba of Pattini and some weapons. A king is said to have ordered the dewale to be built, and to have sent a rod of iron to the village in token of his authority.

AMPITIYA.—A village in Gandake korale, Lower Hewaheta. It is a suburb of Kandy, lying on the road to Talatu-oya, at the head of the Kandy lake.

Hills.—Matanjatana (3,102 ft. above the sea), Pattiyakkolakanda, Vellikanda, Hapugollakanda, Alupotakanda, Hapugabapitana.

River.—Milponkandura, which flows into the lake. It supplied a spot reserved for the king's use, the mason work of which was discovered in 1867.

Population in 1861, 2,029 (1,068 males, 961 females); in 1891, 1,360 (668 males, 692 females).

The village is divided into Ampitiya Udagama, population in 1861, 598; Ampitiya Medagama, 600; Ampitiya Pallegama, 631.

Population in 1891: Ampitiya Udagama, 754 (374 males, 380 females); Ampitiya Medagama, 77 (36 males, 41 females); Ampitiya Pallegama, 625 (254 males, 371 females).

School.—A Wesleyan Anglo-vernacular school. In 1861 62 on the roll, 26 daily average attendance. In 1887 45 on the roll; annual cost to Government Rs. 70.

In Kandyan times this was a Katupalle village. Twenty-two men held land for the service of conveying the orders of the king or of the edigar, and were on duty fourteen days at a time at the palace or the edigar's *walawwa*, under the orders of a korale arachchula.

Coffee and cardamom, which were planted on the high lands, have, of late, greatly deteriorated; but there is now a considerable acreage under tea.

In 1874 164 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 105 acres paid as tithes Rs. 340-61; 34 acres were exempt from tax as temple land.

ATTARAGAMA WALAWWA.—SARAS 1672 A.D. :—

Eni. Whereas Samarasinghe Mudaliya, with great loyalty served the Court, the following lands at Ampitiya in Hewaheta were granted to him:—Mahakumbura of one amuna, Daranda of two pelae, Aswelduma of two pelae, together with the gardens and plantations thereto appertaining, and of hen, belakinda, Milagahapitiya, Doyagala, Navale, Kalagahamula, Maha Ehtagahamula, Kumaramukule, Atuwalackchitenna, Mahabulugahamula, Halagahamula, Moragalle, Alupotagala, Galvake, Kalukole, Delugahakandura, Tolupolupitiya, Kalugahamula, Akuruti-Kolongahamula, Wewattonchumbulagala, two Tenne, Ihurana-Bagahamula, Polwatte, Medapattana, M-Kanuwawelugahamula, Kaluweluwagahamula, Digatenna, Gallyyadda, Welikanda, two Hikkandara, two Nughanulle, Havaru Nuge,—these were granted to Samarasinghe Mudaliya in the year of Saka 1591, the month of Nikul, the twelfth day of the increasing moon, being Thursday, on the Royal Grant. (1,778.)

More than a hundred years later, in 1780, a lady of the Samarasinghe family gave the following deed to a lady of the Attaragama family :—

Whereas I, Walagamage Punchi Etana, the adopted daughter of Samarasinghe Dasa Mahatmaya of Ampitiya in Hewaheta, am reduced to extreme poverty and distress, the lands belonging to me I have hereby granted unto Attaragama Heggama Ummase, grand-daughter of Etupala Herat Mahiyansa, the mistress of His Highness Wimala Dharma, the divine lord, to wit:—Mahakumbura, Darandakumbura, Aswelduma, Hikkandara (amounting to 24 amuna having extent, together with the appurtenant gardens and houses, of which a long list is given). These lands, in the year of Saka 1762, in the month of Durutu, the thirtieth day of the increasing moon, being Monday, I have given unto Attaragama Heggama Ummase. Those who will contest or dispute this shall suffer calamities at the ordeal. The descendants of the said Attaragama Heggama Ummase shall suffer no calamities when they swear at the five ordeal paths. The witnesses to this are Pulwatte Mahiyansa, Gamage Mahiyansa, Kula-sakera Mahiyansa, Kulatunga Mahiyansa, Abakon Mahiyansa, Wijetunga Mahiyansa, Kable Acharya, and known to all and every person of the village, this land voucher written and granted. May it be prosperous. (1,778.)

The lady to whom the deed and lands were given was Lakshmi Bandige, the mistress of the king's brother. She died without issue, and was succeeded by the two sons of her brother, Attaragama Rajaguru Bandara Mahatmaya. Of these two nephews, one, Alawattugala Dasanayaka Nilame, died early in the century, leaving no issue; the other, Kula Dasanayaka Nilame, lived till 1820, and on his death without issue there was a protracted litigation as to these Ampitiya lands, which were in possession of his widow. (D. C. R. 355, 1871, 27,343,

28,190). The lands were finally adjudged to Kotagaloluwe Unnanse, the heir of the family, by whom they were sold. They are now in possession of Hippola Maha Nayska Unnanse and others.

The Attaragama family also owned the fields Halpitiya and Hapabe and gardens which originally belonged to the Kandegedera family, and had been confiscated on account of a robbery of the treasury. They were given to a woman, Matalo Punchi, and her daughter, and afterwards to Attaragama Rajaguru, by King Kirti Sri.

On the accession of the last king, the Attaragama family not being in favour with the Adigars Pilima Talawe and Migastenne, the Basnayaka Nilame was dispossessed. When Puswello Gabada Nilame came into power, Attaragama prostrated himself before the king and complained that Migastenne Adigar had given these lands to Kande Appurala because he had pleased him by playing the violin.

The king ordered an inquiry in the Great Court by Migastenne Adigar, Debigama Udagabada Nilame, Mullegama Disawa, and others, and they decided in favour of Attaragama Basnayaka Nilame. The king confirmed the decree; but Pilima Talawe Adigar said to the king that he did not fully understand the case, at which the king was angry, and reproached the adigar with having deceived him, to Attaragama's prejudice, by having falsely represented that the office of Basnayaka Nilame of the Maha Dewale had become vacant by the elder Attaragama's death, whereas the son was the Basnayaka Nilame. Afterwards one of Kande Appurala's family climbed a coconut tree in the Nata Dewale ground, opposite the palace, and cried out for redress, and the king ordered a new trial, but none was held (*Jud. Com. Diary, 3rd July, 1822*).

KONARAGE Sannas (1758 A.D.):—

SRI. Whereas Konara Mudaliya of Megoda Tiho in Hewahota displayed numerous exploits of warlike dexterity at the time of the invasion of Kandy by the Dutch, the field Kuladora of five labas and the field Korlegedarakumbura of three pelas, making in all two amunu, with their appurtenances, high and low grounds, tenements and gardens, trees and plants, &c., are hereby given to be possessed by the said fellow to his latest posterity. In the year of Saka 1680, and also in the year Partavanam, the twelfth day of the increasing moon, and in the month of Durutu, being Wednesday, this Sannas is granted, and it is done by virtue of this mandate, and this is the real mandate.

Families.—Abekonge, 218 61,374. Agawattege, 1,785. Alukumburage (dewale tenant), Test. 1,910. Alugollege (vihare tenant). Ankumburage (dewale tenant). Attaragama Banda, 37,923. Attaragama Kumarihami, 25,897. Beldawala Yapa Mudiyanseage, 28,190, 38,838. Bagatdarayage (Blacksmith). Bogattarage, 5,662, 50,183, 63,828, 61,190. Boragolage (dewale tenant), *Jud. Com., 24 May, 1820*. Dikliyaddo, 1,785. Disanayakage (Katupulle), 61,745. Embuldeniyage, 63,879. Galagoda Kumarihami, 37,923. Gamage (Gan Nila land), *Jud. Com., 18, 22nd May, 1820*. Godamune, 6,163, 57,011. Godamunage Ukku Menika Hippola Unnanse and Gamage Korala, litigation as to the succession to Kaurala (Konara Mudaliya's son). Hanwellege, 57,011. Hilpenkandurage (*Jud. Com., 9th August, 1822*) held land by the tenure of watching the water spout for the palace (Katupulle). Kehalage (Katupulle). Kadawattege Kulasekara (Katupulle). Kulatunga (*Jud. Com., 24th May, 1820*). Kutuguhage, 63,879. Mahage (Katupulle). Kamage Konara, 6,163. Kotagaloluwe Ann Nayaka, 28,190, 37,923, 38,838. Mahakunge. Medage (Katupulle), 218. Claimed under a grant from the king in 1803, 5,612, 17,051, 61,371, 61,376. Matalage (dewale tenant), 43,118. Munkotuwege, 39,321, 52,052. Nugawellege, *Jud. Com., 2nd February, 1820* (Katupulle). Nuwarage (vihare tenants). Okurage (Blacksmith), 43,118. Pallegamahemayalage (vihare tenant). Pantiage (king's cattle-keepers). Pihilige (Katupulle), *Jud. Com., 18th and 22nd June, 1820*. Polwattege (*Jud. Com., 22nd May, 1820, and 2nd February, 1820*), 39,321, 66,373. Rajamantrige (dewale tenant), *Jud. Com., 15th July, 1820*, 40,816. Samaratan Mudiyanseage, 61,371. Tennakonge (Katupulle), 8,379. Udage (*Jud. Com., 28th June, 1820*). Uhotakumburege, 25,897, 51,503. Waduge (dewale tenant), 61,951. Wabugamage. Wijekonge (Blacksmith), *Jud. Com., 15th July, 1820*. Wirasekara Mudiyanseage, 18,390, 21,632. Wirawardana, 61,536. Yaldchige (dewale tenant). Yungege, 61,951.

Andigolagamage *vs.* Mummullege, 10,292. Gallo Hetti Arachchige *vs.* Disanayakage 61,745. Godamunne Sakalasuri Mudiyanseage Tikiri died, leaving considerable property, Test. 673. Jayasinha Atukorala Arachchige *vs.*

Munbotawaya, 20,221, 22,222. John Owey co. Yanggo and Wataga, 21,224. Marappuli Hewaga co. Janis Hami and others, 22,241. Mohottigo co. R. Mahamela, 22,241.

(1702 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1621, in the month of Womk, on Tuesday, the first of the decreasing moon, that the following lands belonging to Ampitiya Hibia Hangidiya and Kiri Uagat Hangidiya, viz., Yatebobile of 2 pias and 8 lakas, Hinitiyaw-kumbura of 1 pia, Kandiakumbura of 1 pia, the garden Hiyantilagahamaliwatta, the house inhabited by Hibia Hangidiya within the said garden and a portion of the garden Abawawatta with 3 pias extent of a-wakiduma land attached to the latter garden, three coconut trees, and three jak trees. These lands were obtained by Tikiri Appu from them and subsequently Appu Nala and Appu obtained the same from Tikiri Appu, and afterwards bestowed the same in parawan on Molappa. Witnesses who know the above are Polwatta Nal-hami, Mudiyan-laga Appu, Alahakongu Kaluhani Arachchila of the same village, and Wanigohani. Molappa will give to Kumanachchi a pia of sowing ground with one coconut tree. (Here follow the imprecations.)

(1704 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1722, in the month of Il, on Monday, the thirteenth of the decreasing moon, I, Wakanigga Kiri Nahir, of Ampitiya, in the Magalatibe of Hewantha, have transferred to my relation Gulanunne Patawala to possess in parawan the following lands, in consequence of my relations, child, grandchild, and others having neglected to render assistance to me, viz., Hitalokumbura of 2 pias, Kandiakumbura of 1 pia, Goleragawana-wakiduma of 2 pias, amounting altogether to 1 amuna and 2 pias, and the dwelling garden thereto attached, eight coconut trees, two jak trees, of the a-wakiduma, and the ben Alupakagala Mulde-jatene and Mikawu. (Here follow imprecations against any son or daughter, nephew, or grandchild, and every other person whatsoever.) Witnesses who know the above are Gulanunne Mahawuri Mudiyanne, Hatankega Arachchila, Marawana Panchirala, Hawalaga Vihare, Kalandakke Dingirala, Talmahe Arachchila of Parana-gamkarapawa, Hatawatto Lemawaga Kankanama, Kawala, Hirakurula, Hewanakaga Mudiyanne Hihakula Mudiyan-laga Panchirala, Hawalagaya of Dal mura, Han Hawalaya, Lathawadiya Duraya, Huduwa Duraya, Lapaya Duraya.

VIHARE.—Dalukgala Vihare of Ampitiya is situated on the side of the wooded hill to the left of the minor road to Udawala, two miles from the head of the Kandy lake. It stands considerably higher than the road. Ascending by stone steps the level space on which the pansala stands is reached. It is a pleasant new house in which the Unnanas with their pupils live.

About 20 ft. higher stand the vihare, dagoba, and bo-tree. The latter is a great tree with two terraces built round it. Near it is a small dagoba erected over the ashes of the Weliwita Mangha Raja, whose body was cremated in the vicinity.

The vihare, which was built by Gulanuwatto Unnanne, since the British accession, is in great repair. A large image of Buddha sitting, encircled with rays, faces the door; on the right and left are images of Saman and Yeshu: the latter holds in one hand a conch shell and in the other a hoop. It is said that the vihare (like Huduumpala and Nittawala) had originally ten resident Unnanas; there are now six. The succession is papillary.

Hippala Sadata Unnanne was pupil of Gulanuwatto Unnanne, the Anu Nayaka of Ampitiya. Incumbent of Dalukgala or Ampitiya Vihare, he was elected chief priest of the Malwatto Establishment in succession to Melagama Mahanayake Unnanne in 1872, and continued to hold the office until August, 1893, when he died very suddenly at the Dalala Maligawa, while in the act of replacing the shrine in the shrine room after return of the perahera. Though not a very learned priest, he was popular with the fraternity and with Buddhists generally. This is the only death recorded of a priest within the precincts of the temple, and was looked upon by the Buddhists as a very happy death. He was cremated at Ampitiya at the spot where all high priests were cremated.

His estate was administered in testamentary case No. 1,772, and contested by his pupils and also by relations (see D. C. K. case No. 7,672).

The vihare owns some land in the possession of the incumbents (see 31,226, for land leased to Ukku Nala for eight years), and other lands held by tenants for service.

NOT. During the reign of King Kiri Sri Raja Sinha, who sat on the throne with all the brilliancy of the rising sun, who was a gem in the palace of the miter race continued from Mahasammatta, the first king of the earth, and who

was also a very zealous adherent of the Buddhist faith. His Majesty found that Buddhism (which was adorned by thousands of Buddhist priests, mines of virtue and precepts, who, in course of time, had become extinct) had suffered greatly. He thought that it is not right that "I should enjoy happiness whilst Buddhism is going down." Accordingly he invited Buddhist priests from the city Ayodhya in India, robed thousands of respectable men in Lanka, built many vihara for the accommodation of these priests, supplied them with yellow robes, meals, and beddings, and thus he made the Buddhist faith to shine.

His Majesty visited a place formerly called Dalukgala in Ampitiya to the south of Kandy, and there he, being prompted by his devotional feelings, opened his lotus-like lips and said, "It is good to build a vihara here." A poyage was built and an image with a shrine of relics was erected there; he built a monastery for priests and furnished it with requisite goods and endowed it with paddy fields and gardens, and on Wednesday, the third day of the increasing moon in 1694 Saka, in the month of Nawau, dedicated them to Rambukwello Anunnayaka Dharma Rakkhita of Malwatta Vihare, who was adorned with a garland of virtues and precepts, so that he and his pupillary successions may enjoy the produce of them as Sanghika property, and may conduct themselves conformably to the rules of Buddha.

On the death of the king, and in the fifteenth year of the reign of Rajadhi Raja Sinha, he thought that he should encourage and improve the Buddhist works which had been begun by his elder brother King Kirti Sri Raja Sinha, and he re-dedicated the following which had before been dedicated to Dalukgala Vihare: Kulawatakumbura of one pela, Waliyadda of five pelas, Haliyadda of one amuna, Kobbuculla of three pelas, Waduwayekumbura of three pelas, Alugolla of one amuna, Kindurukumbura of one pela, Polwatta Aswedduma of five pelas, Narandanda of three pelas, its Aswedduma of one pela, Sindagama of two pelas, Dunupota-anga of two pelas, and Galpihilla Aswedduma of two pelas, in all nine amunu extent, together with fourteen hen and seven gardens, two coconut gardens at Kirimetiya, and a portion of high land round the vihare marked by stone pillars. The king commanded that a copper Sannas be made and given prohibiting all emperors, kings, and ministers from laying any claim to this vihare property until the faith of Buddha be extinct, and that the said Dharma Rakkhita Sami and his pupillary successors do possess the same as long as the line exists.

This command was given by the king, like Sakra from his throne, set with all varieties of gems, at Kandy, abounding in wealth, and this copper Sannas was made and given on Monday, the seventh day of the waning moon in the month of Medindina, in the year of Saka 1717. Any one stealing a blade of grass, a stick of firewood, a flower or fruit from vihare property will be born a "pretaya." Any one claiming back what is dedicated to a vihare by him or by others will be born a worm for 60,000 years.

Vihare Tenants and their Services.

Two Nila Pangu.—Tenants: Nuwarago Ukkawa and Alugollego. Hold a little more than an acre of field and garden. Services: to clean the maluwa twice a year, to keep in repair the fence of the garden, to cowdung the floors of the pansala and multenge, to store the vihare paddy, to go on journeys with the incumbent, to present the incumbent at the new year with vegetables and betel; when on duty and travelling the tenants receive meals. Commutable for Rs. 11-70.

Two Nila Pangu.—Tenant: Alugollego. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and garden. Services: during eight months of the year to convert three amunu of paddy monthly into rice, to cowdung the floor of the granary, to remove the paddy of the muttettu from the atumaduwa to the granary, to do cooly work for eight days in the year; when on duty he receives meals. After the new year to present vegetables and betel to the incumbent. Commutable for Rs. 14-35.

Apullana Panguwa.—Tenant: Pallegamahenayalage. Holds half an acre field and a bit of garden. Services: to wash all robes, &c., of the vihare during the year, to present after the new year vegetables and betel to the incumbent, to do cooly work for eight days, to hang clean cloths and curtains supplied by the vihare in the viharege, to tie and keep clean cloth supplied by the tenants on the ceiling of the pansala; when on duty he receives meals. Commutable for Rs. 5-85.

The Nata Dewale formerly owned lands in the village; none are now in its possession.

On 26th June, 1827, Pelwattage Korale Achobila and Hingama Kuda Mohandiram reported to the court that, in terms of the order, they assembled a Gansabawa and defined the boundaries of the lands of the vihara and those of the Neta Dewale by setting permanent landmarks.

A little way from the vihara is the place of cremation of the priests of Malwatte Vihara. Here were burned Weliwita Sangha Raja and some of his successors, and seven or eight Na trees growing in rude stone cairns, about 6 ft. high, mark the places. The land is neglected, and the memorials are in ruins.

Rambukwelle Unnanse and others *vs.* Hippola Unnanse. Claim for the vihara, 26,432.

The Na tree, a mile and three quarters from Kandy on the road to Talatu-oya, is a great tree, surrounded by a wall. This was, of old, called "Divurum Bu gaha." It was a place of peculiar sanctity, at which the ordeal by hot oil was administered.

AMPITIYA.—A hamlet of Yatayana in Doloshago, Udapalata.

Population in 1881, 246 (132 males, 114 females).

In 1878 54 acres were under paddy. Commuted 25*a.* 0*p.* 6*l.* (pay Rs. 210-19); redeemed 6*a.* 3*p.* 0*l.*; Crown la. 1*p.* 5*l.*; total 27*a.* 1*p.* 1*l.*

Appahant Kapurala's claim to have la. 1*p.* 2*l.*, dedicated by low caste people, registered as the property of Kehelgamuwa Dewale, was rejected by the Temple Lands Commissioner in January, 1889. T. C. L. 141.

AMUNEHENA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Laggala, Matale East, uninhabited in 1881. It is in Etanwala-wasam.

In 1878 11½ acres fields were registered.

AMUNEWELA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Laggala, Matale East, about 1½ mile from Akarabediya.

Population in 1881, 37 (19 males, 18 females); in 1891, 48 (25 males, 23 females). Vollalas; the people are very poor.

It is a Ninda village belonging to Dullewa Navaratna Punchi Banda. The tenants (Palhalage, Nitulange, Alutge, Ihahage) hold 12½ acres fields (6*a.* 0*p.* 6*l.*); 1½ acres garden (6*a.* 3*p.* 1*l.*); 24 acres ken (14*a.* 0*p.* 0*l.*); about 42 acres in all. Services (commutable for Rs. 50-45): to appear before the proprietor at his wadawwa once a year with presents of betel leaves, oil, dried meat, and honey; to give the wadawwa dried meat and provisions as "suwandarama"; to do field work for three days a year; the proprietor paid the tax. The wadawwam decorate the proprietor's lodging and spread cloths on the ground when he enters it.

AMUNUGAMA.—A village in Udagampaha, Lower Dumbura. In the wasam are included Pitawela, Hatamuna, Dikiri Ihahwela, Galapita-aube. It lies about a mile from Lowella ferry, on pleasant undulating ground in the Dumbura valley.

Population in 1881, 434 (219 males, 215 females); in 1891, 424 (198 males, 226 females).

In 1878 71 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 44½ were redeemed and 26½ were commuted for Rs. 38-03. The cultivation depends mainly on the rainfall; little kurrakkan is sown, tobacco is grown in considerable quantity.

The Abekon and Mutukude families, of high rank in the Kandyan time, are connected with this village. They claim descent from a Raja Nayaka Terunannase, who, in King Dutugemunu's reign, aspired to the throne and failed.

WALAWWA.—Dumbura Rajakaruna Senewiratna Abeyakon Mudaliya held high office about the middle of last century. There is extant a Sittu, 1757 A.D. (Saka 1679), signed by him "Dumbura" (*Jud. Com. Ct., 16th November, 1821*), and another, 1760 A.D. (Saka 1682), in which he was styled "Maha Nilame." I am not sure, however, that he was ever an Adigar. In 1761 A.D. (Saka 1683) he obtained the following Sannas:—

SRI. This is the Royal Ethet of His Majesty the King of Lanka. At the time when Dumbura Rajakaruna Senewiratna Abeyakon Mudaliya was faithful and loyal towards His Majesty, he was commanded by His Majesty to proceed to Giarulaha to take part in the battle. He obeyed His Majesty's command with great delight and proceeded thither, and at the battle with the Dutch the enemy

was signally defeated through his stratagems, and their fortification was destroyed. On his return, having gained the victory over his enemies, he fell prostrate at the delicate and picture-like feet of His Majesty, the chief of the earth, and communicated to him the result of the battle. His Majesty was exceedingly delighted with the good news, and rewarded him with an elephant and a sword worked with gold, and also with the field Dulduniya of thirty amunu in Mahapalata in Paranakuru korale of Four Korales, the fields Dodemitiyawa of three amunu, Pillanatuwa of three pelas, Maliyaddekumbura of two pelas, Paragabaliyadda of two pelas, Edandemulakumbura of fifteen lahas, Makulhapuwakumbura of three pelas, Udattawa of three pelas, Hemure of two pelas, Wewakumbura of three amunu, all in Weligala in Mutale Udasiya pattuwa, and Galahitiyawa of one amuna, Ambekumbura of one amuna, and Bulugama of one amuna, at Embulnigama in Medapalata of Yatinuwara, forty-three amunu and five lahas paddy land, the appurtenant high and low lands, buildings, and plantations. These were made over to the Mudaliya to possess in paraweni. This Royal Edict was issued on the third day of the new moon in the month Wak. in the year of Saka 1683.

He had a son who died young from an explosion of gunpowder; the Maha Disava at his death, about 1781, left a widow, who died at Amunugama about 1803, and two sons and two daughters:

(1) Migastenne, senior, Adigar. He was Ratemahatmaya of Dumbara and held many high offices; a man of wealth and influence. He married Koppitipola Mahatmayo, and died in 1789. When he was ill the king sent two principal Buddhist priests to read bana to him, Moratota Nayaka Unnanse and Paranatata Anu Nayaka Unnanse, and in their presence he gave a deed (written by Siyambalapitiya Mohottala) Saka 1711 (1789 A.D.). His widow was alive in 1819, living in the Molligoda Walawwa. He left an only child, a daughter. She was married to Mampitiye Bandara, who was put to death by the last king. Her only child, a daughter, married (1) Ratwatte Disava and (2) Molligoda Adigar, and left a daughter. The line of Migastenne, senior, Adigar, is extinct.

(2) Migastenne (Amunugama Abeyakon Wahala Pandita Mudiyanse), junior, Adigar, *alias* Dumbara Maha Nilame, a man of even greater position than his brother. He was a Disava in 1788. He was sent to Madras as Ambassador in 1795 with Denigomuwe Disava, and concluded a treaty with Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George. He was appointed Disava of Seven Korales and Saffragam, and Adigar, soon after the last king came to the throne, in 1798. For some time the whole power was in the hands of him and of Pilima Talawwe. He married a sister of Ehelepola Adigar; he divorced her. Sawers says, "that he then kept a woman of the Berawa caste, which excited the displeasure of the king, that the woman was flogged and sent across the river," but the latter part of the story seems to me improbable. He subsequently married a daughter of Pilima Talawwe. He had a deed for land at Bibilo in Mutale in 1802. In 1806 he held the offices of Adigar, Wannaku Nilame of the Maha Aramudala, Diyawudana Nilame and Basnayaka Nilame of the Maha Dewale. He signed in *granta* characters "Dumbara." He died in Kandy about 1808, leaving no children. The king ordered the priests of Asgiriya and Malwatte to wait on the Adigar when he was dying. Having no children, he made on his death-bed a verbal bequest of all his property to his wife, and asked her not to marry again. The validity of the verbal bequest was afterwards questioned on the ground that it was revocable, and because the donee had not said "I receive." The chiefs were of opinion that the widow was justified in marrying again. His widow (who afterwards married Ehelepola Adigar) got into trouble on suspicion of having concealed Migastenne's property after his death.

After the death of Migastenne Adigar the king gave all his property to his own relations, Mahabar Nayakers, and they held it until the English accession, when Ratwatte Nilame took possession.

On 18th May, 1824, a woman of Saffragam stated that she had been the concubine of the Adigar; that she had received land under a Royal Sannas through his influence. Her land was confiscated by Pilima Talawwe, and she came to Kandy and found Migastenne in confinement, having incurred the king's displeasure. Shortly after he was restored to favour he died. The Adigar told her before his death that so long as she held the Sannas the confiscation would be of no effect, but the power of Ehelepola was too great for her to contend with after the death of her protector (*Jud. Com. Diary*).

The two sisters of the Adigars were :

(1) A Kumarihami, who, in king Kirti Sri's reign, married Ratwatte Loku Nilame Adiharam, and left three sons : (a) Ratwatte Maha Lokam Dinava, who married Mampitaya Bandara Mahatmaya ; (b) Ratwatte Adigar, who married Aboyakon Amunugama Kumarihami, who died 1836 (25,550), leaving issue : Ratwatte Banda (no issue) alive in 1894, Wegodapola Kumarihami, who left no issue, Watupola Kumarihami, and Paranasigama Kumarihami, numerous issue alive in 1894 (54,975); (c) Dewa Modda Nilame, married (1) a daughter of Pillima Talawwe and (2) Leake Kumarihami. He was executed by order of the last king ; no issue.

(2) A Kumarihami (to whom her mother left Gonadeniya in Yatinewara) ; she was lame, married Kahande Dinava. They lived at Yalagoda, but had no children.

The representatives of the family are the descendants of Ratwatte Adigar.

On the site of the old Walawwa of the Magastenne Adigars a good house has recently been built, in which Ratwatte Ratamahatmaya of Lower Dumbura lives.

Close by, under the shade of some fine trees, is the family burying ground, where the chiefs were cremated.

ABEYAKON WALAWWA.—This family has claims to be the oldest and most distinguished in Dumbura. The earliest notice I have is of a Haluwadana Nilame, who lived about two hundred years ago.

First Generation.—Amunugama Aboyakon Haluwadana Nilame had a deed in his favour 1663 A.D. (1665 Saka). He married the daughter of a Diyawadana Nilame, master of Rajanayaka Terunnease, and had a son Panchirala and a daughter Halale Kiri Mahatmaya.

Second Generation.—Aboyakon Mudiyanne alias Panchirala.

Third Generation.—(1) Loku Appuhami Panchirala, married, left two sons. He may be the Haluwanga Amunugama Aboyakon Appuhami mentioned in a deed 1736 A.D. (Saka 1658). (2) Egolawatte alias Uduunuwara Rala Lunubadda Nilame. He had no children by his wife, a daughter of Talahakotuwe Rala. A dispute as to her lands between the Amunugama family and her niece lasted for more than forty years, from king Kirti Sri's time until 1828 (*Jud. Com.*, 18th December, 1828). By another wife he had issue. (3) Molage Rala alias Wanda Rala ; no children. He brought up the son of his sister (wife of Halale Dugganana Rala), who was the maternal grandfather of Medewake Lokum (*Jud. Com.*, 19th December, 1823). He gave a deed to his nephew Palihonarala, 1766 A.D. (Saka 1678).

Amunugama Nilame, witness to a deed dated 1765 A.D. (Saka 1687).

Fourth Generation.—(a) Sons of Loku Appuhami : (1) Loku Appuhami ; (2) Kuda Banda, called Aboyakunga Loku Nilame (25,390) ; (3) Medduma Banda.

(b) Sons of Egolawatte Rala : (1) Lunubadda Nilame, married Halangoda Mahatmaya. He inherited the lands of Aboyakon Mudiyanne of Naranpanawa. In 1810 he, having no issue, gave a deed to his wife of his lands in Uda Gunnapana, Amunugama, and Naranpanawa. His widow, in 1822, disinherited Hemoga Rala, and gave the lands to Palle Walawwa Ratwadana Nilame. She confirmed the gift in 1832 (945, 12,340, 17,761, 17,945). She died January, 1842, will filed in 17,945. (2) Migammana Rala got land from his uncle Molage Rala. No issue. He died in 1798 (Hirala Banda said he was his associated father). (3) Kuda Uduunuwara Rala married a Wattigama Uduunuwara lady (17,818). He is said to have stolen a claim from his relation, Inguruwatta Mahatmaya. He left children. (4) Sirimalwatte Rala ; left children (*Jud. Com.*, 1st February, 1822).

Fifth Generation.—(a) Child of Loku Appuhami : Dehigama Kumarihami, no issue ; adopted her nephew, Aboyakon Walawwa Tikiri Banda (25,550, 27,662).

(b) Children of Kiri Banda. (1) Loku Banda Ratamahatmaya, plaintiff in 12,240. I am uncertain whether he and a member of the family known as Galabittiyawa Ratamahatmaya are the same. (2) Hirala Banda (Henege), married Yatawara Aramalinga Kiranage Mudiyanne's daughter (*Jud. Com. Ct.*, 29th October, 1818, 25,540, 27,662, 52,702). His uncle, Lunubadda Nilame, gave him his lands by verbal gift, and lacked the donee's hands as a ratification or sign of the gift. Afterwards Lunubadda disinherited Hirala, and the lands went to another branch of the family (*Jud. Com.*, 1st February, 1822). (3) Nawara Banda Uabada Nilame, of Wernigama, married Urapala Menika, a daughter of

Kahande Disava ; no issue. Litigation for her estate in May, 1837 (2,141, D. C. Mat., 20,627, 52,709). (4) Puwakkotuwe *alias* Henege Kuda Banda (17,749, 58,975), married Hinkende Mudiyansele Dingiri Amma, who died in 1842, survived by two young children, who died in the same year. (5) Medduma Banda (58,975) and (6) Tikiri Banda (25,550) lived at Poddalgoda, where their descendants still own lands (67,278). (7) Ratwatte Kumarihami, wife of the Adigar, and had issue ; afterwards she married Madugallo Ratamahatmaya, to whom she had a daughter. (8) Tikiri Kumarihami, married to Mullegama Kotikapola Gurunnanse.

(c) Son (or the grandson?) of Kuda Udunuwara Rala : Amunugama Pallo Walawwe Nilame, appointed Batwadana Nilame by the last king about 1812 (*Jud. Com.*, 26th February, 1823), Ratamahatmaya of Dumbura in 1815. He inherited the lands of his uncle (grand-uncle?) Lunubadde Nilame (*Jud. Com.*, 23rd December, 1818, and 2nd February, 1823). At Lunubadde's cremation he and the rest of the relations each brought a basket of boiled rice. He owned lands at Udurawana by gift, upon Talpot dated Saka 1736 (1814 A.D.), from his maternal aunt Wattegama Loku Menika (17,640). In Saka 1753 (1831 A.D.) he sold the lands to Uskohokumbure Siwrala (26,337). He was alive in 1844, when he was called late Ratamahatmaya. He could not write even his name. He married, about 1809, Iala Kumarihami, the adopted daughter of Doluwe Ratamahatmaya ; she owned five slaves, and in the case 10,555 her son, Tikiri Banda, succeeded in getting judgment for them. She died 1818.

Sixth Generation.—(a) Polwatte Tikiri Banda, the adopted son of his aunt Deligama Kumarihami (825, Test. 52,709, 55,965).

(b) Son of Loku Banda Ratamahatmaya : Loku Banda Betgo Mohandiram Nilame. Mr. D'Oyly reported that at the time when the English came to Kandy the office of Betgo Mohandiram was under the charge of a young man Amunugama, with the assistance of his uncle, a priest. He was sick at the time when offices were conferred by the English Government. Mr. D'Oyly recommended his appointment ; the Governor acceded, 16th January, 1816 (*Col. Sec. MSS.*, vol. 522).

(c) Sons of Galchitiyawe Ratamahatmaya : (1) Amunugama Loku Banda, Basnayaka Nilame of Hanguranketa Dewale, married Arawe Moladande Kumarihami, daughter of Hewaheta Ratamahatmaya by an Urulowatto lady. (2) Kuda Banda, married Iriyagama Basnayaka Nilame's daughter, had children. He lived with his brother-in-law Iriyagama Ratamahatmaya in Maturata. He had lands in Watapuluwa, Moladanda, and Mangalagama in Yatinuwara and in Amunugama (98,277).

(d) Sons of Hiralu Banda : (1) Ukku Banda (52,704). (2) Kiri Banda, married from Kahapatwela. (3) Tikiri Banda (25,550, 27,662, 52,709, 61,637), married a daughter of Galchitiyawe Ratamahatmaya. He was a Basnayaka Nilame, and died in 1882. (4) A daughter, married Pallo Walawwe Tikiri Banda.

(e) Son of Pallo Walawwe Nilame Ratamahatmaya : Tikiri Banda (10,555), married first in bina in Kobbekaduwa, second a daughter of Hiralu Banda.

Seventh Generation.—Children of Tikiri *alias* Kuda Banda Basnayaka Nilame : Pallo Walawwe Aberatne Banda, Tikiri Banda, and Loku Kumarihami (the latter two minors) asked permission to sell Ambukumbura in November, 1887.

MAHAGEDARA.—Mahagedara Dumbura Ratamahatmaya, a witness to deeds in 1802 and 1810.

Mahagedara Lekam Mahatmaya, witness in 1822 (*Jud. Com. Diary*, 24th September and 9th December, 1823, and 23rd February, 1824).

For other notices of Mahagedara, see 8,326, 8,651, 10,790.

MUTUKUDE WALAWWA.—A son of Amunugama Mutukude Rala was adopted by Talmuko Kottalbadde Nilame and succeeded to his lands. A Pallo Walawwe Mutukude Nilame was witness to a Bibile deed in 1802 and to a Gunnepana deed in 1810.

Mutukude Mahagedara Walawwe Kuttaha Lokam (1,653, 8,326, 10,790), Loku Punchirala, Mahagedara Tikiri Punchirala, and Mutukude Rala were brothers. They were sons of Mutukude Kalu Banda, grandsons of Mutukude Nilame, and grandsons of Mahagedara Maharala. Loku Punchirala left a son, Sirimalwatto Banda (*Jud. Com.*, 24th Sept., 19th Dec., 1823, and 23rd Feb., 1824).

UDA WALAWWA.—Moragaha Maditte Dugganna Mahatmayo, died about 1837. This lady had four sons : (1) Moragaha Maditte Banda (defendant in 26,330) ; (2) a priest ; (3) Hiralu Banda, died 1841 ; (4) Mohandiram Nilame, whose

daughter, Amunugama Uda Walawwa Tikiri Kumarthami, was plaintiff in 20,300. An Uda Walawwa Medduma Banda lived in Udaruwana. He brought the action 20,494 to recover certain movable property from his wife, Kahatagameduma Walawwa Tikiri Menika, and her father, mother, and brother.

PALIHAWADANA PIRAKARALA.—Amunugama Palihonarala was married to Manuwara, by whom he had a son, Engilikota Palihonarala, who married Abeyakonga Devent Nilame's daughter. By this marriage there were two sons, Mutubude Ralahami and Kula Ralahami, and a daughter Kumbhami, who was married to Walala Ralahami. The two sons married the daughter of Unnapana Ekanayaka Mudiyanse of Horaluwa, by whom they had a son, Panchirala Ekanayaka, and two daughters, Lat Ekan and Mutu Menika.

Panchirala had two sons, Kirala and Kunam Madawe Lakam. The latter in June, 1815, was sent to Colombo in charge of some of the relations of King Rajadhi Raja. He was then allowed a retinue of twelve palanquin bearers (*Col. Acc. MSS., vol. 521*). He was proclaimed a rebel on 14th November, 1816, and was banished to Mauritius. He died before 1853, leaving two children.

Lat Ekan married Duranegama Mudiyanse, and had a son, Menikrala Palihawadanarala, who married his cousin Dingiri Menika, the daughter of Panchirala and sister of the Kunam Madawe Lakam. Menikrala adopted his grandson (by a daughter Mutu Menika), Myakumbura *alias* Palihawadana Walawwa Banda, who had a litigation with the grandmother, Dingiri Menika, in 1853 (20,377). Lat Ekan had four daughters, one, Mutu Menika, was the mother of Amunugama Mutuku to Walawwa Banda, who was nineteen years old in 1837; another, Kiri Menika, married to Naranjanawa, was the mother of Kusawatte Appuhami.

YATINAWARATIPPARA.—Loku Appuhami died in 1803 and was succeeded by his sister Hippola Mahatmaya, who died in 1810. She was succeeded by her son Mahandiran Nilame, who had two daughters, Panchi Menika, married Peradeniya Dugganarala or Hindagala Nilame, died about 1822, leaving a daughter, Mutu Menika, married in Tampara (plaintiff in case 20,377 in 1848), and had a son Kiri Banda; the other daughter, Dingiri Amma or Ran Menika, married Katupitiye Lakam (who died 1823) and left a daughter, Dingiri Amma, defendant in case 20,377. Part of the lands of the family were sold to Palihawadana Banda in 1814.

Like too many of the Kandyan gentry the Amunugamas have lost their wealth and importance, and except for rumours of departed greatness they are hardly distinguished from their fellow-villagers.

I add notices of members of the family whose position in the pedigree I am unable at present to fix.

Case Chetty, in his Gazetteer, under "Aitgalle," an English fort, 7 miles N.E. of Kandy, says:—

In May, 1814, it was attacked by about 300 rebels armed with firelocks and headed by Amunugama Iri-ava, but they were soon driven away by Lieutenant Lewis, who then commanded the garrison, without any loss on his side.

Amunugama Wadanatuwakkurala Lakam was ordered on 10th November, 1815, to go to Colombo to attend the Governor. He was allowed to take a retinue of twelve persons. On 25th July, 1818, he was proclaimed a rebel. I find his name as witness to deeds in 1823 and 1832.

An Amunugama Nilame married an Ambadenigoda (Kobbekaduwa) Walawwa lady and left eight children, who took the name of their mother, 5,384.

Abeyakonga Banda *vs.* Hanegedera Nilame. Plaintiff said his mother, Diyawadana Nilame's Mahatmaya, bequeathed to him lands, 9,120.

Amunugama Loku Naidu gave a deed in 1561 A.D. (1563 Saka) in favour of his daughter, Ranthiribami, and his grandson, Appawa (*Jud. Com. Ct., 4th July, 1823*).

Witnesses to deeds connected with Amunugama:—

In a deed by Dambabedde Amunugama Welwige Suwanda Appu, 1726 A.D. (1654 Saka), Dalawango Amunugama Abeyakon Appuhami, Amunugama Mahalarahami, Amunugama Nayanaga Sattambi, Palawela Sattambi, Amunugama Gankaraya, Amunugama Agalawatta, Palawela Nan Naidu, Amunugama Gurnanase, Amunugama Hulawaliya.

1779 A.D. (1701 Saka), by Gampulabami of Karanpanawa to Amunugama Mutukudgerala's son Panchirala. Witnesses: Wedikkara Arachchila Kirala, Kanduwa Duraya, Kiruanga Duraya, Menika Duraya, Narandana Bahtiyasana.

1810 A.D. (1732 Saka), by Abeyakon Mudiyanse to Mahagoda Mahatmaya. Witnesses: Pilawela Lakam Mahatmaya of Amunugama, Mahagodara Mahatmaya, and many witnesses from Pilawela.

1822 A.D. (1744 Saka), by Halangoda Mahatmayo to Palle Walawwe Batwadana Nilame. Witnesses: Amunugama Wadanatuwakku Lekam Mahatmaya, Mahagedara Lekam Mahatmaya, Uda Walawwe Mohandiram Nilame, Palihawadanage Pihanarala, Kangarage Appu, Ranamukege Ungurala. Written by Katupitiye Lekam.

1832 A.D. (1754 Saka), deed by the same to the same. Witnesses: Uda Walawwe Mohandiram Nilame, Palihenage Pihanarala, Porokara Mohandiram Nilame of Halangoda, Kangarage Appu, Ranamukege Appurala Angurala, Palkadakumbure Gurunnehe, Amunugama Pannikkiya. Written by Wadanatuwakkukara Lekam Mahatmaya of Amunugama.

Amunugama Palihawadana Walawwe Lasandu Menika of Ganegoda Walawwa in Tibbotuwawa, daughter of Loku Banda Ratemahatmaya, sold land in Amunugama in 1886; 1,416 (new series).

Madugalle Basnayaka Nilame purchased a field from Ratwatte Banda, 36,770.

Napanage, 57,083.

Nugawela Abesinha Chandrasekara Batwadana Rajapaksa Walawwe Migaharawe Loku Banda, Ratemahatmaya of Upper Bulatgama, died in 1865, leaving a very considerable estate, his widow Owillo Kumarihami, and six children. Test. 843.

Paranagama family, 36,770.

Rajakaruna Seneviratne Abeyakon Wasala Mudiyanselegu Tikiri Bandara Mahatmaya *vs.* Pannikkiyalage Berakaraya. Plaintiff lessee of Degaldoruwe Vihare for ninety-nine years. Defendant tom-tom beater of the vihare, 49,521.

Ratnapala Unnanse, son of Mutukude Walawwe, *alias* Mahagedara Tikiri Banda, 57,083.

Willorage, 39,302.

Yakdehige, 39,302.

PITIYE DEWALE.—Pitiye Dewiyo is the tutelary protector of Dumbara, regarding whom there are many legends not willingly repeated. I believe that, though his temples are ruined and his worship neglected, the villagers still have a great dread of offending him and of losing his protection.

One of his dewala is called Amunugama, but it was situated in Degaldoruwa on the rock above the vihare. That dewale was built in the reign of Wikrama Babu, and was endowed with a field and some high lands. The kapuralaship was in the family of Napanage. The dewale on the rock became a ruin, and a small building has been erected at Napanage in the kapurala's garden (75,468). Land hold of the dewale, 39,202.

The vihare of Amunugama is at Degaldoruwa.

AMUNUPURA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Nanu-oya.

Population in 1881, 172 (85 males, 87 females); in 1891, 210 (99 males, 111 females).

In the H. L. M. 12½ acres (6a. 0p. 5l.) registered. Owners: Herat Mudaliwasam and Gannile Selappu.

In 1878 there were registered about 70 acres paddy land. Commuted 14a. 0p. 8l., paid Rs. 105.45; redeemed 17a. 1p. 6l.; abandoned 1a. 0p. 1l.; sold by the Crown 1a. 1p. 0l.; Dalada Maligawa 1a. 0p. 0l.; but this registration includes the lands in Balana and Madiligama.

Arackchies.—Amunupure Walawwe Punchi Banda, 1875; Ketakumbure Walawwe Loku Banda, 1876; Disanayaka Mudiyanselegu Ukku Banda, 1880; Mattamagoda Walawwe Medduma Banda, 1883.

Families.—Amunupure Mudiyanse in 1763 A.D.; Amunapure Walawwa in 1804 A.D. (see Ratniwala); Banagewattege, 71,974; Edandewege, 16,474, 37,926; Kandewattege, 39,077, 47,801; Kiribatkumbure Banda, 37,926; Korallage, 57,345; Medawela Lekam, *Jud. Com. Ct.*, 12th November, 1828; Toradeniya Mahatmayo, *Jud. Com. Ct.*, 12th November, 1828; Walagamage, 16,474.

The Balana mountain and Kadawata were the innermost points of defence of the Kandyan country. When these were taken in 1815, conquest was certain. Hence the English troops rested at Amunupura, and on 11th February, 1815, the Governor, Sir Robert Brownrigg, issued two Proclamations from "the headquarters at Amoonapoorey on the heights east of Balani." Shortly afterwards a fort was built on Wewelgoda.

In the *Jud. Com. Diary*, 17th January, 1816, there is a notice of "Lieutenant Minter and the gentlemen of the garrison."

Dr. Davy, writing in 1817, gives the following account (pp. 359, 363) :—

Amarapura, eight miles from Fort King, is the next stage, the Ballany mountain intervening.....After ascending the mountain, the road for two or three hundred yards is nearly level. The descent is short and pretty gradual. You have an extensive view of the country before you.....You see Amarapura quite close to you, on a steep hill, merely divided from that on which you stand by a deep gien; the British flag was flying on the fort, and we could observe distinctly a number of officers assembled watching the Governor's approach. We soon descended one hill, and ascended the other. On the Governor's entering the fort, a salute was fired.....The troops, consisting of two companies, one European and the other native, were drawn up to receive His Excellency.....

Amarapura is a considerable military station. The fort, situated on the top of a precipitous hill, about 2,000 ft. above the level of the sea, has a very commanding aspect, and is naturally strong.....At the foot of this hill is a Cantonment, consisting of officers' quarters and soldiers' barracks; and close by there is a considerable village and bazaar. The country, to some extent round Amarapura, excepting towards the Ballany, consists of small green hills of rather irregular forms, pretty free from jungle, and apparently affording good pasture; in the lower grounds there are patchy fields, and at a distance lofty gray mountains. Towards the Ballany the scenery is of a different character; every feature is grand, particularly the huge Ballany, covered with forest, which you view across the deep intervening glen and the lofty Narran-gallo-kandy, a little more distant to the right, shooting its angular rocky top into the very clouds. This is a mountain noticed by Knox, and which in his map of Ceylon makes a very conspicuous figure. Kandy is twelve miles from Amarapura.

The fort was abandoned a few years after 1815. It is still easy to trace the line of the ditch round the fort. Within it, in 1846, was a Kandyan's house, who had planted cardamoms on the top of the hill, and the steep hillside was sown with kurakkan.

Morayala and Amunupura estates 390 acres.

AMUNUPURA.—A hamlet of Angammama in Kandukara Ihala koralé, Udapalaia.

ANDAGALA.—A village in Kandapala korale, Matale North, in Bambaragawwa-wasam.

Population in 1891, 100 (57 males, 43 females); in 1891, 93 (53 males, 40 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 35½ acres were registered as under paddy. Commuted 9s. 0p. 3d. (paid Rs. 22-25); uncommuted 8s. 3p. 0d.; total 17s. 3p. 3d.

Forbes, *l. c.* p. 19, writing in 1831, says :—

From Dambulla we returned by Nalanda, a stage of 16 miles, in the middle of which lies the Andagalla pass, an abrupt ascent and steep path shaded by magnificent trees hemmed in on either side by rocky mountains.

In the reign of king Walapam Thulu a man bought the lands here from Kalu Appu, and as he put up for the first night on a rock, it is called Adagala, "came day rock."

ANDAGALA-OYA.—A stream rising in the high lands which divide Maturata from Walapana at 31-62 miles from Kandy on the Lower Badulla road. It is crossed by an iron bridge, 60 ft. span. It flows into the Bolahul-oya at Andawala between Minuwatta and Ilukpelessa.

A golden eel made its way through a rock in this river. A tom-tom beater, Parana, caught it and ate its head, and through the mysterious power he thus acquired he became king, and was crowned king Paramatta (Le Mesurier's *Manual of the Nuwara Eliya District*, p. 204).

ANDAWALA.—A village in Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, on the Sodu-ganga, and on the minor road from Kayikawala to the Amban-ganga near Ilukpelessa.

Ill.—Warakagallunna.

Population in 1891, 336 (190 males, 146 females); in 1891, 203 (110 males, 93 females).

Picks in 1878, 89 acres. Commuted 51s. 3p. 7d., paid Rs. 143-11; uncommuted 7s. 4p. 0d.; redeemed 7s. 1p. 1d.; sold by the Crown 1s. 0p. 0d.; total 44s. 0p. 8d.

Families.—Muhakaniyegga. 2,896 (new series).

ANDAWALA.—In Pallegampaha Korale, Upper Hewaheta, a hamlet of Munwatta. The people are Vellalas and Tom-tom Beaters. There is a Public Works Department Bungalow.

Population in 1881, 184 (99 males, 85 females); in 1891, 148 (79 males, 69 females).

Extent under paddy 90 acres (45 am.).

Elas.—Ilukpelesse-ela and Andawala-ela.

The village formerly belonged to the Hanguranketa Maha Dewale; the fields paid tax.

Helage Kiri Hatana *vs.* Ankendegolle Borakarayalage Pissa. For the estate of Helage Abaldia, 64,234 (1,496, 1,611, C. R. Nuwara Eliya).

Galpita-ula Kovila, dedicated to Dewata Bandara Dewiya.

ANDIYAKADAWARA.—A hamlet of Naranwita in Udapalata, opposite Illawatura. In the Census of 1871 it was enumerated along with Naranwita, Udawola, and Mahara. It is inhabited by Moormen.

ANDIYAWATTA.—A hamlet of Idangama, in Ambanpola, in Agiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population: Wahumpurayo, Katupullo, and some Hinna Pannayo.

ANDUNGAMA PALKUMBURA.—A village of Medasiya pattuwa, Hariispattu, in Niyangoda-wasam.

Population in 1881, 186 (100 males, 86 females); in 1891, 173 (102 males, 71 females).

Fields registered in 1878, 15½ acres paddy. Commuted 1a. 0p. 8l. (paid Rs. 13); redeemed 6a. 1p. 9l.; total 7a. 2p. 7l.

Koralege Punchirala *vs.* Ratnayakage Korala (*Jud. Com. Court, 20th September, 1827*):—

(1781 A.D.).—A Talpot written on Wednesday, the tenth of the increasing moon in the constellation Mula in the month Poon, in the year Saka 1706:—

I, Palkumbure Kiribatkumbure Naido Appu, of Andungama, in Medasiya pattuwa in Hariispattu, and my wife, having run into debt and being reduced to want and distress, we have transferred in paraweni to Gatapola Kuda Arachchila, these fields which form a panguwa: Deldeniya of two pelas, Pallobittera of one pela, Kandayayehena of two pelas, Dideniyahena of one pela, Aramba of fifteen lahas, Dideniyawatta of three lahas, and the garden of eight lahas lying next the field Pallobitterapela, and have received from him one hundred and fifty ridis, thirty-two amunu of paddy, one piece of tadappu cloth, one piece of coast cloth, and one gun worth thirty ridis. Witnesses who know that this Talpot was granted, we having received the above sums of money, are Madudenege Gammahē, Agalawatte Kapurala, Badde Vidane, Hingulwela Rala, Hendeniyage Ukku Naido, Kulu Naido, Batubellege Dingirala, the two persons of the family of Ratnayakage Pembarunge Vedarala and Dimbulkumbura Kurukudaya. If any person, either a descendant of mine or a stranger, shall dispute this in word or deed, such person shall incur evil, and we have thrice declared that Gatapola Arachchila and his descendants shall be in no danger, though they swear on the five ordeals as to their rights to this.

Wirasinge Ran Naido *vs.* Ratnayaka Mudiyansele. One of the defendant's family borrowed money from the plaintiff to pay off an older debt due to Brachmanage Appuhani Kapurala, 59,567, 72,489.

ANDURUBEBILA.—In Gangapalata, in Yatinuwara. A hamlet of Ranawana, near Bulumulla.

Mampitiye Ratamahatmaya *vs.* Malingurala Vidane and two others. Plaintiff said his father Mampitiye Disava in King Rajadhi Raja's reign purchased land from defendant's grandfather Naidappu. Defendants said their father obtained land from the king in consequence of a complaint made by them against plaintiff's father, who had usurped possession, 8,180, 8,662.

Katupullege *vs.* Amukotuwege. Plaintiff purchased the defendant's land under writ in 52,821, 67,013.

ANGAMMANA.—A village in Kandukara Ihala korale, Udapalata. It lies about 2½ miles from Gampola on the road to Pussellawa. It is in Kobbowala Arachchivasam. Amunupura is a hamlet of Angammana.

Stream.—Angammana-oya.

Population in 1881, 218 (111 males, 107 females); in 1891, 148 (66 males and 82 females).

In 1878, 28 acres paddy land were registered. Cultivated 8a. 1p. 4l. (yald 2a. 85 50); redeemed 2a. 0p. 2l.; total 11a. 1p. 6l.

The Dalada Maligawa claimed lands here dedicated by Ratwatte Dinava, but the Temple Lands Commissioner refused to register them (111). Part of the high lands formed a coffee estate, which latterly belonged to Mettu Karpan Chetty.

WALAWWA.—Angammuna Adigar was descended from an old family which held lands here, in Unambawa, in Pattapola, and in other villages in Tampara, Kotmale, and in Payingomawa. He got a Saana from king Kirti Sri. He was a man of influence and of high rank. He held office as first Adigar for at least twenty years, 1766-86 (1,156, D. O. M., *Jud. Com.*, 13th February, 1818, 12th November, 1823, and 27th August, 1824). He heard a case in the Great Court with the principal chiefta, and issued a Bitta dated Saka 1704 (1782 A.D.). He built the Pattapola Vihara in the reign of king Kirti Sri. He married a Kotuwaga lady (died to her 1777 A.D.). He had no children, and adopted a nephew, the son of his sister and Homini Watte Rala. The adopted son took the name of Angammuna. He became Duwa. He married a Ratwatte lady, but had no children (*Jud. Com.*, 7th February, 1823). His widow possessed the Angammuna lands, and after her death her brother, Ratwatte Dowa welle Duwa, took possession. He was put to death by order of the king, and his property was confiscated. Afterwards the lands were restored to Angammuna Lakam, who was, it is said, adopted by the Duwa. He got judgment for the family lands in Unambawa on 26th April, 1825 (*Jud. Com.*, *ibid.*).

Angammuna Dugganna Nilamo married a daughter of Kahatapitiya (nister of Ariyagama Lakam) and died about 1818. He had a brother, Kula Nilamo, who had two sons, who left seven sons who succeeded to part of the Arawa lands. The Dugganna Nilamo left three sons (the eldest son was Hanayaka Nilamo of Gampola Duwala from 1828 till 1835, and Ratamahatmaya from 1835 to 1844; he married an Ariyagama lady, and had three sons) and two daughters (55,167, 62,747, 87,766). He died in 1851 (Test. 66). Another son of the Dugganna Nilamo was Pahala Walawwe Tikiri Banda, who died about 1845. His son sold lands in 1867 to Panalokke (59,937, 61,332). There are now three Walawwas in Angammuna inhabited by branches of the family.

Act of appointment, dated 3rd February, 1843, by the Government Agent, Central Province, to Angammuna Ramaradiwakara Wikramasinha Hingakon Hanayaka Rajapaksa Rajakaruna Mudiyansa, Ratamahatmaya of Udapala, to be General Superintendent of Police for the district of Udapala.

A Dabulagala Kumarihami married an Angammuna Banda.

Division of the Angammuna estate, see 27,839, 28,502.

Tikiri Banda Rambokwelle ex. Angammuna Pahala Walawwe Tikiri Banda. Plaintiff, an executor of the estate of his wife Angammuna Pahala Walawwe Tikiri Kumarihami, claimed half of lands at Angammuna, Kobbawala, Udawata, Kotalagala, Pattapola, and Algrilla. Defendant, Koterihami's brother. Judgment for plaintiff, 35,955, Test. 404.

On the 24th January, 1855, Angammuna, late Ratamahatmaya, sold land, bounded on the east by the Angammuna oya, south by Harankawa, west by Yatiwala and Mahara village north by land planted by Andria. The Queen's Advocate brought an action 31,795 against the purchaser, claiming the land as Crown property. Angammuna intervened and stated that it was part of Alamdagala Madheena, to which he had right by inheritance under a Nanna dated 1776 A.D. (Saka 1856).

NOT. The enactment made by the incomparable, most glorious, and great and gracious wisdom of our august Majesty, who is supreme over Sri Lanka, Ramara Dvakaara Wikramasinha Hingakon Hanayaka Rajapaksa Rajakaruna Wasala Mudiyansa, of Angammuna, in Udapala of Maduravanahala Udunuwara, having on the occasion of the disturbance by the Hollanders performed good and expert deeds, and having continued to be loyal and of service to the Great Gate a transfer has been made of the following lands to be possessed unobstructedly by him, his children, and grandchildren from generation to generation free of tribute, Madi Hangan Pali and Marala —

Mangala Anga of three pias, Watwalaumbura of five pias, Tolobeniya of five pias, Parankumbura of twelve lahara, Kogolobeniya of twelve lahara, in all three amuna, three pias, and four lahara sowing extent, being parental property, bounded on the east by Yatiagasphana Minna, on the west by the Minna of the

village boundary of Mahara, on the south by the village boundary of Delpitiya, on the north by the village boundary of Kobbawala, together with all high and low lands, houses, gardens, trees, and leaves situated within these four boundaries.

The enactment having been made this Sannas is granted upon this Friday, the seventh day of the increasing moon in the month of Navan, in the year of Saka 1698, called the year Durmiki. Granted and enacted by order of His Majesty.

This Sannas was declared to be a forgery, partly on account of its appearance, the thickness of the copper plate, the style of engraving, &c., and also because (1) the granter was entitled Mudiyanse, whereas the king never used a higher honorific than "Mudaliya"; (2) the names given in the Sannas were not those conferred on the Adigar, which were Samaradiwakara Wikramasinha Ilankon Ranpanhinda; (3) the lands granted are described as lying in Uda-palata of Udunuwara, and as Udunuwara and Uda-palata were always distinct districts, that was a blunder which could not have escaped notice in a royal Sannas; (4) the taxes Hungan and Pali Marala had been abolished in 1752 A.D., prior to the date of the Sannas. There was no word "Madi" in Elu, Sinhalese, Sanscrit, nor Pali; (5) Hungan was not a tax on land, but on persons. Beside these reasons for adjudging the Sannas to be spurious, there was evidence that the real Sannas had been lost and that this was subsequently manufactured.

Action by a Moorman against the Ratemahatmaya for land sold in virtue of the Sannas, 36,063.

For lands sold by Angammama Pahala Walawwe Tikiri Banda and Angammama Ratemahatmaya, see 54,731, 55,167, 55,309.

ANGODA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu. It belongs to the Dalada Maligawa.

Population in 1881, 196 (99 males, 97 females); in 1891, 161 (79 males, 82 females). The inhabitants are low caste, except one family, which holds the office of Kapurala of the Angoda Pattini Dewale.

In 1878 were registered 21½ acres of temple fields (10a. 2p. 6l.).

The landowners said to the Temple Lands Commissioner in 1859 that they and their ancestors had been in possession since Walagani Bahu's reign; that in the reign of King Raja Sinha they were ordered to perform Ebbago service (cutting grass for elephants), which they did until the reign of King Kirti Sri, who directed them to perform services to the Medawala Vihare; that the last king deprived the Medawala Vihare of the lands, and gave them to the Dalada Maligawa about the beginning of this century. The tenants petitioned the Temple Lands Commissioner for liberty to pay tax, and to be exempted from the Maligawa services, which were, they said, hard. The lands were registered as the property of the Dalada Maligawa. (T. L. R. 248.)

There are three Dura Pangu. The tenants, Polkotuwege, Arambego, Welege, Bulukumburege, Waduge, Pantiyege, Pihiliango, Diwalege, Pitiyege, Koholanoge, Rankotge, Kadurango, hold 7½ acres field, 15½ acres garden, 10 acres hon, and owe the following services, which are commutable for the yearly payment of Rs. 117:30:—Yearly to supply six great pingo loads of vegetables (mahakat); to give four pingo-loads of vegetables and jaggery (kat) for the four festivals; to attend the Maligawa for the four festivals; for five days of the perahera and for two puja in Wesak—on these occasions to perform any service required; to give one neliya of oil for the Kattimangalyava; at the new year to give the Diwa Nilamo, the Kariyakaranarala, and the Vidano customary presents; for decorations at the Maligawa, to give at each festival one plantain tree with its fruit and three young cocoanuts, and to assist in the decorations; to superintend the cultivation of five laha of the muttettuwa from ploughing to storing, receiving hire for buffaloes and implements (himila, yakadamila), seed paddy, and hire for transplanting (nelunwi); to tie straw and assist in thatching the granary; to fell and prepare and remove timber; to repair the atuwa and to supply the timber; to supply provisions for the Diwa Nilamo or any other officer when he visits the village; to accompany the Diwa Nilamo on journeys and procure his baggage carriers.

Note.—The service is remitted for the year in which one of the tenants fills the office of Duraya.

There are nine Nila Pangu. The tenants, Halukumburego, Wolago, Pihitango, Koholango, Pulkotuwego, Honogamago, Palukohulanago, Gira-ambago, Ankumburego, Egolago, Halohitayanago, Hoyatuburego, Galago, Malutdoniyago, Yamaago, Delghahago, hold 13 acres field, 17½ acres garden, and 4½ acres hon. Services (commutable for Rs. 201) : to assist in carrying the mahakat, mangalyahat, and ponuakat supplied by the Durayo, for which service the Durayo give food; to give yearly twelve measures of oil or three shillings instead; to assist in decorations for the four festivals, supplying the materials, to attend at the Maligawa for two days of the parahera and for one pujawa in Wesak, and on these occasions to perform any service required; yearly, with the assistance of the eight other nila pangu, to pound six amuna of paddy issued from the village granary and deliver the rice (one pala per month) at the Maligawa; yearly, with the eight other pangu, to give monthly (in turn with seven other villagers) sixty pingu beads (kat) of Br wood to the Maligawa; the nine nila pangu together to cultivate one amuna and five lahas of the muttettawa under the orders of the Durayo, and together to tie 450 full-sized bundles of straw, deliver them at the granary, and thatch it; to remove timber and assist in any work at the Maligawa, when under repair, for sixteen days a year for each panguwa, to accompany the Dina Nilamo on two journeys a year, of five days each, carrying luggage; to perform any special service required not exceeding seven days a year.

PATTINI DE WALLE.—This is an ancient temple. It was said that the lands were dedicated by King Waligam Bahu, and that no tax had ever been paid. On 25th December, 1858, Ukkurula Arachchila Kapuraha claimed to have the fields Hattango and Hevanango and five gardens registered as dewala property, that his father had done service to the dewala in the king's time. These lands (2 acres field, 6 acres garden) were registered as temple property and were by the Service Tenures Commissioner recorded as held by the Kulatan Madiyanabage Kapu family for the service of performing the duties of a kapuraha throughout the year and maintaining the dewala in repair, attending the Pattini Dewala in Kandy for five days of the mala parahera and to carry the mutukulo, or in lieu to pay one rupee a year to the Kandy dewala and to pay 3d. (eight rattin) a year to the dewala in Kandy as pandurumila. Commutable for Rs. 25.0. A part of the Kapu panguwa lies in Marawamagaha, the services for which are commutable for Rs. 7.5.

The dewala fell down. A new building was being erected in March, 1891. A litigation decided by an oath taken in Angada Dewala in 1796 A.D.

Services.—Halukumburego, 2,339, 2,510. Dewalago, 19,736. Netiwalego Durayo ee, Delghahago Ukuwa, for Maligawa land, 41,517. Kinagahakandurego, 72,691.

ANGUNAWALA.—A village in Gangapalata, Udunuwara, on the Kandy-Gampola road, 5.25 miles from Kandy, 7 miles from Gampola.

Here.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Population in 1861, 159 (81 males, 78 females); in 1891, 152 (81 males, 71 females).

In H. L. M. (1810 A.D.) 18½ acres (2c. 1p. 0f.) paddy land were registered. Owners : Ganuile Pannikirala, Pannukki Henaya, Angunawala Appuhami (Maha Lokam), Diklesiyer Appu, Malwatta (Maduwa), Maligawa Waduwa (Dabala).

In 1878 24½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 4c. 2p. 2f. (paid Rs. 26.50), redeemed for 2p. 7½f.; temple 1c. 3p. 5f.; total 12c. 0p. 4½f.

The Dabala Maligawa has 1½ acre of field here, a mulla panguwa formerly held by Hanguruketa Arachchilage. Services : to assist in cooking food for distribution for two months in the year, to attend the procession on the four festivals and on ten days of parahera, to give presents of vegetables on the old and new year. It is now maraweni, held by a tenant-at-will.

Services.—Walawwa. About 1815 the head of the family was a Basmayaka Nilamo of Lankatilaka Dewala (*See Com., 15th March and 4th October, 1858*). In 1823 Angunawala Mahatmaya was the daughter of Payingomawo Mahatmaya. Her son was Yabgala Panchirala. Two ladies (the representatives of the family) married the Lokam, who lives at Kahatapitiya. The lands were sold, and the house has fallen down. The surviving members of the family live in the North-Central Province.

Korala Pandita Madiyane held the office of Korala of Gangapalata from 1836 till 1891, two of his sons have been Arachchis of the village. He lived in a substantial house near the high road. He was a shrewd and prosperous man.

Dissanayaka Mudiyanse David Arachchila *vs.* Angunawala Arachchila's widow. Claim for lands by gift from their uncle Angunawala Arachchila. Defendant denied the gift and stated that the Arachchila bequeathed the fields to his grand-nephew and adopted son Punchirala, 742. Kumara Henaya *vs.* Ukkurala, 11,945. Abdul Ramen *vs.* Appuhami Korala, 82,310. Diddenege, 82,310. Rajapaksa Herat Mud. *alias* Panditaratna Wasala Mudiyanse, 808 (N.S.).

VIHARE.—Angunawala Korala (who died in 1894) built this vihare and pansala for Buddhist priests of the Wanawasa sect, the members of which are more ascetic than the Siamese sect; they hold no lands, and maintain themselves by begging. There is no image in the vihare: the offerings are laid before the Tripittaka, the books of the law.

Kebellearuppa Ambalama above Angunawala.

ANGURUGAMA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Population in 1881, 100 (55 males, 45 females); in 1891, 104 (51 males, 53 females).

ANKELIPITIYA.—A hamlet in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta, in Haputale-wasam, 7 miles from Kandy on the Kirimetiya road.

Population in 1891, 42 (21 males, 21 females). Paduwo and a few low-country men.

Extent of paddy land $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The greater part of the village was planted with coffee.

ANKENDAGOLLA.—A hamlet of Ketawala, near Ampitiya, in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta, on the road to Talatu-oya.

Population in 1881, 105 (59 males, 46 females); in 1891, 23 (12 males, 11 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese, Moormen.

About $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres under paddy. The high lands were planted with coffee, much of which has been abandoned.

Families.—Ankendagolle Jayasundarage, 50,364, 67,902. Hippola Rallage, 22,546. Ketawala Arachchila, 50,364, 67,902. Maratugolage. A member of the family, Buddharakkhita Unnanse, was, in 1818, the incumbent of the Ankendagolle Vihare, 51,186. Litigation between Chetties (on a mortgage of land here), 49,289. Nagappen Chetty *vs.* Wirusuriya Wijesundara, 91,906. Jayasundara Mudiyanse, 68,765.

ANKENDAGOLLA.—A hamlet in Pallowela-wasam, Kohoka korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Population in 1881, 36 (20 males, 16 females); in 1891, 26 (12 males, 14 females).

Ankendagolla-ela irrigates 2 acres 2 roods.

ANKUMBURA.—A village in Pallegampaha, Harispattu. It lies in the extreme north of the korale, west of Mutale.

Population in 1881, 1,978 (1,030 males, 938 females); in 1891, 1,434 (733 males, 701 females).

There are several divisions:—

Udagama.—Population, 514 (262 males, 252 females); in 1891, 375 (193 males, 182 females).

Hill.—Galkanda.

Fields in 1878 about 96 acres. Commuted 11*a.* 2*p.* 5*l.* (paid Rs. 111-76); redeemed 23*a.* 2*p.* 0*l.*; temple 12*a.* 3*p.* 2*l.*; total 47*a.* 3*p.* 7*l.*

Medillatenna and Galkinna.—Population, 305 (178 males, 127 females).

In 1891 in Medillatenna, 54 (33 males, 21 females); in Galkinna, 223 (115 males, 108 females).

Stream.—Pallegama-oya.

Hill.—Vilankanda, in Medillatenna.

Fields in 1878 about 29 acres. Commuted 6*a.* 0*p.* 3*l.* (paid Rs. 62-18); redeemed 6*a.* 3*p.* 8*l.*; Dalada Maligawa 1*a.* 2*p.* 0*l.*; total 14*a.* 2*p.* 1*l.*

Pallegama.—Population, 470 (260 males, 210 females); in 1891, 437 (234 males, 203 females).

Stream.—Pallegama-oya.

Fields in 1878 about 105½ acres. Commuted 9*a.* 1*p.* 7½*l.* (paid Rs. 95-92); redeemed 37*a.* 0*p.* 4½*l.*; temple 2*a.* 3*p.* 6*l.*; Maligawa 3*a.* 1*p.* 0*l.*; abandoned 6*a.* 0*p.* 5*l.*; total 52*a.* 3*p.* 3*l.*

Kintgalla.—Population, 340 (106 males, 163 females); in 1881, 300 (157 males, 123 females).

Hdl.—Katakittalekanda.

Fields in 1878 about 27 acres. Cultivated 2a. 2p. W. (paid Rs. 25-10); rice-sown 2a. 4p. 4l.; temple la. 3p. 6l.; total 12a. 2p. W.

Itakawalla.—Population 600, (340 males, 242 females); in 1881, 622 (306 males, 216 females).

Arren.—Palligama-nya.

Fields in 1878 about 123½ acres. Cultivated 16a. 2p. 6l. (paid Rs. 275-00); rented at one fourth 4a. 6p. 6l.; rice-sown 34a. 6p. 6p.; sold by Crown 2a. 2p. 2l.; temple 6a. 2p. W.; Maligawa la. 3p. 6l.; abandoned 6a. 3p. 4l.; total 62½. 3p. 3p.

Itattu-palukeranga is a Moorish hamlet.

The Dalala Maligawa tenants hold about 12 acres paddy land: Wanawuriyaga, Galaga, Egala Walaga, Wulkumburega, Kumburega, Bogahatennaga, Deniyaga, Gokotuwaga, Pugalaga, Warakumburega, Kapugaha Mallowataga, Bogahadeniya, Wulkaraga, and several Moormen. The services are now commuted for an annual payment of two rупes for each pole of paddy land, with presents to the Dhu Nilame.

The Natta Dewala tenants hold about 16 acres of paddy land, 16 acres garden, and about 100 acres high land: Agariyaga, Kandakumburega, Mahakumburega, Udaga, Alutga, Nchagga, Hulangumwaga, Dambagahatennaga, Pillowaga, Oysagawaga, Bulugahalaga, Yakolohaga, Katakittulga. The original service was to supply buffaloes for ploughing the dewala muttettu field at Deyyanawola; now the tenants pay Rs. 1 5d for each pole, with presents to the Nilayaka Nilame. Another holding (Kalamurishka-jungawa) of ½ acres paddy and 2½ garden is held by Sulukkuraga. The tenants supply the dewala monthly with pepper-corn, mustard seed, and saffron. Commutable for Rs. 33 5d.

A claim by the Maha Dewala to hold land here was rejected (*T. L. R. 118*, *affine 310*).

VIHARE (1805 A.D.)—In the year 2351 of the era of Buddha, when His Majesty the King Sri Wikrama Rajasinha (descended from King Mahasammata), who ruled the whole of the Island, was very zealously propagating the faith of Buddha, the two priests, Yatawara and Malambura, the pupils of the meritorious priest Pulatigama Anurajaka, having commenced works in Ankumbura Vihare in Maraya pattu cut an opening in the rock to the length of 20 cubits and erected stone walls of 12 cubits in height, and therein were erected two images of Buddha in a sitting position, each 3 cubits high, and two standing images each 2 cubits high, and beside these, the war between Maraya and Buddha, the twenty-four Wywarana, Mathatiya, and Holomastana were painted all round; and thirteen images of Buddha and two of Natta and Upulwan, the deities, were placed in niches in the walls, and paintings of golden creepers and garlands. After having accomplished these works, the pupils of the eyes of these images were painted with great ceremony and pomp, paying the painters their fees in gold, silver, cattle, cloth, poultry, &c., amounting in all to 1,500 (ridia). These meritorious acts having been brought to the notice of His Majesty the King, he granted to the vihare the low land one amuna in extent with the high land belonging thereto, known as Nat-telu-elo-awedduwa, bounded by Nattamburakumbura, Ugure-wajiyagakumbura, Elgalamukalana, Galhiriya, other lands to the faith of Buddha granted Bulugahalayadde, Andara Dewatigahadeniya Awedduwa, Watapala, Bulugahatenna, two poles of high land on the two sides, Temukumbura with the garden thereof, Kereiwatta, Kirchaliya with the garden, Ambagahalayadde and its garden, Migaha Malutta of the high land known as Giddu-la, Achari Nattige Kumbura, Boghamade, Ranhamaliyagadeniya one pole of high land, Nakkilapala, Datupota, its garden Pinnawala, Nagalamukaleniya, Kingadeniya and two poles of high land on the two sides, Puhul-lahavayachena one amuna of high land, Soolalaliyannagedeniya, and its garden and Wijayal-rakurayaga Dighaholeniya. That with the rents and profits of these high and low lands, the ceremonies and rites of Ankumbura Vihare be regularly observed, and the priests of this vihare be supported hereafter. No king nor prince nor any one can make any dispute touching these lands. Thus this is caused to be written and delivered on Thursday, the tenth day after the new moon in the month of Wala in the year 1727 of the King Natta, (*T. L. R. affine 312*)

Dhammadhara Unnanse, when examined before the Temple Lands Commissioner in 1852, said that this tulupota had been stolen, and when it was afterwards found in Duniara the part with the king's signature had been torn off. The

Commissioner doubted the authenticity of the deed because the names of the fields in it were different from those in the Hi Lekam Mitiya, which was compiled only a few years after the date of the alleged royal grant.

The vihare is held by the pupillary successors of Yatawara Unnanse. Naranpanawe Sobhita Unnanse of Debaralawe Vihare claims a half of the vihare by pupillary succession to Yatawara Unnanse.

Besides these lands the temple owns some others of later dedication.

The vihare nila tenants, Kitulgollege, Ambagahaliyaddege, Ranhawadige, Bulugahalage, hold 3 acres paddy land, 3½ acres garden, and 4 acres high land, for which they supply 700 bundles of straw, and clean and decorate the vihare. Services commutable for Rs. 29.55. The penundena tenants, Ranhawadige, Ambagahaliyadde, Pallege, Katukitulege, supply vegetables and give presents to the Unnanse. Commutable for Rs. 20.60. The hewisi tenant, Borakarage, holds an acre paddy land, beats tom-tom, and accompanies the incumbent on journeys. Commutable for Rs. 14.50.

MEDILLATENNE KATARAGAMA DEWALE.—On September 16, 1859, Desantera Brachmanaralage Punchirala Kapurula said to the Temple Lands Commissioner that the dewale was built by the orders of King Raja Sinha; that he had never heard who had dedicated the lands, he had no deed; that the lands were his paraveni property. The lands were not registered. (*T. L. R. 715, office 317.*)

Families.—Anghettige, 2,701. Bogahatenne Sendiliya, son of Suwanda Godapadda, 101, D. C. Mad. Bogahage *rs.* Suduhakuruge, 83,178. Dalupote Kapurallage, 36,571, 36,574. Alakolamadage, 43,959. Alawatte Millagahamadage, 37,674, 49,162. Algollayalage, 31,999, 41,529. Alutgammahelage, 40,165. Dalukgollege, 38,374, 48,865, 50,166. Ekanayakage, 33,590, 62,586. Galahitiyawage, 33,590, 62,586. Galhinige, 669, D. C. Mad. Harankahatennage, 43,011. Henkanate Punchalayege, 67,153. Idage, 34,145, 51,153. Kadekumbure Mudiyanse, 21,207, 1,929 (N. 8.). Karuwalage, 40,465. Kitulgollege, 66,090. Koblekaduwege, 17,608 (original olas Saka 1617, 1710), 52,579, 68,284, 68,824. Kumburege, 68,556. Madamege, 36,571, 36,574. Mahakumburege, 53,689, 64,074. Mayamullege, 17,608. Medagodage, 33,590. Medillatenne Kapurallage, 3,651, 36,574. Mudiyanseage Gunamalrula, 21,207, 66,090. Naiden, *Jud. Com., 17th February, 1823*, 21,207. Nekatralage, 4,228. Pallege, *Jud. Com., 4th March, 1828*, 38,374, 48,865, 50,166. Pallekumburege, 52,579. Pallewattege, 37,674, 43,011, 49,162. Pangollayalage, 31,999, 41,529. Pilawage, 4,228 (original olas). Pitiyage, 101, D. C. Mad. Suduhakuruge, 83,175, 2,074, 2,075. Tambagollege, 44,775. Talgahawattege, 67,505. Tennekumburege, 95,349. Tiyanbarakumbure Badalge, 44,775. Udage, *Jud. Com., 4th March, 1828*. Waduwalage, 95,349. Wilgallege, 71,988, 73,510. Weliketiyege, 34,148, 51,153, Test. 5. Yakdehige, 52,297.

ANTANAGALA.—Situated partly in Gandahe korale and partly in Hewawisse korale of Lower Hewaheta. This village was formerly of the Rate-wasam department. Because they rebelled against King Kundasale (Narendra Sinha, 1706–38 A.D.) they were degraded to the rank of Giattaru, and were no longer allowed the privilege of paying the kathal duties into the royal stores, and were subjected to perform the duties of Vidanagama people.

Welege Dingirala *rs.* Kadege Dingirala, *Jud. Com. Ct., 3rd March, 1828*. Ampitiyege Kaurala *rs.* Alakumburege Tambihami, *Jud. Com. Ct., 28th April, 1828*.

APPALLAGODA.—A village in Kandupalata, Udunuwara. One of the seven villages of Ganhata and in that Arachehi-wasam. The people are of the Jaggery caste.

Population in 1881, 73 (36 males, 37 females); in 1891, 47 (25 males, 22 females).

In the H. L. M. of Ganhata 3½ amunu of paddy land are registered as belonging to Appallagoda.

In 1878 55 acres paddy land were registered. Commutable *Rs.* 1*p.* 6*d.* (paid *Rs.* 53.27); redeemed 16*a.* 3*p.* 2*d.*; sold by Crown 1 amuna; abandoned 1*a.* 1*p.* 1*d.*; total 27*a.* 1*p.* 9*d.*

Haturusinha Durayalage, 27,683, 50,496.

ARAMBEGAMA.—A village in Medapalata, Yatinuwara.

Streams.—Nanu-oya, Kuda-oya.

Population in 1881, 346 (188 males, 158 females); in 1891, 280 (136 males and 144 females).

In H. L. M. 36 acres (18*a.* 0*p.* 31*d.*) of paddy land are registered. Owners: Mohandiram Appu, Atapattu Suri Appu, Tikiri Appu, Kapuruhami, Tenewan Appu, Muppuhami, Gaunile Uttama, Padikara Ungappu, Guruhami.

There were 86½ acres of paddy land registered in 1878. Computed 18s. 8s. 8d. (pay Rs. 117-70); abandoned 6s. 2s. 8d.; sold by Crown 6s. 2s. 8d.; redeemed 24s. 0s. 4d.; temple land 1s. 0s. 0d.; railway 6s. 2s. 8d.; total 12s. 8s. 8d.

The last two archakas have been of Mediyannalaya.

HOANGIE WALAWWE.—Nekathiyana Nilame and Aramudala Lokam alias Dehagawala Aramudala Mahatala had one wife; their sons Hoango Loku Nilame and Kula Nilame had one wife, she had no children; on Loku Nilame's death she got from him his lands and adopted Hoango Palla Walawwe Banda. Hoango Kula Nilame had by another wife a son Hoango Banda. Palla Walawwe Banda claimed to be a co-heir of the Kapawatto family, alleging that his mother was a daughter of Kapawatto Maha Nilame, but he was not believed (5,350, 11,444, 20,201, 28,215, 45,329, 45,329, 54,440, 55,273, 55,358, 55,362, 55,511). Hoango Nilame married Amunugama Lokam's sister and had a son Hama-lara Mahatmaya (Jud. Dec., 10th August, 1870). Hoango Mahatmaya married (1) Hama-lara Nilame of Mohalanda; no children. Hoango Nilame of Mohalanda, defendant in a case by Dehagama Kula Kana (Jud. Dec. 17, 4th November, 1875). (1) Hama-lara Panchalana was a son of Hoango Banda in 1819 A.D.

The pedigree as given to me by the present head of the family is as follows, but I cannot reconcile it with my notes from independent sources: Pilima Talawwe Galala Nilame had two sons: (1) Maha Lokam Mahatmaya, of Hoango Uda Walawwe (2) Salaragunnuwa Diwa, of Hoango Palla Walawwe.

Uda Walawwe.—The Maha Lokam Mahatmaya married Daulagala Kumarihami and had a son, Hoango Nilame, who married Mohalanda Kumarihami (the sister of Yatiwawala Amunugama Loku Banda, the present Hama-lara Nilame of Kataragum Dewale), and the children of this marriage were (1) Hoango Loku Banda, late Registrar, married from Wallegama Walawwe, (2) Mohalanda Banda Archaka, of Arambagama, (3) Pancha Banda, married Hambukwella President's sister.

Palla Walawwe.—Salaragunnuwa Diwa married Kapawatto Kumarihami. The issue of the marriage was a son called Hoango Banda, who married Alanwella Kumarihami. The issue was a son and a daughter. Hoango Palla Walawwe Banda, the plaintiff in 45,329, is the son of the daughter Kula Kumarihami.

Hoango Uda Walawwe Banda is a tenant of the Dyanakottawala Vihara in a Nila panguwa of 2 acres of field. Service: to supply 2 poles of paddy yearly and to attend the festival. Computable for Rs. 1470.

A considerable estate in the village belonged to the Kapawatto family. Kapawatto Diwa Nilame left a daughter married to Pilima Talawwe. In 1861 their daughter sold the Arambagama lands to Don Domingo Wijesinha, a low country Malabar. The Ninda tenants did not acknowledge him as their lord, and refused to cultivate the muttettu field. He brought six actions against them, 45,303 45,314. In July, 1868, immediately after these actions were raised, Hoango Palla Walawwe Banda (then an old man) instituted the action 45,329 against Udanwita Kumarihami and Pilima Talawwe Kumarihami, the widow and daughter of Pilima Talawwe, claiming half of the lands, by inheritance from his mother, whom he asserted was a daughter of Kapawatto Diwa Nilame. His action was dismissed. It was held that his mother was not a daughter of Kapawatto Diwa Nilame. Judgment was entered of consent against the tenants in 1873, declaring the purchaser Don Domingo entitled to service. He afterwards brought other actions for additional damages and more profits. Hoango Banda still resisted the claim of Don Domingo, and was supported by the tenants, and in 1873 Don Domingo brought an action 55,358 against them all for Mahakumbura, the muttettu of the Amunugama. I held that the previous judgments regarding Hoango's parentage were not *res judicata* with regard to the claim for Mahakumbura, because it was not proved that that field formed part of the estate of the Diwa Nilame, and I held that that land had been possessed by the Hoango family, but the Supreme Court set aside my judgment. The field was declared to belong to Don Domingo. Afterwards he sold this property, which had cost him so much trouble and money. The muttettu field, I understand as is the possession of the purchaser, but the tenants continue to refuse to do service to him, and they now hold their lands practically free from service.

Hoango Banda vs. S. N. Ponnulakshana. Plaintiff said he gave land to defendant for the purpose of performing the chaman service. Defendant said plaintiff sold him land upon talped. Sada 1711 (11,002).

Actions by Kapuwatte Loku and Kuda Kumarihamis against their tenants, 29,352, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57.

Kapuwatte Walawwe Panguwa in Palkumbura held by the dhoby.

Pilima Talawwe Tikiri Kumarihami *vs.* Giragama Ratamahatmaya and Pahala Walawwe Banda, 57,887, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95.

Gurupolage, 8,322, Test. 124. Koralege, 8,322. Kotakumbura Koralege, 40,307.

Pahala Koralege, 40,307. Palalawakage, 33,992, 45,539. Walgama Arachchilage, 38,992, 45,539. Wirasekara Mudiyanselage *vs.* Wibulde Walawwe, 1,944.

ARAMBEGAMA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Population in 1891, 68 (36 males, 32 females).

Pilima Talawwe, the son of the great Adigar, married first the heiress of the Kapuwatte family, to whom this village belonged. He held high offices after the English accession; but having favoured the rebellion of 1818 he was transported to Mauritius, from which he was allowed to return and died in Ceylon. His widow (his second wife) survived until after 1866; his daughter, the last of the family, died about 1885. Pilima Talawwe gave this deed in 1810:—

Pilima Talawwe.—The following lands situated at Arambegama of the Medasiyapattu korale in Harispattu, viz., the fields Diwalekumbura out of these 12 amunu and 8 labas, 2 amunu 1 pola and 8 labas were offered to the vihara for merits' sake. The hena Elandegodahena out of areca plantations, the Maha Aramba the garden Galdeniyewatta the extent of the muddy lands herein mentioned is 10 amunu and 2 polas, her appertaining thereto consist of 21 amunu and 2 polas, five areca plantations, the extent whereof is 3 amunu, 8 gardens of about 2 amunu 2 polas and 6 labas. The original proprietor of these lands was Kapuwatte Diyawadana Nilame, on whose demise he transferred the same to his only daughter Kapuwatte Kumarihami, who was then twelve years of age, and who became the next proprietress, from whom the lands devolved upon me, Pilima Talawwe Saluwadana Nilame. I was styled by the king by the name of Kapuwatte Diwa Nilame, and when I was performing service for the lands, I, Pilima Talawwe Disava of Wellassa, residing in Kapuwatta, being indebted to the royal treasury in the sum of four thousand pagodas, and being in want of the same, Kumarasami, son of Maha Nayaka Aburami of Gampola, who is void of trouble, possessing a dignified state, being of the Suriya Wansa, and who is like a lamp in a palace of precious stones, being willing to pay the same, I have had this talpot written by Siyambalogomuwe Lekam Mahatmaya, the Treasurer of Buwelikula Gampola Nayaka Swami, and I have transferred all the above high and low lands, houses and plantations, in paraweni for ever, without any interruption; and I have received from him one thousand pagodas called Malwaragan, one thousand Dutch pagodas, one thousand pagodas called iskattuwaragan, and thirty-eight thousand pagodas in challis at the rate of one massa, being the present rate on the seventeenth day of the solar month of Dhanurawi, on Friday, the fifth day of the increasing moon of the month of Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1732, on which day this paraweni talpot being written, read, and explained in knowledge of Pusselle Maha Gabada Nilame; Mattamagoda Gabada Nilame, of the lower palace; Asimulalage Lekam Mahatmaya, clerk of the royal treasury; Talagune Lekam Mahatmaya, one of the clerks of the Upper Treasury; Kobbekakaduwe Lekam Mahatmaya of the Upper Treasury; Ellepola Disava Kunammaduwe Lekam Mahatmaya, of Unachbuwa; Mawatapola Hasnayaka Nilame, of Pattini Dewale; Etipola Wannaku Nilame, of the treasury; Galagoda Disava, of Walapone; Polkotuwe Lekam Mahatmaya, who is over the Padikara people; Yatawara Lekam Mahatmaya, who is over the Kodituwakku; Rada-goda Lekam Mahatmaya, over the Padikara people; Nugawela Balahela Balde Nilame. In knowledge of these chiefs I, Pilima Talawwe Wijesundara Rajakaruna Attanayaka Bandara Nayaka, Disava of Wellassa, residing in Kapuwatta, have, with my good-will, granted this Talpot to Gampola Kumarasami, declaring I have granted.

In an ola of Bulatwattege (1735 A.D.) one boundary is a dry ditch on the "Adigar's hena at Arambegama."

Angammama Kumarihami, 95,799, Test. 1,346. Nugawela Walawwe, 974 (N.S.). Toradeniye Walawwe, 69,431, 72,495, 95,799, 2,707, Test. 1,346.

ARAMBEPOLA.—A village in Udagampaha Korale, Harispattu, 8.11 miles from Kandy on the Matale road.

Population in 1881, 304 (166 males, 138 females); in 1891, 185 (103 males, 82 females)

Fifty acres paddy land were registered in 1878, of which about 14 paid Rs. 70.17; the rest are redeemed.

A coffee estate, once owned by Captain Mylne, now the property of Siman Appu.
Plaintiffs.—Hara-gama Walawwa Bandu *vs.* Hara-gama Walawwa Loku Banda Tikiri Banda, and Lokam Mahatmaya. Plaintiffs were the children of Hara-gama Walawwa Kala Menika, a digi married daughter of Kankanan Nilame, and the first and second defendants (known as Hara-gama Walawwa Bandu), the sons of the Nilame, 25,462. Hara-gama Herat Mudiyanselage Kiri Banda of the Aramudala gave lands in 1813 to his wife Pengabula Mohandiramalage Tikiri Menika and to his son Hara-gama Walawwa Kala Ban in Arachchi and to his daughter, 84,211, 53,758. Abdul Ramen *vs.* Wirakon Banda, 90,038, 91,354. Anna Lobbo *vs.* Ekanayakage Korala and another, 17,707.

Arambepalage Mudalihan, his son Pancharala, and his grandson Menikrala successively held Arambekumbura. Menikrala was lame, and refused to do the service. The king, about 1807, gave the land to Ekanayakage Korala, with a spear symbolical of his duty to guard the pass at Balakaduwa. The Jud. Com. restored the lands to Menikrala, regarding the grant by the king as temporary. (*Jud. Com.*, 22nd August, 1829, and 25th May, 1827.)

Abekunge family, for the estate of their grandfather Abekon Rala, 21,666.

Abarakunge Vidane *vs.* Abarakunge Ukkurula and another. Original Talpot Saka 1722 by Ekanayakage Korala to Abarakonrala, 17,136.

Galakumburage Dingiri Menika and another *vs.* Abarakunge Dingirala, for the estate of Abarakunge Tikirala, 17,126. Abarakunge family, 22,770.

Awecklumage *vs.* Alakonge, 1,442. D. C. Mal, 38,916. Mohandirango Christina Hami *vs.* Siman Appu, 32,266, 48,417. Rengasami *vs.* Hara-gama Banda, 53,768.

Manayon Rapp Appu *vs.* Hara-gama Walawwa, 64,914.

Dureluniyage, 86,057. Wattage, 73,985. Egudage, 32,739, 38,172. Warigoda Hetti Mud., 79,151. Gurusumelage, 73,416.

VIHARE.—Gurekmalillo Vihare is on the left of the road to Matale from Kandy near a large black rock. It was abandoned for many years and was rebuilt about 1812. It is a small building. The succession to the vihare is pupillary. The Bomaluwewatta is said to have been dedicated by a king who lived at Kotte to Alara Toruwanawso. The lands paid tax. The claim for registration was rejected by the Temple Lands Commissioner. T. L. C. 457.

DOWALE.—The small dowale is sometimes called Arambepola, sometimes Mawatapola or Hissinabho Dowale. It was endowed with lands, but of those the profits, if any, are enjoyed by the Kandy Pattini Dowale.

ARANGALA.—A hamlet in Udagampaha, Lower Dambura, a part of Degaldoruwa and of Galandaduwa. There was a palace here during the reign of King Narendra Minha, of Kumbucala, of which nothing now remains. The place is called Maligatenna. The lands belonged to the Kunam Maluwa department.

Godamunne Ratnasari Unnanse *vs.* Henayalage Henaya and Godamunne Banda. Plaintiff, as incumbent of Howala Vihare, claimed a garden in Arangala, 48,050.

ARATTANA.—A village in Palispattu West, Lower Dambura.

Population in 1881, 442 (231 males, 211 females); in 1891, 295 (126 males, 79 females).

River.—Kuluganga.

Stream.—Kukul-oya.

Hills.—Dulanwattichela, Gungahinchela, Pantibuncha, Pitakanda, Turunugalekanda, Udahinnichela.

In 1878 there were registered 97 acres of paddy land. Commuted 43s. 0p. 4d. (paid Rs. 221-76); redeemed 1s. 2p. 8d.; sold by Crown Gr. 3p. 2d.; temple 1s. 1p. 6d.; abandoned 1s. 2p. 2d.

The Dalada Maligawa has two pangs (Mura and Howisi), 3½ acres field and ½ an acre garden. Tenants: (1) Yakambuge and Boguhasipitiya: pay Rs. 6 a year and give presents to the Diwa Nilame; (2) Barakarage, beat tom-tom for fifteen days and at the four festivals, perahera, &c.

Arattana Bonahapitiya was given by Narasimhanwa Anomadassi Unnanse to his four pupils (41,281).

Gangatennege *vs.* Delgaha-anga. Original Talpots (Saka 1807 1737), 17,402.

Saka 1807 (1785 A.D.).—Transfer by Arattanage Madinna Hami, of Panayappan in Dambura, to his son Kaurala, of Nigastenna, and other lands. Witnesses: Banneka Mudiyane, Delgaha-anga, Enorugala Kaurala, Delgaha-ange Wewelpitiya, Delgaha-ange Gurannehe, Galbokka Duraya, and Elliyadda Yakdenn.

Tumukolalabuge Vidane (grandson of Galandala Mudiyane) *vs.* Wewelpitiya Pancharala, 17,938.

ARATTANA.—A village in Medapalata, Udunuwara, in Eladetta Arachchi-wanam.

Population in 1881, 198 (102 males, 96 females); in 1891, 116 (67 males, 59 females).

In 1878, 45½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 0p. 3l. (paid Rs. 52.81); redeemed 1½a. 0p. 2l.; abandoned ½a. 2p. 8l.; total 22a. 3p. 3l.

The village belonged to smiths of the Abarana Sinhasana Pattale.

In the H. L. M. 21 acres were registered (10a. 1p. 1l.). Owners: Dewendra Mulachariya, Jayawardana Naide, Dewendra Naide, Aluvihare Mulachariya, Dunpola Unnanse.

In Saka 1703 (1780 A.D.) the king is said to have given a Sannas to Dingitta Appu *alias* Dewendra Mulachariya. Two years afterwards, 1783 A.D. (Saka 1705), Narayanage Mulachariya is said to have obtained a Sannas for the same lands. There was a long litigation as to whether both or either of the Sannas were genuine. The former Sannas was sustained as genuine by the Jud. Com. Ct. The following is a translation of the later Sannas:—

By the command issued by our Lord the great King of the Island of Ceylon. On a consideration of the meritorious services rendered by Jayawirawardana Achariya of Aluvihare of Arattana in Gangapalata of Udunuwara in the Siduru-wanabada, these lands in the village, the fields Baranda of 1 amuna, Imbulgasanga of 3 pelas, Kandekoho of 2 pelas, Dumpulanga of 2 pelas, Edanduanga of 2 pelas, Kalaldora Pahale of 16 lahas, Karawugahadeniya of 12 kurunis, all which, making 3 amuna 3 pelas and 8 lahas in all, together with the houses and gardens, high and low grounds thereto belonging, have been bestowed upon him to be by him enjoyed undisturbed as paraveni property. Thus this Sannas was written and issued on Monday in Unduwak masa, in the year of Saka 1705.

Aluvihare Mulachariya *vs.* Dewendra Mulachariya. Defendant produced a Sannas Saka 1703, granted by King Kirti Sri. (Jud. Com., 2nd August, 4th Sept., 1817.) Mangalagama Galladhalage Loku Appu and brother Meliduma Appu on behalf of their wives *vs.* Imbulpitiye Hittara Naide on behalf of Ranhami. Defendant produced a copper Sannas Saka 1703 in favour of Dewendra Achariya. (Jud. Com., 22nd April, 1821.)

Niyambelapole Rala, late Hunubalde Nilamo. Part of his estate (forfeited for his treason) was held for Katalenda service, supplying cakes to the royal store, the proprietor being the chief of the village by virtue of holding the Gannila panguwa. (Jud. Com., 3rd February, 1825.)

Welege Mulachariya *vs.* Sippege Wadu Naide. June 29th, 1829.

Welege Mulachariya *vs.* Sippege Kirihami, 15,728.

Pulpalawe Kawrala *vs.* Delgaha-ange Appuhami (Talpot 1700 Saka), 7,878.

Bala Etana *vs.* Welege Mulachariya. Sippe Mulachariya was the father of plaintiff and maternal uncle of defendant. Defendant filed three Talpots (Saka 1701 and 1752 and 1832 A.D.), 8,202.

Narayanage. For the estate of their father Arattana Narayana Mulachariya, who possessed extensive lands, and in 1835, by deed, divided his property amongst his wife, children, and sister, 26,283.

Narayanage Mulachariya's children, for a division of his estate, 38,471.

Narayanage, children of Appu Naide, 53,759.

Executor of Rewata Unnanse *alias* A. W. G. Panditasekara *vs.* Mulacharige Tikiri Appu, 52,169, 57,339.

(1745 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1667, on the twelfth day of Bakmasa, the twelfth of the waning moon.

I, Sippege Naide of Arattana in the Medapalata of Udunuwara, do assign my hereditary property, the field Wada-atta and Kadurugaspitiya hena and Katumulahena and the house and trees belonging thereto, and also my working implements, with all other things belonging to me, to my son Puncha by my wife brought from Kotmale, and if my brothers and sisters, viz., Aloka Kirihami, Siriwedhiya, and Etana, and their children and grandchildren, should contest this deed they shall suffer by the oaths, but Puncha shall not suffer by the oaths though he swear at the dowala.

(1779 A.D.).—I, Dewasinhage Punchi Naide, of Arattana, in Medapalata of Udunuwara, have transferred, out of my portion, Olideniya, 2 pelas, together with the chena and garden appertaining thereto and five coconut trees, to Sippege Sellappu to possess the same in paraveni by paying my debts and performing services to the king. After the lands had been transferred Sellappu

paid the debts which I, Panohi Naidu, incurred, in cash and firearms, 200 ridda. Witnesses who know the payment of debts are Karunaka Raja, of Ulaconda; Apparala, of Hamloma; Kalurala, of Gonadeniya; Dewendra Mulachariya; Jayawardana Mulachariya; Aluvihara Mulachariya; Narayana Mulachariya. With the knowledge of these persons my portion of lands has been granted to Nellappa in the year of Maka 1701, in the month Nikini, on Thursday, the fourth of the increasing moon.

1799 A.D. (Maka 1731).—Old transfer by Nippaga Etana to her son Tikiri Naidu of Wala-atta. Witnesses: Galagana Namuluraya, Ulaconda Kunaka Arachchila, Hamloma Appa, Dewendra Galladila, and Arattana Panikkiya.

1811 A.D. (Maka 1733).—Old transfer by Nippaga Naidu Appa of Wala-atta. Katumulla Arachchilama, and Kadurugapittiyehena to his son-in-law Appa Naidu. Witnesses: Dewendra Galladila, Welaga Naidu, Abanga Kirala, Dawalakunda Karana Kirala, Handessa Duraya, Bowalaga Kirala of Eladotta.

1823 A.D. (Maka 1747).—Old transfer by Nippaga Tikiri Naidu to his nephew Welaga Mulachariya of Wala-atta, &c. Witnesses: Handessa Raja, Ulaconda Vilana, Narayana Mulachariya, Talawala Naidu, Talawala Panikkiya.

VIMARE.—A field Migawanga in Miwaladeniya was dedicated by a Mulachariya in the reign of Rajasirhi Raja Siruba (1781-98), and it was registered in the H. L. M. and in Turnour's register. The Temple Lands Commissioner rejected the claim on the ground that it was a private dedication and that royal permission had not been obtained. In 1878 the incumbent, Piyatissa Unnanse, said he had been long in charge of this and of the adjoining viharas at Handessa and Naran-wita. That since the tenants had been obliged to pay tax they had rendered no service, and the vihara (a small mud building) had fallen into disrepair. In 1883 I found that the figure of Buddha had been removed and the vihara was a ruin. Near it is the panna and a lo-tree, at which flowers are laid on a slab of stone, on which is cut the figure of the sacred foot. Close at hand are Handessa Vihara and Dagala. The bare rock on which these stand commands a charming view of the Mantana hills and the valley of the Mahaweli-ganga.

IRANAHAKUTUWE OR MINIMAMPITIYE VIHARE (Temple Lands Com. 54, 130).—There was an old vihara here which was abandoned for years. It was rebuilt and a lo-tree planted by Dampala Unnanse, to whom the Arattana villagers dedicated Pihulla deeniya. After Dampala Unnanse's death (about the time of the accession, 1815) Talawatura Unnanse was incumbent, and he received from his pupil Kotakumbura (formerly Basnayaka Nilame) a Talpat dated 1774 A.D. (Maka 1806) for a field which had been dedicated to Uduwawala Unnanse, who, dying of smallpox and leaving no pupils, had given the land to the Basnayaka Nilame. Karamada succeeded Talawatura. He threw off rules and gave charge of the vihara to Kiriatkumbura, who gave it to Matgomuwa, who was succeeded in 1857 by Wataddura. The Temple Lands Commissioner rejected the claim to exempt the field given to Talawatura. It had been registered in the H. L. M. as the Basnayaka Nilame's private property.

ARAWA.—A village in Gandaka korala, Lower Hewaheta, 8 miles from Kandy on the minor road to Haturanketa, a mile from Butawatta, and 2 miles from Talatu-oya. It is in the Kapuliyadda Arachchi-wasam. Population in 1891, 27 (13 males, 14 females). In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Kapuliyadda and Talmuko.

6 acres paddy land (2½ aunu). The high lands were planted with coffee. The whole land in the village belonged to the Arawa Muladanda Walawwa.

Prior to 1758 A.D. Arawa Adikaram Maha Nilame was Diwa Nilame of the Dalala Maligawa. He was witness to a deed written near the Audience Hall, dated Maka 1684.

In 1762 the head of the family held the high office of Diwa of Matale.

An Arawa Loku Disava is mentioned in a Butawatta deed in 1805 A.D. Arawa Adigar was Maluwa Lakam when the Kandy lake was being made. He attempted to dethrone the last king and to place Mampitiye Randana on the throne. The people of Uduwara joined him in the rebellion; after it was quelled the rebel chiefs and Mampitiye Randana were cut to pieces.

An Arawe lady, Dugganna Unnanse, had three sons and three daughters (5,184). The eldest daughter married Moladande Battana Nilame, to whom she had a son Moladande Ratamahatmaya *alias* Arawe Maha Lekam.

Arawe Maha Lekam married a Dunuwila Kumarihami. They had four sons :—

1. Udapalata Disava, who married Lini-vihare Kumarihami; no issue. He was tried for high treason in 1835 and was acquitted.

2. Ratamahatmaya of Hewaheta. When young he was betel bearer to the last king. He married an Urulowatte Kumarihami and had a son Moladande Lekam, who married an Angammana lady and had one child, a daughter, married to Panabokko Basnayaka Nilame. The Lekam and his wife and daughter declared themselves insolvents (811). In 65,591, 66,455, 73,025, 79,737, 81,943, 87,766, 94,704 there was prolonged litigation regarding the mismanaged insolvent estates. The Ratamahatmaya's daughter married her cousin Yatiwawala (Amunugama) Basnayaka Nilame.

3. Payindakarana Nilame (Disava of Pahala Dolospattu, Seven Korales) married the sister of Angammana Ratamahatmaya; no issue; 65,939, 94,704, 2,752, and 2,753 (N. S.).

4. Kuda Nilame married a Golahela Kumarihami and left a daughter married to Angammana, who in the case 87,766 succeeded in establishing her right to the Arawa lands. She has sons and daughters.

The Maha Lekam had four daughters married to Amunugama Lekam, to Amunugama Ratamahatmaya, to Loku Banda Dunuwila, Superintendent of Police, and to Kawudupelelle Walawwa.

A dispute as to boundary between the lands of the Talmuko and Arawe Walawwas (65,939).

Kotmale Vidanelage, 48,227. A. K. R. Nachchiappa Chetty *vs.* Talmuko Walawwe Kumarihami, 65,939.

ARUPPOLA.—A hamlet of Watapuluwa, in Gangawata korale, Yatinuwara, close to the town of Kandy. It is said that the old name was Alupola, because the inhabitants held their lands for the service of collecting the ashes at the cremation of the kings. From the proximity of the village to the palace it was peopled mainly by the servants of the king's household.

In the H. L. M. 40½ acres (20a. 1p. 2l.) paddy land were registered—Athandiya panguwa. Alawatunamaya panguwa: Kapurala, Kumburego Gammahē, Uda-kumbure Appu, Hari kgumaya, Pallegamaya, Siyambalagastenne Walala Mudiyanse, Kirimetiye Gammahē, Kelekorala, Dahanakale, Aruppola Gammahē. Udagampahē Rekawal panguwa: Watapuluwe Duraya, Panikki Henaya, Suduharakpantiya, Hulewaliya, Silpa Duraya, Pallewela Sattambi, Diyagama Vidane, Siyambalagastenne Peliya, Samanhami Hunkiri Achchila (service, to supply milk to the palace), held two amunu, one of which was called Migonkotuwe panguwa.

King Kirti Sri granted to Gangarama Vihare seven amunu of paddy land: Migaskumbura, Muttettuwa, Galahitiyawa, Pihillianga, Pusseanga, Gatahadeniya, Aswedduma, Kalanchiya.

The Service Tenures Commissioner registered seven pangu as held by the vihare tenants. (Fields 6a. 3p. 3l.; gardens 9a. 2p. 8l.; hen 8 am.).

Multen Panguwa (field 1a. 0p. 9l.; hen 0a. 2p. 0l.).—Tenants: Talwatto Arachchilage Jayasundara Mudiyanse, Arachchi and Atalago Vidane. Services (commutable for Rs. 17-65): to perform four mura of fifteen days and nights for four months and to cook the morning offerings, to help in decorations for the festivals, to bring a pingo of rice from the Gurudeniya granary for the alutsal-mangalya, to present sweetmeats and betel for the new year; when on duty the tenants receive meals.

Malmura Panguwa (fields 3a. 2p. 0l.; gardens 5a. 2p. 3l.; hen 4a. 0p. 0l.).—Tenants: Kelekoralegammahelage, Visinge Kirihami Kapurala, Medage, Pallego Appuhami Gebarala, Uyanwattege, Medage Gammahelage Malhami, Asweddumage. Services (commutable for Rs. 48-55): to remain on duty for fifteen days and nights and to supply flowers in every alternate month, to keep the compound of the vihare clean, to present ten penumkat of vegetables and fruits and four hundred betel leaves after the new year, to bring a pingo of rice from Gurudeniya, to help in decorations for the festivals. When on duty the tenants receive meals.

Hambhotam Panguwa (fields 1a. 0p. 0f.; gardens 0a. 3p. 3f.; hen 0a. 3p. 0f.).—**Tenant:** Dewayalaga. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-70): to convert two pangs of paddy into forty nali rice, to present a pingo of vegetables and forty betel leaves to the officiating priest before the new year and a pingo of vegetables and eighty betel leaves to the incumbent after the new year, to carry the palanquin on three journeys. When thus employed the tenant is fed.

Borakara Panguwa (fields 0a. 1p. 0f.; garden 0a. 1p. 0f.; hen 0a. 1p. 0f.).—**Tenant:** Berakarayalaga Kirilaya. Services (commutable for Rs. 7-35): to hunt bora for the mahadana towawa on every Wednesday and at the festivals, to present vegetables and betel after the new year. On festival days the tenant receives one meal a day.

Hakgedi Panguwa (fields 0a. 2p. 4f.; gardens 0a. 3p. 6f.; hen 0a. 2p. 0f.).—**Tenant:** Kelokoralaga. Services (commutable for Rs. 11-70): to blow the chank for the towawa during the year and at the festivals, to present two pingo of vegetables and eighty betel leaves after the new year.

Kelapata Panguwa (fields 0a. 1p. 0f.; hen 0a. 1p. 0f.).—**Tenant:** Pallega Rahanam. Services (commutable for Rs. 7-35): to hold the mirror of polished metal while the officiating priest is washing the reflection of the head of Buddha on every Wednesday at 9 a.m., to present sweetmeats and betel after the new year.

Rajakari Panguwa (garden 0a. 1p. 0f.).—**Tenant:** Pattani Maibu. Service: to pay two shillings yearly.

Donlawa Nilwanse Nayaka Unnanse *vs.* **Gannepene Gammaholaga Arappula Mahami** and **Piyawattige Ukku Monika**. Judgment by consent (8th June, 1875) that Kula Gotaleniya, Loku Gotaleniya, Loku Gotaleniya, Hah-ga-gulabena, Pahamuluniyahena, Wattigulabena, Uyanwattigulaga, Konga-gulabena, and Awwelunigulabena, were the property of the vihare, that the defendants were hereditary tenants; 37,192.

The Nata Dewale tenants hold three pangu, eight acres in all.

Maitan Panguwa (field 1a. 0p. 3f.; garden 0a. 3p. 0f.; hen 1a. 0p. 0f.).—**Tenants:** Jayagulaga Mudiyawelaga Appuhami Arachchi, Atalaga Dingiri Monika, Anukumbura Vidanulaga Ukku Monika, Mukiriyawala Vidanulaga Punchi Monika, Talwato Arachchilaga Appuhami, Pallega. Services (commutable for Rs. 23-55): to cook rice and curry for the three mullenbams during six mura of fifteen days each in alternate months and to guard at nights, to carry the ravaloliya in procession on the six last days of perahara, to present sweetmeats and betel after the new year, to carry a pingo of rice from the dewale granary at Gurudeniya to the dewale for the alutabhangalya. The tenant is fed.

Malumura Panguwa (field 0a. 2p. 0f.; garden 0a. 1p. 0f.).—**Tenant:** Atabaga Vidanulaga. Services (commutable for Rs. 8-80): to supply weekly during six alternate months a pingo of three kinds of vegetables sufficient to make daily during seven days a curry of each kind, and a similar pingo for the festivals, with ten plantain leaves, to present sweetmeats and betel after the new year.

Teklona Panguwa (garden 0a. 2p. 0f.).—**Tenant:** Kongagolaga Dingiri Monika. Services (commutable for Rs. 3): to give on the first day of the perahara every year six measures of kukuna oil.

Pyanwattige Tikirala *vs.* **Handurula** and mother **Dingiri Etana**. Plaintiff died a Talpa, Raka 1897, by Kuruppa Achchila to his son Garubami, plaintiff's father. Defendant died one, Raka 1709, by the Achchila to Tikirala, 1st defendant's grandfather, by which he revoked the former deed, 8,487. **Medagama Maha Nayaka Unnanse** *vs.* **Medaga Gammaha**, 34,973.

AMIRIYA VIHARE.—In the town of Kandy, in the largest and most important of the Buddhist establishments in the Kandy District. The buildings are scattered. The Gedige Vihara, ba-tree, and panwala are close to Trincomalee street, the main northern thoroughfare in Kandy. About half a mile to the west, higher up the hill and behind Mount Alry, the house of the Military Commandant, are a number of priests' houses and an ordination hall. Further to the west is another priest's house (Meda Panwala); higher still is an ordination hall; and on a small level space, in a hollow of the hill-side, stand the Parana and Alut Viharas. The buildings are modern, plain, and small, and have no architectural merits.

The GEDIGE VIHARE, which stands close by the Adhabana Maluwa, where the kings of Kandy were cremated, is the only part of the buildings which existed prior to the re-establishment of Buddhism by King Kirti Sri in the middle of the last century. Tradition connects the foundation of vihara at this place with a queen, the mother of King Wikrama Bahu. She lived and died at Asgiriya in Matale, and was cremated at the place where the bo-tree stands, near Gedige Vihare. It is said that she founded and endowed a vihare at Talgahamulla, a little higher up the hill. The place in Kandy, from the time of the queen's cremation, was occasionally called Asgiriya.

In 1653 A.D. (Saka 1575) there are notices of a "Hapuwida Sarankara Maha Terunnanse, High Priest of Asgiri Vihare," and of a "Karagalle Nawaratna Maha Terunnanse," but there is no evidence that prior to King Kirti Sri's time the Asgiri Vihares were more important than others.

Land held in Mapanawatura for many generations under the old Asgiri Vihare; a member of the family, a priest, having to perform service. Ganmulle Mohandiram Rala, in King Narendra Sinha's time (1706-34), was ancestor of Rajanarayana Unnanse (*Jud. Com. Ct.*, 2nd October, 1823).

During the hundred years between 1653 and 1753 the line of ordained Buddhist priests became extinct in Ceylon. It would not be accurate to say that Buddhism, as a faith, died out, but it was shown in reverence paid to bo-trees and to sacred places (such as Adam's Peak and dagobas and the sites of older vihares) more than in the performance of worship in temples. The vihara and their endowments had become to a great degree secularized, though the holders still called themselves priests and pretended to perform some acts of worship, in order to prevent the king from resuming the lands and from exacting military or other lay duties or services.

In the reign of King Kirti Sri some ordained Buddhist priests were brought to Ceylon from Siam, and they restored the Upasampada order of priests by ordaining a large number, among them doubtless many of the Upasakas, or lay incumbents, who by this means alone saved their lands from passing into the hands of strangers.

Among others, a descendant of Iddagoda Mudiyanse (the grantee of the deed of 1653), Urulowatte Siddi Sami, received ordination from Upatissa, the chief of the priests who came from Siam, about 1753. The king conferred the highest rank in the priesthood on Weliwita Sangaraja, whom he appointed Maha Nayaka, or Chief Priest, of Malwatta Vihare, and he gave to Urulowatte the office of Chief Priest of Asgiriya. In the case of the chief incumbencies of Malwatta and Asgiriya, it is recorded that the appointments were made by delivering a fan to each of the new Maha Nayakas. To Malwatta and its chapter of priests were entrusted the ordination and supervision of most of the priests and vihares south of the Mahaweli-ganga, and to Asgiriya of those to the north of the river.

Ordination, by the law of the Siamese sect, can be conferred by an assembly of ordained priests in any poyage, a place enclosed and marked by eight short stone pillars. There are many poyages in the Kandyan District at which ordination and other assemblies of priests used to take place, but gradually, from the time of King Kirti Sri, ordinations by the Siamese sect ceased to be performed, except within the poyages in Malwatta and Asgiriya. Other Buddhist sects reject the authority of these two vihares, and ordain often in a lake or river. The wooden building on piles in the Colombo lake, opposite to the General's house, is an example of this other kind of poyage.

Early in the history of Asgiriya, a Nawinne Nayaka Unnanse is said to have been chief Samanero. I am uncertain what his position was, or how he stood with relation to Urulowatte Maha Nayaka, but at least two of his pupillary descendants, Mawatagama and Yatanwala, became Maha Nayakas. Urulowatte certainly was priest in 1766, when Pilima Talawwe built the Parana Vihare, and from among Urulowatte's pupillary descendants the greater number of succeeding Maha Nayakas have been selected.

From an early time disputes and litigations were frequent at Asgiriya, and the king appointed a special officer, Hantiya Nilame, to hear and report on all cases regarding land belonging to the vihare (*Jud. Com.*, 28th August, 1817).

Urulowatte was succeeded as Maha Nayaka by Indulgoda. In 1778 I find among the priests Alutgama, Udurawana, Owitapana, Talgahagoda, and Imbulange Unnanse.

Potahera was the next Maha Nayaka. He got a Sannas from the last king confirming him in his lands and temples, dated 1807 A.D. (Saka 1789). He left five pupils (21,523, 36,953, 24,723).

At the time when the Kandyan king was deposed, Mawatagama was the Chief Priest, Imbulanga was the Anu Nayaka, Godamunna, Samana, Beddagama, Manrigama, and Balapitiya were priests.

As an illustration of the rights which the priests at this time claimed in the panna, I give the following deed, dated December, 1819 :—

In the year of Saka 1741, Unduwakanna, tenth day of the increasing moon, Saturday, under the constellation of Revathiya. I, Kanangamuwa Unnanne, have caused to be written and have granted this deed of inheritance which purporteth as follows :—

The garden Pannakawatta with all the fruit trees therein which I inherited from my preceptor, Kambowela Unnanne, who resided in the Agiri Vihara, have I, by pronouncing the formula of *Dana Dhamma* ("I give," "I have given"), given to my friend Urukawatte Tena to be appropriately enjoyed by him. Should there be any person who shall raise any dispute or endanger this, such person shall be assigned to the four apayas and other states of misery, but such as shall have asked this gift shall obtain the felicities of the divine worlds.

Pronouncing these words this Talpat is caused to be written and is granted, which fact is known to Kiralagama U'annan, Lenadana Unnanne, and Dodanawela Kanakara Tihirala. Written by Goluwe Unnanne, known to these persons, this gift is made.

On 8th October, 1819, Yatanwala Unnanne complained to the Judicial Commissioner, on behalf of Mawatagama Maha Nayaka (who was then probably an old man), that Mulligala Adigar had ill-treated the Maha Nayaka's tenants of his village Ambulugala Viharagama, of Four Korales, a Pahalwa of Angriya. It was said that the Adigar's reason was that the Maha Nayaka had passed his walaewa with his attendants beating tom-toms. The Adigar was desired to send an explanation to the Governor. Mawatagama died shortly after.

Kiralagama succeeded him, and on his death, in 1822, the offices of Maha Nayaka and Anu Nayaka were combined, and were by the Governor conferred on Yatawatta, "an elderly and respectable priest," a pupil of Urukawatte. (Mawatagama died 28th February, 1822. The funeral expenses paid by Government for him and for the High Priest of Malwatta, who died on the 25th February, amounted to 212 rix-dollars 8 fanams (£15. 4s. 10d.). *Rev. Commr.'s Diary, 22nd March, 1822.*

In 1822 he and Imbulandana Anu Nayaka and Watagoda, Yatanwala, Borawera, and Hulugamuwa Unnanne of Angriya attended the Judicial Commissioner's Court to give evidence on Buddhist law, in giving which they showed great ignorance and much stupidity. Yatawatta died on the 13th August, 1822. His funeral expenses amounted to 107 rix-dollars 9 fanams (£8. 1s. 8½d.). *Rev. Commr.'s Diary, 13th August and 10th Sept. 1822.* He left all his property to his pupil Urukawatte, Dharmasuddhi Unnanne (6,104).

He was succeeded as Chief Priest by Yatanwala Maha Nayaka, who lived at Meela Panna. His act of appointment is dated 27th July, 1824. Several of the priests contested his right to Alut Vihara (409, 726, 14,715, 17,313); another contested his right to a garden Talgahamulla (1,188). He was greatly disliked.

In 1832 sixteen of the Angriya priests accused him of having forged a Sannas. It was admitted that a forgery had been committed, but the Maha Nayaka stated he had received the forged Sannas from Ellapola Unnanne, believing it to be genuine. This dispute threw the affairs of Angriya into confusion, and the priests gained a reputation for expertness in forgery, which has not yet been entirely lost.

Yatanwala Maha Nayaka died in 1835. His will is filed in 6,557. He owned Wattarama Viharagama in Four Korales and the Vihara of Oalmaduwa, Golu-pita-unla in Lower Denihara, and Talawa Viharagama (Marawana) in Hewaheta.

He was succeeded by Kotagama Dharmakirti Gunasiri Bidana Unnanne, who had previously been Anu Nayaka. He was a pupil of Indulugala Unnanne. His five pupils were Pelpola, Koluwatugoda, Wattagama, Indawalgoda, and Pittiyegala. Kotagama died on 13th March, 1845, leaving a will, in which he left to Koluwatugala Unnanne, his pupil, the Embekka Vihara lands and movables; to Indawalgoda Unnanne, a pupil of his tutor, lands at Kamburadeniya in

Udunuwara ; to Kotagaloluwe Tena, his pupil, his lands at Arambegama in Harispattu ; to Kariwilagala Tena, a pupil of his tutor, Rukmale Vihare in Seven Korales ; to Pepole and Pitiyegodara Unnanse, Pallo Andiya Kotuwa and other lands. For Andiya Kotuwa there was afterwards a long and not creditable litigation, with some suspicion of forgery and of concealment and destruction of documents (18,401). Kotagama's will was impugned as a forgery, and the case was protracted for nearly thirty years.

Udumulle succeeded Kotagama on 7th August, 1849. Yatawatto Swarnajoti Anu Nayaka (of pupillary descent from Urulewatto) (6,108) was appointed Maha Nayaka in 1853. He held the incumbency for sixteen years and died in 1869 (30,917, 42,837, 33,547.)

Wattegama was appointed on 21st June, 1869. He was a pupil of Yatanwala. All his predecessors had been appointed by the Kandyan kings and by the British Governors ; but in April, 1853, the Government of Ceylon was instructed by the Secretary of State to cease to make appointments, and that in future, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Chief Priest, the Government Agent of the Province was directed to call on the priests of the temple to elect to the vacant office in the manner heretofore practised, and on the Government Agent reporting to Government the result of such election, a certificate in the following form would be issued to him for transmission to the party elected. The certificate was :—

Whereas A. B. has been elected by the priests of to be the Chief Priest of the said temple, it is hereby declared that the said election of to be the Chief Priest of is recognized by the Government.

These instructions were carelessly drawn. The instructions left the important question—who were the priests of the temple—unsettled. However, Wattegama was elected, and received a certificate of recognition. He died in 1885. Talaguno and Gunnepanne Unnanse obtained administration to the estate of Wattegama Nayaka Unnanse for the purpose of drawing Rs. 1,250 deposited by him in the Oriental Bank, and gifted to them on deeds. Test. 1,410. Yatawatto Swarnajoti Maha Nayaka succeeded ; his act of appointment is dated 11th March, 1886, and he died in 1892. On 3rd March, 1893, Kapuliyadda Pindasse Unnanse was elected Maha Nayaka.

The Chief Priest of Asgiriya is, with the Maha Nayaka of Malwatta and the Diwa Nilame, in charge and in possession of the Dalada (the tooth-relic). When it was handed over to them in 1853, they were informed that the Government held them responsible for the Dalada, for which their joint receipt was required ; and it was said that, if the relic was ever found to be used for other than religious purposes, the Government would immediately resume possession of it. Among the duties of Asgiriya is that of furnishing (alternately with Malwatta) three priests to conduct the daily worship at the Dalada Maligawa. The selection of priests is subject to the approval of the Diwa Nilame.

The Chief Priest, assisted by a sufficient number of the resident priests or chapter, has authority to admonish and censure the priests who received their ordination at Asgiriya. They have also the power of deposing them from the priesthood ; and the Civil Courts, on proof of the deposition, will cause the deposed Unnanse to be ejected from the vihares and pansalas held by them (*D. C. K. 32, New Series, 9th January, 1888*).

The establishment of priests of Asgiriya is understood to consist of a Maha Nayaka and an Anu Nayaka, and the Nayaka Unnanse of Dambulla, Mutiyangama, Mayyangama, and fifteen other ordained priests.

Many of these do not reside at Asgiriya (being the incumbents of other vihares) ; others divide their time between Asgiriya and vihares in the country. The resident priests and their pupils number about thirty. They can hardly be called a fraternity ; each has a separate room (*see litigations as to their rooms, Jud. Com., 28th September, 1831, 645, 6,108, 10,208, 16,387*). They do not eat together, nor pray together.

Most of them lead lazy, unprofitable lives ; few of them have any learning or taste for reading or aptitude for teaching. Nowhere in Ceylon is Buddhism seen to less advantage.

The Asgiriya establishment, as a corporation, apart from the vihares of which it is composed, has no other revenue than a share of the crop of Government fields at Gampola and from an assignment of the right to collect commutation tax from some villages. The income is very inconsiderable.

THE GEDIGE VIHARA was founded in the fourteenth, but the present building is not older than the beginning of the last century. Its style is Tamil, of an inferior kind. It is a two-storied stone building, about 31 ft. long and 21 ft. broad, having at the northern end an open vestibule (Hewisi Mandappa) 20 ft. long, for the ten-teen bhojere and public, roofed, with side-walls 5 ft. high. The interior is one room about 20 ft. square, without a window; a sitting figure of Buddha faces the door looking towards the north, and on either side are figures of Buddha sitting.

In the upper story is a dagoba. Close by is the great bo-tree, planted over the ashes of the queen from Angiyya. At the side of the vihara are the eight short carved stones which mark a poyage—three along the east, three along the west, two on the north, and two on the south—forming an oblong space 49 feet long and 34 feet wide, within it there is no trace of a building.

1633 A.D. (Saka 1775).—Whereas Siddagala Melapattawa Pennabala Jaya-wasana Bandara Nayaka Muliyanne, the nephew of Karagalle Nawarata Maha Teraavahanne had through loyalty accompanied His Majesty Raja Maha Deva in his expedition to Colombo, he obtained a Mannasa for the land Pannimanna of seven amuna, both on account of his having through loyalty left his country and his not having a livelihood, and though he was in possession of the same yet because it was very far from the king's court, where he resided, the above-said Karagalle Nawarata Maha Teraavahanne applied to Hapuwala Karanankara Maha Teraavahanne and obtained the Benigata called Nagabhangga, which is included in the incumbency of the Agiri Vihara, which said ground he, having rooted out the stumps and roots and demolished, so that there was neither the lake Horanawa fifteen poles and below Horanawa there plus this land of one amuna and five lahars with its appurtenances, to wit, Korabapattaya of one amuna, Higahamulabana and Adanamaluwagawaita three high and low lands subject to the rajakariya of once a year bringing and offering to Uda Vihara one pango-kool, one pili, thirty measures of rice and coconut,—the said lands were thus given by Karagalle Nawarata Teraavahanne to the said Siddagala Jayawasana Bandara Nayaka Muliyanne, his children and grandchildren, to be by them possessed in parawan without dispute as long as the vihara shall last. In the year of Saka 1775, in the month of Wesak the 15th day of the increasing moon, Thursday, this land voucher was obtained, was signed by Hapuwala Karanankara Maha Teraavahanne, high priest of the incumbency of Agiri Vihara. (14,050.)

1879 A.D. (Saka 1734).—"May it prosper." The prosperous, powerful, renowned, and valiant King Sri Wikrama Raja Maha, the lord of the three divisions of Lanka, like unto a royal lion able to split the shells of elephant-like enemies. Whereas I Velikkara Lekam Mahatmaya, otherwise known as Karanarata Gunaratna Vahala Mudiyane of Galagama, in the Palawya patha of Agiri korale in Maale served His Majesty the divine lord so humbly, as if carrying His Majesty's wish-conforming, arbutus-like, lotus-feet on the crown of my head and thereby obtained many favours from him. And I am possessed in parawan, of Navata of 1 pole and six coconut trees from its appurtenant gawara Ellejattiyewatta at Galagamawatta, Iryagahamulawatta, Giamamulabana, Kuvillambahana, Pallewagale of fifteen lahars, its appurtenance Wagah-pahilaganawana, Dekumbhena, Welikumbura of two poles and five lahars, its appurtenance Elaherayyehana, Hamudurayagalarawana, Higahamulabana, Dalupate-mahagalarawatta, Makalamulawatta, Ayambalangattiyehana, Kugahalamulabana, Karawugahamulabana, all at Galagama, three of five poles, with the appurtenance high and muddy lands houses and gardens, trees and plantations, for the benefit of the spiritual welfare of my deceased daughter Menika, and of my parents and other relations and of myself, I make this dedication of lands, being one of the eight principal dedications prescribed. Under the constellation Mita, on this Thursday, the third day of the waning moon, in the month of Medinina, in the year of Saka 1734, this land voucher was written and offered to Gedige Vihara, existing from ancient times in Agiri Vihara, for the upkeep of the vihara as long as Buddhism exists for the maintenance of priests. This dedication was made by me to this vihara with purity of heart, in the name of Lord Buddha, who is like unto a wish, on the thresholds of the inhabitants of the three worlds, and possessed of revered lotus-like feet and overflowing with virtues. Witness to this are, Edelipala Metala Dea Mahatmaya, Uduwala Atappu Nilame, Atappu Nilame of Kahatapattiya Yatinuwara, Kumbharara Lekam Mahatmaya of Walagala, Karanwala Nilame, Maduwe Lekam Mahatmaya of Wattarampanna, Yatinuwala Nilame, Ouhannurula of Nagaha street, Galagama Vedarala, Panunederdyge Ratirala, Kuvagahamulabana Kula Mudittala, and the Maha Nayaka, the Aba Nayaka, and the other priests of the Agiri Vihara.

So that if any one were to dispute this dedication, made with the knowledge of these witnesses, it is laid down, that one who protects vihara endowments is nobler than one who endows, for one who gives goes to heaven, but one who protects obtains immortal Nirwana; and again, it is said that if any wicked or shameless person claim vihara lands dedicated by him or by others he shall be born a worm in cowdung, human excrement, and other stinking matter, and suffer for 60,000 years, and any one who steals a blade of grass, a stick of firewood, a flower, or a fruit out of Buddha's property will be born a "pretaya" and suffer for innumerable number of years without even having phlegm or saliva to live upon; it is the prayer that just and noble-minded personages of future ages do protect this dedication against all wicked, foolish, and sinful thieves, and obtain bliss in heaven. May it be so.

The incumbency descends by pupillary succession. The present priest, Rana-wana, was a pupil of Kotagaloluwe Unnanse (see 4,349). He is descended through his tutor Kotagama Maha Nayaka, in the pupillary line of Urulewatte Maha Nayaka Unnanse.

The land near the vihara, on which houses stand, has been alienated on long leases, from which no benefit is derived, the lessors having taken the rent in advance (14,050, 65,126, 82,576). The incumbent has lands of his own (62,612, 68,933). His only official income is three bushels of rice a year, which is allotted to him as his share of the Asgiriya endowments.

In the Service Tenures Commission the Gedige Vihare is entered as owning (1) a panguwa of land at Paranagama, the services from which are commutable for Rs. 124.80; (2) the village of Ambulugala in Four Korales, the services from which are commutable for Rs. 466.10; (4) four pangu in Liyangala in Four Korales, services commutable for Rs. 19.75; and (4) ten pangu in Wandura-deniya, also in Four Korales, services commutable for Rs. 107.20. The total amount put to services could be commuted is Rs. 707.95. Any profit derivable from those lands were taken by the late Maha Nayaka, who, being also descended in the pupillary line from the original incumbent, claimed these lands, although he was not the incumbent of the Gedige Vihare.

PARANA VIHARE.—It is a small building—a single room with a stone figure of Buddha; on the left a figure of Saman, and on the right one of Nata.

It was built in 1766 by Pilima Talawwo, Disava of the Four Korales, who gave this deed:—

On this Friday, the fifth day of the waning moon in the month of Medindina, on the 4th day after the sun had entered the sign Pincea, in the year of the illustrious King Saka 1688, I, Pilima Talawwe, Disava of the Four Korales, purchased a plot of ground within the Katupulle village of Dodanwela at the extremity of the city of Senkhanda within the boundaries, on the east below the ridge of the ditch Dan-agala, west by this side of Niyandagala and below the summit of Velikanda, on the south by below the cut ditch, and on the north by above the Mala-ela, and on a pleasant portion of the ground within these boundaries I caused the jungle and thicket to be cleared, put up a poyage, a vihare nine cubits in length and five cubits in breadth, and within the vihare made a granite image in a standing posture under the "*Makara-torana*," and for the regular and unbroken continuation of offerings thereto I purchased Wagolletenne Aswedduma of three amunu two pelas and five lahas, situated at Mullegama in the Pallegampaha of Harispattu; bounded on the east by this side of the stream, on the west by Dolangaspitiyahena diyahasnava and the fence of the garden of Wagolle Gammaha, on the south by the stream and above the field of Wagolle Gammaha, and on the north by the liminary ridge of Radakumbura, and having converted three amunu extent into a paddy field, dedicated the same to this vihare.

When this was brought to the notice of His Imperial Majesty Kirti Sri, of incomparable and deep grace, His Majesty was delighted beyond limits, and on his command the incumbency of this vihare was given by me, Pilima Talawwa, Disava of the Four Korales, to Urulewatte Dharmasiddhi Sami, so that he may regularly make offerings and enjoy the profits thereof.

Therefore if any one were to claim or take possession of this dedicated property he will be rewarded as is laid down below:—

"Any one taking back forcibly what was given by him, or others, will be born a worm and undergo the sufferings for 60,000 years."

"Any one making use of even a blade of grass, a stick of firewood, a flower, or a fruit out of vihare property will be born a pretaya."

Witnesses to this are Angemmana Maha Nilams of Pallegampaha, Odelagoda Maha Nilams of Udagampaha, Odenwala Dharma of Udapukula, Yatawatta Dharma of Vellama, and Ekelepolu Velikkara Lakshmi, with the knowledge of them witnesses this Talpot was written and dedicated.
(Then followed praise of the king in Sanskrit.)

It is said that, until after the British accession, the patronage of the incumbency remained in the Pilima Talawwe family. Urulewatto was succeeded by Dambawa, he by Alutgama, he by Doratiyawa. This priest was deposed by the last king at the time when Pilima Talawwe Adigar was executed. Imbelanda Ana Nayaka held the vihare, and afterwards Doratiyawa was restored, but he was implicated in the rebellion of 1818. Colonel Kelly, on behalf of the English Government, gave the key of the vihare to Kiralagama Unnanse, a pupil of Urulewatto, who held it till his death. In 1829 Golawewa, Lenadora, Hapagoda, and Alutgama junior, Unnanse of Aggriya, as the pupillary descendants of Urulewatto, raised an action (402, 645, and 726) against Yatawala Maha Nayaka for the Parana Vihara, of which the plaintiff said the defendant had unlawfully dispossessed the fourth plaintiff. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs (Supreme Court, 4th December, 1833) in terms which implied that the defendant, Maha Nayaka, had produced a forged document. There was a subsequent litigation (16,267) between Hapagoda and Lenadora Unnanse for the Parana Vihara. The present incumbents are Alagoda and Kotalgo Unnanse. No lands are registered in the Revenue Treasury Commissioner's register as belonging to the vihare. The only endowment is the crop of about 6 acres (2 amunas) of muttattu land in Kahawatta in Haripatta.

ALUT VIHARE.—In 1801 Pilima Talawwe Adigar, alias Urulewatto Rajaburana Senewaratne Agga Mahadipati, built this temple close to the Parana Vihara, which his father had built in 1766. A large boulder was fashioned into a recumbent image of Buddha, more than 40 ft. long, and over it was erected an oblong building, the back wall of which rested on the rock. When the image and building were completed the ceremony of painting the eyes of Buddha was performed one morning towards dawn. The king, accompanied by his mother and sister, came to the vihare just after sunrise from a temporary pavilion erected for the occasion. With him were both his Adigars, Pilima Talawwe and Ekelepolu, and a great crowd of priests and chiefs, of whom Kugawala Ilamanyala Nilams of the Maha Dewala and Howala Unnanse almost alone survived to tell the story in 1859. The king and Ekelepolu died in exile, Pilima Talawwe by an executioner, many others by the sword or the gallows, and not a few were put to death by the English Government in the cruel times of the rebellion of 1818.

The king, then only twenty-one, in the days of his youth and popularity, worshipped Buddha with his mother and sister, and, after naming Ekelepolu to read the contents of an old dedicating Kahawatta and Udagiriya to the new vihare, he offered the writing by laying it on the table before the image. He said that Udagiriya was his mother's village, and she joined in the offering. Then the royal party walked round the vihare, and the king seeing the bare surface of the rock which formed part of the back wall, ordered that the contents of the writing should be there inscribed. About two months afterwards the king, with his mother and sister, again visited the vihare. Ekelepolu Adigar read the old writing, which was compared with the inscription by the king in presence of the chief priests, and praising the stone-carriers he ordered them to be paid from the treasury. Eighty-six years afterwards I was interested to watch the pleasure and surprise with which the Unnanse heard Mr. Stuart, the great Pali scholar, read the inscription, which is still a legible memorial of a state of feeling and of a social system which have entirely passed away. This is the inscription:—

The divine lord Kirti Sri Raja Rinna, the illustrious monarch of Tri Bhahala (whose descent is derived from the pure race of the Suriya Vamsa, which was glorified by the birth of the Sovereign Gautama, the omniscient, through the perfection of innate wisdom, the illustrious lord of the sphere of the pristine religion, the lotus of whose feet is devoutly worshipped by Akshara, Brahma, Vishnu, Maheswara, and the rest, the glorious and benignant Illuminator of the Manes of the Universe), having, like the orb of the sun over the summit of J'dagiri, attained to the sovereignty over the Island of

Ceylon, and seeing that the doctrines of Buddha were becoming obsolete, there not being then even one Upasampada priest in the Island of Ceylon, which is the repertory of the three gems, caused more than ten priests, with Upalithavira their chief, to be brought hither from Siam, and thousands of the inhabitants of Ceylon, who were worthy of such calling, to be consecrated to the priesthood, and having disseminated the doctrines of Buddha throughout the three kingdoms, departed to the Devu Lova. Subsequently, when the illustrious and Divine Lord Sri Wikrama Raja Sinha, the sun in the firmament of Ravikula, the third in succession to, and nephew of, the exalted and victorious Divine Lord Kirti Sri Raja Sinha, having succeeded to the sovereignty of Ceylon, profited by hearing the genuine religion preached, and became affected with the devotion there resulting from faith. Urulowatte Wijayasundara Rajakaruna Senewiratne, the chief Senadipati, being influenced by the sublime and true religion, and desirous of the fruits resulting from the merit of building image-houses, caused to be erected at Uda Vihare, within the precincts of Asgiri Vihare (the constant abode of the eminent priesthood, effulgent with the manifold ornaments of religious virtue, and situated in the city of Senkhanda Salla, glorious as the city of gods, whose area shineth like a mirror), an image-house, twenty-three cubits in length and seventeen cubits in breadth, the walls whereof and the pillars, the gateway, and ornaments being formed of stone; and in the inside he caused to be sculptured out of a solid block of stone an image, twelve cubits in length, recumbent upon a couch formed of stone; one image, five carpenter cubits in height, representing Buddha in a standing posture on a pedestal resembling the lotus; another figure of Buddha standing four and a half carpenter cubits in height; four upright images of Buddha three carpenter cubits and six inches in height; one upright image two and half carpenter cubits high; and two images of two carpenter cubits in height; and upon the four walls he caused to be painted a hundred and thirty-four figures of Buddha, the twenty-four Vivarana, the seven weeks, the eighty great Sravakas, flowery wreaths and festoons of vines; and he caused two figures representing Maitri, Nata, and Lokeswara Nata, each two and half carpenter cubits high, to be placed near the two lotuses of the sacred feet adorned with circles. Having thus finished the vihare work, he caused the solemn rite of depicting the eyes to be performed at the completion of two and half hours of the morning of Thursday, the 5th day of the increasing moon in Ilmasa of the year Dumati, which is the 234th year of the glorious era of Buddha, who like the majestic lion crushing the elephant's head, vanquished his enemy Maraya, and when he afterwards communicated this to the gracious majesty of the Divine Lord, the illustrious Sri Wikrama Raja Sinha, the effulgence of whose inherent glory consumeth the forest of his foreign enemies, His Majesty was highly pleased, and came to this vihare along with the queens, imitating the grandeur of the Lord of Celestials attended by the Goddesses, and was affected with the ecstasy of devotion to Buddha, and thereupon, in order that the rites may be maintained at this vihare henceforth throughout a long period, the fields Paragahadeniya of 2 pelas, Pismerayakumbure of 2 pelas, and Marawakkada of 1 pela, in the village Haloluwa; Hapu-anga 2 pelas, Pal-anga 2 pelas, and Yaddesakumbure 2 pelas, in the village Alawatugola; Kiriweladeniya 8 lahas, Kinnaradeniya 8 lahas, Dombagolledeniya 6 lahas, Hiyambala-anga 1 pela, Wahagala 2 pelas, Boralegoda 6 lahas, Bogaladeniya 16 lahas, Araluwela 2½ pelas, Girakaduwa 3 pelas, Kurukosdeniya 2 pelas, Ganesdeniya 1 amunu, Unumuwa 16 lahas, Warakagahakumbura 2 pelas, and Mahakumbura 8 amunu, which belonged to the royal village of Kahawatta, in the Pallegampaha of Harispattu, comprising an extent of 11 amunu 2½ pelas of arable land, with the gardens and trees and the high and low grounds, appurtenances thereof, were dedicated thereto by the sublime Great Gate, the sovereign of Tri Sinhala. And the benignant queen-mother, whose heart is replete with mercy and kindness, dedicated the lands which are comprehended within the four boundaries herein described, viz., on the east the rock on Moragahahena and the Erabadu tree on Kuda-elatenna, on the south the gap in the rocky ridge of Hitihaminne-kanda and the rocks called Dalukgala and Ingurugala, on the west the ground called Narangahamulatenna and the jak tree called Vahunkogaha on the boundary of the Nindo village and the rock called Eduragala, and on the north the rock whereon are sculptured the figures of the sun and moon, the Kahata tree on the boundary of the village Mutuwela, the rock called Kosgollegala, the rivulet Vevela-oya, the Telambu tree on the boundary of the Madige village, the cave of Kenhinda, and the stone fence forming the boundary of Unaweruwa (with the exception of Kosgollewela Muttettu of 1 amuna and Duranile of 1 amuna), together with the high and low grounds, gardens and trees, wood and water thereto appertaining, and which had formed the royal village of Uda Asgiriya, situate in the Palispattu of the Asgiri korale of the Disavoni of

Vihara. And His Majesty having graciously vouchsafed to command at this same vihare that this endowment shall be inscribed on a rock in order that it may endure steadfastly for a long time and until the extinction of the doctrine, the same is thus engraved accordingly.

Further, His Majesty endowed the vihare with the following lands likewise, viz. Gonnawa of 1 pala, Udatanawa of 1 pala, situate at Nipala; Niyala of 1 pala and Paltawa of 3 amuna, situate at Kanangamawa, together with the high and low grounds, gardens and trees thereto appertaining.

Further, it is ordained and so recorded upon the rock, that superiority over this vihare thus established for the sake of merit at the cost of 55,000 ridda and cloths, &c., bestowed on laborers, artisans, and superintendents, shall be vested in each of the pupils and sub-pupils of the virtuous Urolawata Piyadasi (Pharmadithi) Sami, as shall be diligent in imparting instruction to their auditors, free from avarice, and observant of the dictates of religion and justice, to cause the due performance of sacrificial rites thereto; to prevent misappropriation, and to enjoy the benefits.

He that taketh away that which he or another has given, shall be born a worm in order throughout seven years.

He that taketh away anything which belongeth to Buddha, be it only grass or oil of a good tree or fruit, shall receive the birth of a monstrous protaya.

Of the granter and the giver the former is the more eminent, for the giver arrives only at Svarga, but the donor of gifts attaineth permanence.

The incumbency was given to Deliwala Unnanu, the elder pupil of Urolawata. In 1812 Pitma Talawwa was indebted and Deliwala's successor, Doratiyawa, was removed by the king because he hid some of Pitma Talawwa's property. Imbulanda Ann Nayaka was appointed to the incumbency after the coronation in 1815. Doratiyawa was reinstated, but he joined the rebellion of 1818. The Resident gave charge of the Alut Vihara to Kirilagama (*Res Com. Diary, 2nd December, 1818*). There was some trouble between Kirilagama and Doratiyawa (*Jud Com., 9th October, 1818*). In 1834 Lamsalura, Alutgama, and Hapupala Unnanu litigated with Yatanwala Maha Nayaka for Alut Vihara (646, 6, 312, 14, 715, 17, 313). The litigation lasted for many years.

The endowments of the Alut Vihara are registered in the Merivice Tenures Register as three pangs at Kahuwatta, services commutable for Rs. 109-90; two at Akurana, commutable for Rs. 25-40; three at Hamsanupala, commutable for Rs. 17-55; one at Akurawagala, commutable for Rs. 2-45 and twenty at Udaguraya, commutable for Rs. 117-45, giving in revenue (if commuted) Rs. 273-25. The chief priest told me that the Kahuwatta tenants perform little service (*T. L. Com. 712, office 218*); they attend the four festivals and they cultivate 2½ amuna of muttottu (the same field which has already been spoken of in the account of the Oadiga Vihara); that the Akurana tenants do no duty; that those of Hamsanupala give small quantities of vegetables, lime, dried fish, betel, tobacco, &c., and Akurawagala (bathing from time to time the vihare servers, and accompanying the chief priest on journeys) do duty, while the services of the tenants of the larger estate of Udaguraya consist in carrying rice to Kandy from the muttottu and pounding paddy and attending festivals and giving complimentary presents. There has been more than one litigation regarding the Udaguraya lands (*see Jud Com., 23rd March, 1825, and 21st December, 1830, 22, 501, 22, 634*). The rights of the Queen Mother in the village seem to have been limited. There are also tenants at Halalawa, who clean the compound and blow the trumpet and perform other services. After all is said, of the meagre nominal income of Rs. 273-25 but little finds its way into the hands of the vihare. Each priest gets only three bushels of paddy a year, worth perhaps Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. The Governor directed that from the commencement of the year 1823 the allowance of grain to twelve priests of Aguraya be granted to twenty priests, and to allow to the temple 26 six-dollars per month for oil; and an allowance to the high priests of 26 six-dollars each per month, equal to 6 ridda, paid under king's Government (*see Com. Diary February 1, 1820*).

In November, 1823, Kapahadde Panchana Maha Nayaka Unnanu brought action 7,668 in the District Court of Kandy against Hamsanupala Maranankara Unnanu and Halalawala Unnanu, claiming the incumbency of the Alut Vihara as inherent in the office of Maha Nayaka.

TAJAMAHALLE VIHARE.—In the fourteenth century there was a vihare, but it fell down. Mulligama Duvva, in the reign of the last king, made preparations to rebuild it; the garden is an appanage of the chief priest (1,188).

Dodanwela Ratnajoti Unnanse, 48,478. Francis Silva *vs.* John Keenan and Maria Marsalena, 48,925, 49,070. Action for one-tenth of Meda Pansala, 83,610. Gohagoda Unnanse *vs.* Wattegama Maha Nayaka, for a garden in the vihare, 91,267.

ASGIRIYA.— A division of Matale, subdivided for administration purposes into two pattus or korales. It lies between 7° 3' N. lat., 20° 42' E. long., about eight miles in length from north to south, and about three miles broad from east to west.

Asgiriya lies to the west of the high road leading from the town of Matale to the north, and it extends to the western boundary of the district, which is a line sometimes on the watershed and sometimes on the western slope of the hills which divide Matale from the Seven Korales. The inhabited part of the korales is the valley of the Divilla-oya, which flows from Etipola northward. The southern boundary is about two miles from Matale town, from which, however, it is separated by a range of high hills; the north-west boundary is Ambokkanda, a hill 4,331 ft. above the sea; the north-east boundary is a point on the high road 2½ miles from Kandy.

Population of the two divisions in 1881, 7,881 (4,296 males, 3,585 females); in 1891, 6,001 (3,127 males, 2,874 females).

The population of 1881 does not include 11,780 immigrant labourers on the coffee estates in Matale South, of whom about one-third (say 3,900) probably were in Asgiriya, making a total population of 11,781.

The immigrant labourers in Matale South in 1891 were 10,172 (5,841 males, 4,331 females).

Villages in Asgiriya Udasiga Pattuwa.— **DULLEWA ARACHCHI-WASAM**: Dullewa, Talgalagoda, Waralaggama, and Alakola-anga. **ETIPOLA-WASAM**: Etipola, Daluwela, and Hiruwela. **EMBITIYAWA-WASAM**: Embitiyawa, Matalapitiya, Naldeniya, and Dorakumbura. **PAMUNUWA-WASAM**: Framudugolla, Paragahakotuwa, Pamunuwa, Welapahala, and Unaweruwa. **ALUTGAMA-WASAM**: Alutgama, Owitipana, Kotambe, Moragolleyaya, Ihalaawela, Dangamuwa, and Bogahapitiya.

Population in 1881 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
544	646	1,690	1,354	3,044
Village.	Population.	Village.	Population.	
Alakola-anga	104	Ihalaawela	21	
Alutgama	217	Kotambe	80	
Daluwela	192	Matalapitiya	268	
Dangomuwa	14	Moragolleyaya	54	
Dorakumbura	269	Naldeniya	99	
Dullewa	318	Owitipana	51	
Embitiyawa	125	Pamunuwa	324	
Framudugolla	76	Talgalagoda	190	
Etipola	415	Unaweruwa	71	
Gambo-angaspitiya	13	Waralaggama	105	
Hiruwela	38			

Population in 1891 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
489	489	1,126	1,064	2,190
Village.	Population.	Village.	Population.	
Alakola-anga	48	Ihalaawela	6	
Alutgama	185	Kotambe	35	
Daluwela	124	Matalapitiya	249	
Dangomuwa	32	Moragolleyaya	35	
Dorakumbura	211	Naldeniya	78	
Dullewa	171	Owitipana	39	
Embitiyawa	78	Pamunuwa	235	
Framudugolla	44	Talgalagoda	110	
Etipola	338	Unaweruwa	43	
Hiruwela	41	Waralaggama	86	

In an ola, Saka, 1682 (1760 A.D.), Dullewa is said to be in Ihalaganaiya pattuwa.

Villages in Aspiriya Pallaniya Pattana.—**AMBANPOLA-WASAM** : Ambanpola, Idangama, Mottiwela, Damburawa, Raddeniya, and Andiyawatta. **YATAWATTA-WASAM** : Yatawatta, Urulowatta, Galagama, Mediyapola, Malhewa, and Karagahala. **MAHAWELA-WASAM** : Mahawela, Galaliyadda, Motibawa, Ratalawewa, and Kawudupololla. **GAMMULLA-WASAM** : Gammulla, Divilla, and Murutawatta. **SOLAGAMA-WASAM** : Solagama, Weliganwela, Kapudeniya, and Tombilideniya. **UDANGIRIYA-WASAM** : Udangiriya, Medagama, Kurakolayaya, and Madadeniya. **NIKAGOLLA-WASAM** : Nikagolla.

Population in 1881 :—

Houses. 868	...	Families. 1,120	...	Males. 2,606	...	Females. 2,231	...	Total. 4,837
Village.		Population.		Village.		Population.		
Ambanpola	...	809		Malhewa	...	34		
Damburawa	...	42		Mediyapula	...	24		
Dikkumbura	...	166		Mottuwela	...	78		
Divilla	...	686		Murutawatta	...	151		
Etippallawala	...	104		Nikagolla	...	325		
Galagama	...	177		Raddeniya	...	56		
Galaliyadda	...	203		Ratalawewa	...	75		
Gammulla	...	134		Solagama	...	462		
Hapudena	...	■		Tombilideniya	...	40		
Idangama	...	189		Udangiriya	...	376		
Kawudupololla	...	192		Urulowatta	...	176		
Kurukolayaya	...	44		Weliganwela	...	61		
Mahawela	...	226		Yatawatta	...	499		

Population in 1891 :—

Houses. 743	...	Families. 850	...	Males. 2,001	...	Females. 1,810	...	Total. 3,811
Village.		Population.		Village.		Population.		
Ambanpola	...	293		Malhewa	...	61		
Damburawa	...	35		Mediyapola	...	17		
Dikkumbura	...	123		Mottuwala	...	46		
Divilla	...	370		Murutawatta	...	71		
Etippallawala	...	96		Nikagolla	...	259		
Galagama	...	153		Raddeniya	...	14		
Galaliyadda	...	266		Ratalawewa	...	40		
Gammulla	...	167		Solagama	...	406		
Hapudena	...	34		Tombilideniya	...	30		
Idangama	...	149		Udangiriya	...	351		
Kawudupololla	...	137		Urulowatta	...	168		
Kurakolayaya	...	26		Weliganwala	...	19		
Mahawala	...	166		Yatawatta	...	433		

In all fifty-one villages grouped in twelve Arachchi-wasams.

The majority of the Kandyan inhabitants are Vellalas, though in many villages people of other castes are numerous. Ihawalwa and Nikagolla are inhabited mainly by Moormen.

The families of Ambanpola, Daluwela, Dullewa, Embittiyawa, Etippola, Galagama, Kawudupololla, Kramudugolla, Owtipana, Pannundeniya, Talpahalagoda, and Yatawatta were of recognized rank in the king's time—some were Adikarans, others were Unggannurals. The family of Owtipana was the oldest in the district; those of Dullewa and Talpahalagoda have continued to supply trusted officers to the English Government.

Cultivation.—The native population grows little, except paddy for its own consumption. There are almost no native coconut or coffee or cacao plantations. The greater part of the high unirrigated land is left in uncultivated jungle covered with lantana, which, introduced as a garden plant many years ago, has become acclimatized to such a fatal and grievous extent that all over the Kandyan country, except on the higher hills, lantana has covered the grazing grounds and has invaded the native gardens, the owners of which are too lazy to root it out or even to keep its growth within bounds.

In 1878 2,056 acres (1,028 amunu) were registered as paddy land. Of these, 1,209½ acres (604a. 2p. 8l.) were commuted for an annual payment of Rs. 3,287.40, or about Rs. 2.75 an acre, as the value of a tenth of the crops. Taking the commuted price of paddy in Matale South at 2s. 8d. (Rs. 1.40) a bushel, the average yield per acre seems to have been estimated to be 20 bushels, or about tenfold.

There were 323 acres (161a. 1p. 8l.) uncommuted, of which the Government annually sold the tenth, and in the Commutation Register the price expected for this is entered at Rs. 395.56, showing that the uncommuted lands were much less fertile than those the owners of which had elected to commute.

379 acres were redeemed for ever from payment of tax, the former owners having availed themselves of the offer of Government some fifty years ago to accept ten years' tithe in a lump sum, and to waive further claims. 59½ acres were registered as exempt from tax, having been sold by the Crown. The Crown was entered as owners of only 2½ acres of paddy land.

84 acres (42 amunu) were registered as temple land. It is difficult to reconcile these figures with the larger extent of temple lands registered by the Temple Lands and Service Tenures Commissions; probably some temple lands were in 1878 registered as redeemed.

Most of the fields are cultivated twice a year. The maha crop is reaped from February to April, the yala from July to August.

The cultivation of paddy depends mainly on the rainfall which fills the streams from the hills, which almost surround the district. There are no tanks.

The Divilla-oya traverses the whole length of the two Angiriya korales, flowing northward. The hills at Etipola rise to the height of 4,135 ft., at Ambokka to 4,403 ft.

On the slopes of the hills (and on some low land at Kawudupolella) coffee and cacao were planted to a considerable extent—at least 5,000 acres belonged to English planters.

Yatawatto, Angiriya, Udasgiriya, Kawudupolella, and Selagama estates were the largest, but of late years some of the estates have been abandoned and in others the area of cultivation has been much restricted.

Education.—There are only two schools in the district; that at Yatawatta, in 1887, 74 boys on the roll, Government contributed Rs. 266.52; in 1893 157 boys on the roll; and Eramudagolla, in 1893, 100 boys on the roll. The Unnansen at the numerous vihara teach their own attendant obittayo.

Religion.—There are Buddhist viharas at Ambanpola, Dambarawa, Divilla, Dullewa, Embitiyawa, Etipola, Hiruwela, Hunapahura, Mahawela, Mediyapola, Selagama, Talgahagoda, Udasgiriya, Urulowatta, and Yatawatta. Of these the Talgahagoda Vihara is the best endowed, but even of it the income is small.

There are few dowalos: two Nata Dowalos attached to Hunapahura and Urulowatta Viharas and Pattini Dowalos at Ambanpola and at Embitiyawa.

Bali is generally performed in the case of severe and protracted illness, in order to drive out the devil, to whose malignant influence the disease is attributed by the Neksestara Karayo. In other cases devil-dancing and similar ceremonies are recommended by the Nekatralas.

Roads.—The great North road to Jaffna and Trincomalee passes for more than two miles through Angiriya from a little beyond the 24th till little beyond the 26th mile from Kandy. There are several minor roads traversing the district. That to Yatawatta is a good carriage road.

ASWEDDUMA.—A village in Udagampaha, Harinipattu.

Population in 1881, 63 (30 males, 20 females); in 1891, 68 (30 males, 28 females).

ATABAGE (PALLEGAMA and UDAGAMA).—Villages in Kandukara Ihala korale, Udapalata, 4.66 miles from Gampola, 17.20 miles from Kandy, on the Nuwara Eliya road.

The Atabage river rises in False Pedro. It passes Pupurewa and Sogama and joins the Galata-oya at Sanquhar estate, and the united streams shortly afterwards flow into the Mahaweli-ganga.

The Nuwara Eliya road crosses the river on a bridge of three brick arches about 100 ft. wide. Between Atabage bridge and Pussollawa, 5½ miles, the road passes Rettepitiya, Wahugepitiya, Ibbanwewa.

The inhabitants are of the Pedu Durayo caste. In the time of the Kandyan kings they were bound to attend and serve the Diava of Udapalata. (*D'Oyley's MS. Notes.*)

Atabage was formerly a Dura-wasama; it was created an Arachchi-wasam in 1871.

PALLEHUANA.—Population in 1881, 563 (304 males, 259 females); in 1891, 304 (156 males, 148 females).

In 1878 117 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 52a. 0p. 0l. (paid Rs. 456/40); redeemed Du. 3p. 0l.; sold by Government 1a. 2p. 4l.; abandoned 4a. 1p. 1l.; total 54a. 2p. 6l. A large part of the high land was planted with coffee and afterwards with tea.

Atalage of Gallakattu Kitulkole, 647½ acres, in Kadapola, 6 miles from Gampola. Bohomapatana, 143½ acres. (*Gazette, 3rd October, 1884.*)

Atabage estate, which formerly belonged to the Oriental Bank, is of 827 acres.

Asweddumage, 55,625, 74,933, 89,168. Asweddume Haturusinha Durayalage *vs.* Oligankotuwege, 79,053, 2,803, 2,804. Kirimetiyage *vs.* Werolopitiyage, 67,074. Yaklewagedara and Ponagama Durayalage, 64,624. Menika and Siripina, 13,254.

UDAGAMA.—Population in 1881, 1,040 (560 males, 480 females); in 1891, 1,091 (562 males, 529 females).

In 1878 345½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 154a. 0p. 8½l. (paid Rs. 1,449/32); sold by Government 17a. 2p. 0l.; abandoned 1a. 0p. 5l.; total 172a. 3p. 3½l. The lands sold by the Crown had been held by the Duraya for service.

Paradiya.—Aharanage, 51,217; Barandaraage, 68,024, 90,365; Deniyage, 16,620, 23,539, 66,731; Dewaka Durayalage, 61,652; Dewatapedigage *alias* Kirimetiyage, 61,657, Test. 917; Dolandeniyege (Moor), 47,586, 50,471; Gan Durayalage, 44,552; Hukpitiyage, 16,620, 23,539, 66,731; Lulpola Wahulatilaka Durayalage, 90,365; Elemedage *vs.* Haturankayalage, 68,564; Punchihewage, 69,318; Kalapitiyage, 61,536; Karunahinnage, 30,598, 61,820, 69,637, 74,933; Kikul-wala Jayawarlana Arachchige, 4,215; Mediliyage, 30,598, 61,820, 69,637; Migonpitiyalage, 23,539; Nekattalage, 44,552; Pallegama Maha Durayalage, 47,586, 50,471; Paulis Perera, 97,620; Pillowage, 80,317; Ranawudage, 97,620; Tennage, 16,620, 23,539, 66,731; Upasakage, of Embekka, 33,760; Urawelage, 61,536; Wahalthingayalage *alias* Rankotage, 61,457, 65,825, 68,024, 90,365, 89,158, Test. 917; Wikrama Howare, 30,598, 61,820, 69,637; Yaklehige *alias* Wagupedigage, 30,598, 61,820, 69,637.

VIHARE.—Built in 1797. Dependent on Uda Aludeniya. Dampola Unnanee ~~is~~ a devd. Kotekedeniye Unnanee was the incumbent at the date of the Temple Lands Commissioner's inquiry.

ATARAGALLEWA.—A village in Gangala Udnaiya pattuwa, Matale East, 8 or 10 miles north-east of Nulanda, south-east of Elahera; watered by the Namal Ela-oya.

Hill.—Urabendiellekanda.

Population in 1881, 64 (46 males, 18 females); in 1891, 53 (33 males, 20 females). Moormen.

195½ acres of fields registered in 1878. Uncommuted 97a. 2p. 6½l. (paid Rs. 588).

Adam Palle Tamby Lobbe *vs.* Pichee Umma. For three fields and a garden, 39,410, 4,061.

Ataragalluwa-amuna, on the Amban-ganga below Elahera, at the corner, formed by the junction of the Amban-ganga and the Kalu-ganga, to lead water to the village.

ATIRAHAPITIYA.—A hamlet of Weligala, in Udnaiya pattuwa, Matale South. Population in 1881, 46 (23 males, 23 females); in 1891, 31 (13 males, 18 females). Vellaha and Pannayo. The village belongs to the Degaldoruwa Vihare. Mr. Parvatela has given me the following:—

Atiraha is a kind of cake. During the reign of King Rajahdi Raja Sinha, Pinnawye Diava, of Matale, asweddumized a Crown land in Weligala, and obtained water from the Maha-oya in Elkaduwa District, a distance of 6 miles (the dam is in Sakkarawatta estate). On the work being completed he invited the king

to inspect the work, and for the king's accommodation he constructed a *Pattirippuwa*, or temporary pavilion, in the middle of the range of paddy fields (the portion of the field is now known as *Pattirippuweliyadda*). On the day fixed for the king's visit the Disava made great preparations, but the king disappointed him, owing to some of the ministers, who were opposed to Pinnapaye Disava, having falsely reported that the work was insignificant. The Disava had intended the asweddunized field for the Crown, but being vexed by the king's neglect he ordered all the cakes, which were ready for the entertainment, to be thrown into the fields: hence the name *Atirahapitiya*, the field of the *atiraha* cakes. After the cakes were thrown in, on the suggestion of the Disava the field was dedicated to the Degaldoruwa Vihare (which was then just about to be completed), and all present cried out "Sada"! The king approved of the dedication, and, taking merit to himself, ordered a Sannas to be issued giving these fields to the vihare. Hence it is that the Atirahapitiya fields belong to Degaldoruwa Vihare.

See Degaldoruwa for the Sannas, Saka 1708 (1786 A.D.). In it are granted "the range of fields in Matala called Atirahapitiya." The lands were confiscated when Paranatela Anu Nayaka Unnanse was beheaded; they were afterwards restored to the vihare.

Families.—Migonkattuwalage, 1,214, D. C. M.; Nawaragodage, 1,214 and 4,017 D. C. M.

ATTANAKUMBURA.—In Udagampaha korale, Upper Hewahota, near Maturata Fort, a hamlet of Katayaputana-wasam. A minor road leads from Maturata to Mandaranuwara via Attanakumbura and Wellagiriya, 6 miles.

Population in 1881, 259 (143 males, 116 females); in 1891, 253 (124 males, 129 females). The inhabitants are Vellalas, Smiths, Tom-tom Beaters, and Low-country Sinhalese.

68 acres (34 amunu) under paddy, irrigated by Ratamboda, Pare, and Palloelas from the Ampiti-oya.

There is a small Pattini Dewale and a Kovilgola Dewale. The Pattini Dewale is the oldest in the district. It is said that when the image was brought from Mallawa Dese to Ceylon, the families Kapuge and Gan-acharigo accompanied it; and they still possess the temple lands. (See Ampitigoda.)

Families.—Attanakumbura Punchi Naido and Ampitigoda Kiri Naido (*Jud. Com.*, 3,916, 3rd September, 1830). Palloge and Medage (Naides). 4,830. Udage family of Yatiwella held land here, 57,834. Rambukwello Loku Banda leased lands, 79,863, 79,891.

ATTARAGALLA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbarn, on the Kandy-Teldeniya road, 10 miles from Kandy by Katugastota. It includes the subdivisions Kandegammedda, Liyangaswagura, Medagammedda, and Pahala-gammedda. A Maha Dura-wasam.

Hills.—Lunuketiya-maditte, Udakanaste, and Embulanbe.

Population in 1881, 1,443 (793 males, 650 females). The people are Kandyans of the grass-cutter caste, and Chetties and Tamil labourers on estates.

In the H. L. M. (1810) about 71 acres paddy land were registered.

In 1878 110 acres, of which 84 paid Rs. 317-82, the rest were redeemed. A considerable part of the village was planted with coffee, and is now under cacao and tea.

Moonstones (*adularia*, a species of felspar) are found in large quantities. There is a quarry close to the road. The owner lets the right to dig at so much per yard per month, with an increase of rent corresponding to the yield. The best Ceylon moonstones are found in this village.

Galpihille Vihare and Ganadewi Kovile Dewale have each small holdings.

Attaragalla coffee estate, which belonged to S. P. L. Palaniappa Chetty, was sold in 1874 to A. L. P. R. Supermanian Chetty, 65,541, 67,935; Test. 828, 829, 1,499.

Asweddume (*Jud. Com. Diary*, 12th May, 1819). Ola 1774 by Kira Duraya to his adopted son Kaluwa. Witnesses: Welikumbure Menika Duraya, Muntenne Hewa Duraya, Tenne Nekata, Kongahakotuwe Rankot Duraya, Hakketuwa-gala Kiri Unga Yamana, Ridigama Hulawaliya, Ridigama Appuhamiya. Digala Yamana-lage, 67,116. Ihulage, 66,008, 62,212.

Medanage, holds a small Piduruwahana pangawa under the Ganadewi Kevile Dewala. Services: to supply 100 bundles of straw and to thatch and whitewash the malunge, clean and weed the northern portion of the maluwa, and decorate it for the four festivals, to supply the dewala with a bushel of paddy for each festival. Commutable for Rs. 4.10.

Metiwalakumburage holds a Humodena pangawa under the Galpibille Vihara. Service: to supply three bushels of lime yearly. Commutable for Rs. 4.10.

Ranbotige, 39,035, 71,874. Trenchekotuwege, 33,077, 64,704. Wattegodage, 33,077, 64,704. Wiyaliyage, 8,477 (Talpot 445).

Callian Chetty and Andria Mendis Perceviratne, 57,317, 63,211, 67,806, 68,181.

Angilijitige, 39,035. Metiwelage, 66,496. Mohottige, 57,317. Holloway, J., 66,496.

Osekumbure Sumagala Unnanse, of Attaragalla Vihara, died in 1863, leaving a will whereby he bequeathed his paravani lands in Gamagoda to his pupil Kirigankumbure Piyadasa Unnanse, after whose death the lands are to go to the vihare. Tot. 855.

(1803 A.D.).—In the year of Maka 1723, I, Wiyaliye Wattuajja Yamana, of Attaragalla, in Udugampaha of Dambura, having disinherited my four children, namely, Horatula, Angara, Uura, and Namada, of my lands, houses, trees, &c. transferred these lands, houses, trees, &c., in absolute paravani to my son Menika. In the month of Navan, on Friday, the first of the increasing moon, when the constellation U'rajalguna, this land voucher has been granted, to wit, the upper 1 pala of the field, &c. So much have been granted to Menika, the son of Wiyaliye Wattuajja Yamana. Witnesses who know the same are Tunge Ranbota Duraya, Wabugemulle Nanduwa Duraya, Metiwalekumbure Ilawaliya Duraya, Kumbalmetiye Nanduwa Duraya, Wataketiye Dingiriya Duraya, Meraigala Kaluwa, Waraliwatage Dingiriya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher has been granted. Whoever shall come forward to dispute this shall suffer from the orphans, but my second son Menika will not suffer therefrom. Whoever shall bear witness to this will be Maltri Dandiba. This Talpot has been written by Watapana Diksha, who was at Attaragalla Vihara.

ATTARAGAMA.—A village in Botota Arachchi-waam, Medaniya pattuwa, Haripattu, on the footpath from Katugastota to Medawala.

Population in 1801, 827 (413 males, 414 females); in 1891, 694 (340 males, 354 females). The inhabitants are Panna Duraya and Vellalas of different grades.

In 1878 122 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 14a. 1p. 6f. (pay Rs. 152.65); redeemed 46a. 1p. 7f.; abandoned 8 labas; total 60a. 3p. 2f.

This was a royal village, often held by the dowager-queens; no officers of state were permitted to beat tom-toms within the bounds. It was a sanctuary for criminals. Udumale Dewi alias Bandige Unnanse, the widow of King Kirti Sri, dedicated lands to the vihare.

Notice of Mahalar Nayakara living in this royal village in reign of Rajadhi Raja Sinha (*Jud. Com. Ct.*, 20th November, 1833).

WALAWWA.—(See Ampitiya.) This family was of royal descent, the members of which were entitled to the title "Bandara." In 1658 there was a Bandara Mahatmaya in Attaragama. The family had a deed, dated 1672 (Saka 1594). Attaragama Rajaguru Bandara Rajagurunnanse, a son of a king's brother by Duggana Unnanse, a lady of the Attaragama family, held high offices. He got from King Kirti Sri lands in Ampitiya and had a paternal estate at Attaragama and Gannayana. He married a Ganagoda Kumarihami, and dying about 1702 left two sons and a daughter:—

1. Alawatugala Ranayaka Nilame. He held office and gave judgments in Rajadhi Raja Sinha's reign. He died before 1815.

2. Kula Ranayaka Nilame of the Maha and Alutnuwara Dewales, who married a Galagoda lady. In 1825 he gave his paravani lands in Ranawana to Kotagoluwu Unnanse, an officiating priest, having adopted him, having no nearer relation (27.349). The Ranayaka Nilame died childless in 1830. His widow died in 1854.

3. Attaragama Duggana Unnanse, who was the mistress of the king's brother, Wimala Uthama, got a deed for lands at Ampitiya in 1783. She left no surviving issue.

These Nilames had a half-sister, who married Iriyagama Nilame, and who left a daughter Ranawana Mahatmeyo, who married Kotagaloluwe Nilame. Their son was Kotagaloluwe Unnanse, who (after long litigation with the widow of Kuda Basnayaka Nilame and with the Galagoda and Aturupane families) was held to be heir to the Attaragama and Ampitiya properties (*Jud. Com.*, 3rd July, 1822), A.S., 5,780, 1777, 27,349, 12,890.

It had been objected that, by becoming a Buddhist priest, he had renounced all rights of succession. Mr. Smedley, D.J., held that though a priest has no right to inherit his father's estate so as to share with his brothers, there was no law which restricted his rights of inheritance to others. The lands have now passed into the hands of strangers. Nothing remains now of the walawwa.

Families.—Alakola-angege, 49,570, 51,336. Ankelihonege, 17,591, 68,927. Ankumburege (a "genu" panguwa descending in the female line, 17,591). Apullanage, 4,082, 4,127 (N.S.), 68,927. Berakarayage, 55,730. Depakarage, 17,116. Diddeniyage (smiths), 22,201. Dumburage, 49,591. Hapugaskumburege, 2,952, 19,921, 52,960. Hapugaskumbure Naide Duraya, 66,913. Harankahatennege, 49,570, 51,336. Heya Durayalage, 22,202, 21,205, 57,684, 66,281, 72,594. Hurikaduwe Badal Naide, 66,913. Kadumalinage, 23,816, 97,226. Kahawattege, 17,563. Kahawatto Naidelage, 46,633. Maha Durayalage, 4,127.

Menika Duraya produced a Talpot, 1765 A.D., Saka 1687, granted by Yalingaya to his nephew Kaluwa for having performed service "without intermission at the military post of Werellagama," 191, D. C. Mad.

Manilwewe, *Jud. Com.*, 13th July, 1826, 2,677. Pallege, 17,116, 18,070. Pitiyage, *Jud. Com.*, 13th January, 1826, 72,594. Mudunage, 56,322. Payindakarayalage, 43,519. Telkarage *vs.* the Crown, 57,018, 58,259. Tingol-angege, 2,925, 19,921. Udage, 46,633.

Walpolage; a sale of Unumuwakumbura and other lands, 1658 A.D. (Saka 1580), by Walpolage Tikiri Appu to Medduma Appu. Witnesses: Akurugahage Ukku Naide, Punchi Appu, Punchappu, Gammabe Arachchi, Peruma Duraya, Hede Duraya, Heneya, and Badu Naide. A sale by Walpola Bala to his nephew Patiyage Naide at the house of Bandara Mahatmaya. Witnesses: Loku Bandara, Ukulguhage Puncha.

An ola, 1781 A.D. (Saka 1703), for Aswedduma and Unumuwa, by Walpola Bala to his sons Punchirala and Appurala. Witnesses: Loku Hamduruwo, Maneloluwe Mudiyanse, Pitiyage Vedarala, Maneloluwe Lekam.

A field held by a blacksmith (Wijendarage) for service to Palkumbure Vihare, 28,975, 29,779.

VIHARE, Dagaba, and Bo-tree.—This is an ancient temple, founded by King Walagambahu. It was abandoned "in the Dutch time," and was afterwards rebuilt by the villagers. Lands were dedicated by Bandige Unnanse, the queen of King Kirti Sri, and by Attaragalle Wahala Banda. Walpolage Loku Unnanse was, by order of King Kirti Sri, ordained by the priests who were brought from Siam, and he obtained a Sannas, which was lost when the village was pillaged. The king gave the incumbent a monthly allowance of paddy, which was continued till recent times.

The vihare, pansala, dagaba, and Bana maduwa have been recently built by the present incumbent, who is the Anu Nayaka Unnanse of Polonnaruwa. The vihare is a building of the modern style; large paintings of the bells are made on the inner walls of the vihare. The pansala is a good two-storied building, all very new and well cared for.

The vihare belongs to the Malwatta establishment, and descends from uncle to nephew in one family.

The Temple Lands Commissioner, in 1858, rejected the claim for registration by the incumbent, Dharmarakkhita Unnanse, holding that the dedications were parts of Mulpangu, and that for these and for an alleged grant of land at Gonigoda by Attaragama Gurunneho, there was no proof of royal permission. *T. L. Com.* 245, 299.

In 1809 A.D. (Saka 1731) several villagers of Attaragama made an offering of land to Tittapatgala Vihare.

ATTULANTOTA.—In Laggala, Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East; lies about half a mile east of Pallegama and Gonawala. Only one house in the village. There are ruins of ancient buildings, of which stone pillars remain. The paddy fields belong to Government.

AWUDANGAWA.—A village in Inamaluwa korale, Matale North, two miles from the high road to Trincomalee. The wassam includes Diganpataha, Henwalgama, Nagulawewa, Rambawala, Tiniyakolawewa.

Population in 1881, 101 (56 males, 45 females); in 1891, 140 (87 males, 73 females).

32½ acres under paddy in 1878. Redeemed 16a. 0p. 3l.; Crown fields 0a. 1p. 5l.; total 16a. 1p. 8l.

There is no vilhare nor dagaba. From want of water, paddy is sown only once in three or four years. The villagers suffer greatly from parangi and aramana.

AWULBODALE.—A village in Pallopalata korale, Tumpane.

Stream.—Gamawela-ela.

Hills.—Malawuwawekanda, Ketekanda.

Population in 1881, 59 (39 males, 20 females); in 1891, 69 (41 males, 28 females).

In 1878 about 36 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 11a. 1p. 2½l. (paid Rs. 103-93); redeemed 6a. 0p. 9l.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 7l.; total 17a. 5p. 8½l.

In the H. L. M. 35 acres (17½) were registered. Owners: Gannila Perawa, Palikara Nanekara, Kulatun Achchila, Nanekara Lam Appu, Ganjattu Wattu, Atapattu Kadure, Nanekara Wijekun Achchila, Gangu Kola, Padikara Tonna, Ganjattu Kalawa, Tikira Bini Tennippa, Nanekara Wijeya.

Awulbodale Mudiyanacelo *vs.* Mayuge (*Jud. Gov. Ct., 27th, 30th, 31st August, 1882*). Wijekun *vs.* Kongaha Mudunce, 552, D. C. Mad. Namarakon Mudiyanacelo Buala *vs.* Mudiyanacelo Panchirala, 5,077.

Talpot (1880 A.D., Saka 1892) by Wijekun Aruchchilago Loku Nalle, of Awulbodale of Talpamuwa palata, in Tumpane, to his son Tettuhami of Gelurakuntora and other lands. Witnesses: Kiriwawulle Lokurale Morahera Maha Nilana, Maratugoda Raterala, Awulago Mohottala, Hatara Koralego Dima Mahatmaya, Awulbodale Loku Nalle, Maligo of the same village. The usual imprecations. Herat Mudiyanacelo *vs.* Wiruakara Mudiyanacelo, 619 (N.S.).

AYAGAMA.—A hamlet of Danture in Medapalata, Yatinuwara.

Ayagamuho Kiri Elana *vs.* Wattage Tikiri Nalle and Devasin Acharige Appu Nalle, 11,534 (Talpot Saka, 1815).

BADALAGAMA.—A hamlet of Wadawala, in Kohoka korale, Upper Hewahota.

Population in 1891, 68 (33 males, 35 females).

Extent under cultivation 14 acres (7 am.).

Streams.—Pallearawe-ela, from Dambekandura; Metiwale-oya-ela, from Ma-ela.

It lies to the east of the high road from Hangurankota to Padiapellella, and there is a minor road from Wadawala to Delipe.

BADALGAMMEDDA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 78 (44 males, 34 females); in 1891, 68 (33 males, 35 females).

BADDEMULLA.—In Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbara, between Medakele and Diyabubula.

Population in 1891, 110 (56 males, 54 females).

BAHIRAWAKANDE.—A hill above the barracks in Kandy, 1,896 ft. above the sea.

There is a tradition that a Kandyan queen was barren owing to her being in disfavour with Bahirawa Yaksaya, and that the yearly sacrifice of a virgin was considered necessary to propitiate the demon. When the queen had had several children, and was growing old, the king discontinued the sacrifice, but the demon inflicted disease upon the members of the royal family and the townspeople to such an extent that the practice was resumed, and it remained in force up to the end of the Sinhalese rule. The ceremony was performed at night. The girl having bathed, was clad in white and decked with flowers and jewels. She was tied to a stake on the summit of the hill; flowers and boiled rice were put upon a table close by; invocations and incantations were pronounced; and the victim was left to her fate. One girl, a native of Harispattu, twice survived. She secured a large quantity of valuable royal jewellery, which she had worn on both occasions. It is asserted that the last king bestowed lands upon her, and that she survived till 1855. Her escape was attributed to her having repeated pirit throughout the night.

There were other offerings made to Bahirawa three or four times a year on the summit of the hill.

BAKMIDENIYA.—A hamlet of Galagedara in Udapalata korale, Tumpane, 11 miles from Kandy. The court-house is in this hamlet.

Udage Ratni *ra.* Kirala Arachchila, Talpota Saka 1584 (1662 A.D.) and 1731 (1809 A.D.), 16,720.

(1662 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1584, on Wednesday, the eleventh of the decreasing moon, in the month Il. Whereas the person called Wattuhami, of the village Bakmideniya in Narainmini-palata of Tumpane, having rendered assistance to his parents, obtained from them the three polas of Bakmideniye Dorakulakumbura and the hen And after having possessed the said panguwa he made over the same to his elder brother's Naide, Sellappu, declaring that whoever shall come forward to dispute this panguwa will suffer from the ordeals, but Sellappu will not suffer therefrom. This voucher has been granted with the knowledge of the witnesses Udage Loka Naide, of Bakmideniya; Attanekke Panikkala, the Arachchila of Madaleniya; Boraluwege Gamaradala, the Arachchila of Bakmideniya; Rattarana Nekatta Warasajja. Purport of this we also know. This voucher has been written by Galagedara Nekat Naide. I know the same likewise. 16,720.

BALAGAHATENNA.—A village in Udasiya Pattawa North, Uda Dumbura. Population in 1881, 79 (33 males, 46 females); in 1891, 127 (63 males, 64 females).

Hills.—Jambarahayayekanda, Korawakkadeniyo-ela. In 1878 9 acres paddy land were registered.

Ecolage, 72,300.

BALAKADUWA.—In Udagampaha korale, Harispattu, ten miles from Kandy, on the road to Matula.

Population in 1881, 43 (49 males, 34 females); in 1891, 40 (23 males, 25 females).

Families.—Sidda's daughter Kompi re. Dowaga Alisandri Appu, 70,001.

It lies beyond Alawatugoda at the summit of the pass over the hills which separate Kandy from Matula.

The road through the pass was traced by Lieut. Hamilton, 70th Regiment, about 1831. There is a descent of 700 ft. in three miles (*s. Forbes, 87*).

BALANA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Sirram.—Moragaha-ela.

Hills.—Pelkutayo-kanduroliya, Motana, and Balanekanda.

Population in 1881, 148 (69 males, 79 females); in 1891, 156 (77 males, 79 females). Low caste people under a Duraya.

In 1878 23 acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted, 4a. 2p. 6l., paid Rs. 52'43; redeemed 6a. 3p. 0l.; total 11a. 2p. 4l.)

Handuripedige Mahell re. Payindakurage Gura, 5,508, *Jud. Com. Ct., 31st August, 1833*. Wapupedige re. Wabumpurage, 48,736.

Balana is on the southern and western slopes of the Alagalla range; its waters flow to the Maha-oya. On the eastern boundary of Balana is the Kadawata, or guarded entrance, of which considerable ruins still remain. The gate is of good substantial mason work, 5½ ft. wide; the walls are about 4 ft. thick. Through it the old road to Kandy passed. Higher up, and surrounded by stone walls and a ditch, are the remains of a fort which stands clear on all sides, commanding a splendid view. It is not far from the railway, above and to the north of a tunnel before Kadugannawa is reached from Colombo. On the opposite hill, now green with india-rubber trees, among other rocks, stands out a large mass, which is known as Raja Sinha's rock.

It was to this fort that the Portuguese fled from Ganoruwa in 1593, and, making a stand here, were entirely routed (*Philalethes, p. 70*).

"[In 1613] the Emperor took the fortions of Walana from the Portuguese, but lost it again owing to the eagerness for plunder among his people, which cost about 125 of them their lives On the 5th October, 1614, the Candians killed 200 Portuguese who were escorting some supplies of provisions which had been sent to Walana." (*Buntjens' Translation of Valentyn, Chap. IX; 3 Orientalist, pp. 16, 17.*)

In 1638 Raja Sinha blocked the way to Balana, to prevent the escape of the Portuguese from Ganoruwa (*Philalethes, p. 110*).

When the English took possession of the Kandyan Country in 1815 an accurate observer wrote:—

"The most important and tenable positions in the Kandyan country are the passes of the Balani mountains and those of Gallegederah and Oeringamma, and it was at these places that the greatest stand was expected to be made. Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connell, commanding the second division, having on the 2nd February [1815] pursued a body of the enemy to the foot of the Balani mountain, found himself within a mile of the principal battery, and, gallantly disdaining to retreat, he determined on attacking the post without waiting for any additional force. This was done by the advance under Major Moffat with equal spirit and success and our troops were, in consequence of these successes, established on the westerly range of mountains which surround the capital of Kandy The heights of Balani became for the present the headquarters of the army. (*A Narrative of Events in Ceylon, pp. 15, 16, London, 1815.*)

VIIHARE.—There is no bo-tree. About 1849 the temple fell down.

(1814 A.D.).—I, Wagapedige Paniwidakaraya, of Palle Balana, in the Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, declare that I have offered to Siddharta Unnanse of Makohelwala Pansala, after having given a Budupamokdanaya as required by my religion, and having caused this writing to be written in the presence of both priests and laymen, the field Totapoladeniya of 14 lahas, which I possessed in paraveni, and the hena appertaining thereto; Hapugabamulahena of 1 pela, which is lying on the other side; and Ilukpelessehena of 2 pelas, which is lying on this side of this field; Walagodawattehena of 8 lahas, which belongs to Horatala Duraya; and the hena Puhukosgahamulahena of 16 lahas, which belongs to Kalugaldeniyalage Kiri Menika Duraya of the same village, and which adjoins the paraveni field of the said Kiri Menika Duraya. These portions of lands were dedicated by me, the said Wagapedige Paniwidakaraya, and the said two Duraya, to Siddharta Unnanse, to be held and possessed by him in Si-yanusisya-paramparawa. Witnesses to this are Galkaduwage Unnanse, Sanchagoda Unnanse, Tuyiyawattege Unnanse of Mawela Pahala Pansala, Pallekotuwage Unnanse of Alkegama Pansala, Meddegoda Unnanse, Kalugaldeniyalage Siriya Duraya of Palle Balana, Wahumpurayalage Puncheda Duraya of the same village, Kuda Duraya of the said Paniwidakarayalage, and Ganitayalage Sirita Duraya of Helapahala in Yatinuwara. This was written by me Karuende Ganitaya. If any one should make any dispute to these premises either by word or deed, he shall suffer the torments of the one hundred and thirty-six hells. Thus in this 1736th year of Saka, on this Monday, this land voucher was written and offered. 26,507.

BALAWATGODA.—A hamlet of Ullandupitiya, in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Population in 1891, 44 (26 males, 18 females).

- Polkotuwe Lokam Mahatmaya *vs.* Unguwa and Somittara. Litigation for land that had belonged to Balawatwala Disaya, whose property was confiscated to the Crown for treason. His wife was the poetess Balawatwala Mahatmaya, who flourished in the reign of Rajadhi Raja, whose poems are extant, one of them being "Anuragamalaya," 1,090, D. C. Mad. Her grand-daughter was married in bina to Waratenne Punchirala of Nikatenna, 220, D. C. Mad. Wellotota Panikkiya *vs.* Balawatgoda Panikkiya, 72,188, 73,010.

(1735 A.D.).—The Godapadda, called Tikiri Mola, having possessed the pangawa situate at Balawatgoda, his son Ponma then possessed it, and next his son Menika had possession, and Menika having no issue of his own gave the pangawa with its appurtenances to his nephew Hawadiya, and Hawadiya bestowed Arakdeniya of 1 pela on Wiyanna of Matale, having also given to him as wife the girl Ungu. To Dingitta was given the 1 pela of Anamala, the upper pela of Gedarakumbura was given to Horatala, and the lower pela to Minu. And as both of us were beaten by Menika we disinherited him by calling to rock and tree; one of the four daughters of me, Hawadiya, shall be given in marriage; and the land and the boys also shall be assisted; and it was also directed that subsistence be given to Hawadiya's wife. Witnesses to this are Kotikabulde Vidane of Nagahabadda, Botota Duraya, Moragammana Dingiriya Godapadda, Batagala Godapadda, Mullegama Duraya, and Hapugoda Godapadda. To Dingitta was given the hena between the jak tree on the summit and the dry ditch on the Adikar's hena at Arambegama. To Wiyanna of Matale the hena on this side of the champak tree of Arakdeniya, to Minu was given the hena of Hompola Godelle, and to Horatala the hena at the foot of the Bogaha. In the year of Saka 1657, in the month of Durutu, the 7th day of the increasing moon, on Thursday, in the constellation of Pusa, was this land voucher granted.

(1778 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1700, in the month of Esala, the 17th day of the increasing moon, I, Horatala, the son of Hawadiya Godapadda, of Balawatgama, in the Kulugammanasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, having rendered assistance to my sister Minu, obtained the upper pela of Gedarakumbura, which, together with my own inheritance (being the lower pela of the aforesaid field), having been undisturbedly possessed by me, I have bestowed the same on my nephew Dingiriya, because I have no child of my own. Whoever shall contest this shall suffer by the oaths, but to Dingiriya or to any successor of his no evil will ensue even by swearing all the five oaths. Witnesses to this are Toradeniye Banda, Dingitta Godapadda, Moragammana Dingiriya Godapadda, Batagalle Godapadda, and Mullegama Duraya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot was written by Attaragama Unnanse.

(1794 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1718, in the month of Weasi, on Wednesday, the 1st day of the increasing moon, I, Rattarana, the son of Kotikabaddeloge Dingitta, of Balawatwama, in the Kulugammanasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, have given in paravai to my cousin Dingiriya the following lands, being my hereditary property. Anasala of two pelas in extent, together with high and low lands and all other appurtenances thereto belonging. Witnesses to this are Kotikabakke Vidana of Borowawidiya, Botota Duraya, Hapagoda Gopalappa, Kiralagama Duraya, the writer of this Talpot, Palipana Gabada Nilame. With the knowledge of these witnesses this has been written and granted to Dingiriya at the walawwa of Palipana Nilame, 1,000, D. C. Mad.

Balawatwala Gabada Nilame was beheaded by the last king and his lands were confiscated; afterwards the lands were restored to his widow. Kiralagama Kulu Panchirinda said he had been adopted by the Gabada Nilame.

Balawatwala Walukada Mahendurama. Grants by him dated Saka 1688 (1767 A.D.), 1691 (1769 A.D.), 1710 (1798 A.D.), produced 24th October, 1819.

BAMBARABEDDA (including Bambarabedda Dewinnagama), a village in Gampaha korala west, Uda Dimalara.

Hills.—Dalluggala and Hakunigolla.

Population in 1881, 503 (270 males, 233 females); in 1891, 456 (243 males, 213 females).

In 1874 112 acres of paddy land were registered. (Commuted 48s. 1p. 6d., paid Rs. 222-87; abandoned 1a. 0p. 5d.; sold by the Crown, 1a. 0p. 0d.; redeemed 2a. 2p. 6d.; total 56a. 0p. 7d.)

There is a kovila here dedicated to the twelve gods. These twelve gods were Dewata Bandara, otherwise called Dehimunda Bandara, Menik Bandara, Kumara Bandara, Irugal Bandara, Wannia Bandara, Wiramunda Bandara, Ganga Bandara, Kubunda Yakun, Mangera Yakun, Wali Yakun, Wedi Yakun, and Alut Dewiya.

BAMBARADENIYA.—A village in Medapalata, Uduanuwara, 3½ miles from Angunawala on the minor road to Wataleniya. Bambaradeniya, Darkara, and Gallepitiya are said to have formed one village.

Population in 1881, 106 (48 males, 58 females); in 1891, 95 (46 males, 49 females).

In the H. L. M. Palle Bambaradeniya is registered as having 13 acres under paddy held by Wijekun Appa, Rajaramu, Maha Gabada Nilame, Ketakumbare Hala, Mannekarala, Arachchila. Uda Bambaradeniya had 16 acres registered, held by Liyana Hala, Maha Gabada Nilame, Bambarakuniye Liyana Hala, Kapurala. The greater part of Uda Bambaradeniya belonged to the Liyana Hala.

In 1874 31 acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 7a. 0p. 7d., paid Rs. 40-59; redeemed 7a. 1p. 6d.; sold by the Crown 1a. 0p. 5d.; total 15a. 2p. 2d.)

WALAWWA.—The family has been seated here for some centuries. In the middle of last century the head of the family was Bambaradeniya Ratnayaka Mudiyanse. He was father of Uanbata Kiri Menika, and of two sons Loke and Kula Banda.

The following are his reasons for disinheriting his elder son:—

The statement I, Bambaradeniya Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, make. As I know and see the practice which is among all the people of the world, by which they bring up children, I also brought up two sons. When the elder of the two had arrived at the age of fifteen years, he said that he wanted to become a priest. As soon as having been given thereto, and five years after his initiation to the priesthood, I was attacked with a dangerous disorder, and having sent for my son, the priest, the declaration I made in his presence was to the following purport:—That I am not likely to recover from the malady with which I am afflicted. Whether I recover or not the service rendered to the king is not a thing that can be left unperformed, and, besides, it is not a rajakariya which was begun in my time, but a service which has been performed by us alone from the reign of Raja Sinha, who resided at Sitawaka, to the reign of King Kirti Sri, it was also assigned to me, and although I am confined to a sick bed, as we have been in the habit of performing the rajakariya so long, it is not proper now to refrain from doing it. As my younger son told me that it would be inconvenient for him to perform the rajakariya punctually, rendering at the same time assistance to me, I, on the arrival of my son, the priest (who had been sent for by me and who had put off his yellow robes), made a division of my lands as follows:—The paravai portion of land I delivered to my elder son

and the purchased portion of land to my younger son. The portion given to my elder son being a paraveni portion out of Nika-attekumbura of 2 pelas, Batupitiyehena and the garden were inserted in a separate Talpot, and it was written therein that my elder son was a witness, and that the land voucher was granted to my younger son. The lands being thus divided, I desired both my sons to render assistance equally. I awaited assistance for several years, but no assistance being rendered by my elder son, I and their mother both went to his house. He then asked: "Why have you come here?" Upon which their mother replied: "It is now five years that your father has been confined to a sick bed; during this period you did not come and ask him, 'Do you eat or not?' Nor did you five times give him to eat during those five years. In this manner shall I be able to look after this sick man?" Then my elder son replied to his mother: "Why did you come here in diga and bear me, and why did you not marry in diga Radagoda Paliya?" [a man who washes clothes for low caste people]. And he subsequently addressed us thus: "I do not want your land or your faces. From the expenses given by me to the English Ambassador I expended one hundred and fifty ridis on account of your land. Those one hundred and fifty ridis should be paid back to me, and without paying this you must not go a step forward." Thus he protested against our proceeding and compelled us to pay back the said money, and he disgracefully abused us. He having recovered the said money left my house and went to Bowala, in Udapalata, where he remained a year. When Denagomuwe Disava was in Udapalata felling timber, the Liyanarala told him of this, and he then sent me a letter by three of the headmen, and my elder son came back with them. That before this also I had experienced ill-treatment as follows from my elder son. In the garden in which he resided there were two bee-hives, the honey-combs of one of which were taken out and eaten by the Liyanarala; and as I heard that the honey-combs of the other also were taken out, I sent my wife desiring her to ask for and bring some honey for me too, but my son said I should eat the excrement voided after eating the honey. He further treated me as follows: He threw the dung of a dog into the water spout from which water is taken for my house. Being unwilling that my younger son should cultivate the portion of land allotted to him, and take the produce thereof to himself, giving some part to me also, my elder son for four years did not allow the said portion to be cultivated, neither did he give me paddy from the produce of the portion of land allotted to him, nor did he allow me to take assistance from any other person, nor did he allow any portion of the land to be cultivated either by a stranger or by me. All persons whom I might have called in to do work for me he threatened he would ill-treat and make them pay fines, and he thereby prevented my getting any business done and taking any assistance during fifteen years. As my elder son used to ill-treat and despise me in this manner, I declare, for the seventh time, that he shall suffer from the ordeals if he were to appropriate anything that belongs to me, but my younger son shall not suffer therefrom. For the third time I declare that these circumstances may be taken notice of by the two Maha Nilames and the Gabada Nilame. 1803, D. C. K.

In the early part of the nineteenth century Bambaradeniye Rala, Mohandirani of Dolosbage, was charged with plundering the house of the Dolosbage Duraya (*Jud. Com.*, 18th January, 1816).

Loku Basnayaka Nilame and his brother Kuda Basnayaka Nilame *alias* Ratnayaka Mudiyanse were the husbands of one wife. She had an only daughter, Ran Menika, who was married, in Lina, to Hatnagode Undiyarala, who was adopted by Kuda Basnayaka Nilame.

Kuda Basnayaka Nilame by a second wife had a son, Bambaradeniye Banda. His third wife was Polwatto Unambuwo Menika *alias* Polwatto Wallawwo Loku Mahatmayo.

An action was brought against Bambaradeniye Kuda Basnayaka Nilame by Korale Maduwege Kiri Etana, for lands at Daskara (*Jud. Com.*, 6th February, 1823). He was Basnayaka Nilame of Gadadeniye and Embekke Dowala in 1824 (*Jud. Com.*, 2nd August, 1826). His father-in-law, Polwatto Unambuwo Nilame, and he were found guilty of forgery, and he was fined 100 rix-dollars and was suspended from office (*Jud. Com.*, 21st December, 1824). In 1834 he was tried for high treason, and was acquitted. He died in 1841.

Bambaradeniye Basnayaka Rala *vs.* Ganhate Rala. Talpots Saka 1653 (1731 A.D.), 1683 (1761 A.D.), and 1698 (1776 A.D.), *Jud. Com.*, 5th July, 1821. Udago Punchirala *vs.* Bambaradeniye, late Basnayaka Nilame, 346, *Jud. Com.*, 6th December, 1833. Hatnagode Undiyarala and wife, Ran Menika, *vs.* Bambaradeniye Kuda Basnayaka Nilame. Talpots Saka 1711 (1789 A.D.) and 1723 (1803 A.D.), 8, 188. Errawawala Basnayaka Nilame *vs.* Patigege Kappurala, 86, 951.

Wijekongge Panchirala Arachchi *vs.* Bambaradeniye Banda and Babbaraya Velarala, plaintiff's Talpot Saka 1636 (1736 A.D.), 14,533. Bambaradeniye Han Menika *vs.* Bambaradeniye Banda, 22,238 (*Andia*, p. 137). Giregama Walawwe Kuda Banda *vs.* Polwatte Walawwe Loku Menika and Bambaradeniye Banda. Action for lands in Diliwala which had belonged to Bambaradeniye Kuda Manayaka Nilame, husband of the first and father of the second defendant, 11,160. Bawelikkada Vedrallage Ahamadu Loku and his brother Abubakar *vs.* Bambaradeniye Manayaka Nilame (*Jed. Chron., 21st Jan., 1825*).

Wijekongge, Kojage, 2,030, 61,636. Putakotawegera *vs.* Bambaradeniye Walawwe, 79,610.

Gengabuge Ukku Banda Kapurala held a field here for kapakama service to the King the Devala, 47,910.

Bambaradeniye Walawwe Narawala Banda *vs.* Watukumburege. The parties were the grandchildren of the Manayaka Nilame, 62,712.

(1736 A.D.)—In the year of the illustrious king Saka 1638, on the full moon day, being Thursday, in the month Duruta, under the constellation Pusa, this Talpot has been granted. The portions of land belonging to me, Kotakumbure Appu, of Bambaradeniye, in Madapalata of Uduuwara, to wit, Uraha-anga 1 pala, &c., have been transferred in parawan to Wijekongge Appu. Whoever shall dispute this, such person shall suffer from the ordeals, but Wijekongge Appu shall not suffer, though he were to swear on the five ordeals. Saying thus, this has been given. Witnesses who know this are Ideniye Mahili Appu, Bambaradeniye Layanarala, Mirahakutawa Appu of this village, Galgattaya Arachchila I also know, Watukura Raju Naidu I also know, Bayambalagala Yakochi Naidu I also know, Panettara of this village I also know, Bawelikkada Wela Naidu I also know, Kotakumbure Appu I also know, Hatarakale Appu I also know. The things given to Kotakumbure Appu are from Labakkherala 30 ridis and 30 amunu paddy, for this 3 palas were given. Besides, when the lands were finally transferred, 18 amunu in paddy and in other 17 ridis were given (14,235).

(1739 A.D.)—In the year of Saka 1711, in the month Weaka, on Thursday, the seventh of the increasing moon. As Hatanuge Elana is reduced to great want and distress, she has transferred in parawan the fields . . . to Kotakumbure Mahanai and received from him 20 ridis and 12 amunu paddy. Witnesses to this Kotakumbure Arachchila, Bawelikkada Vedarala, Nirma Naidu, Wijekongge Appu, Kotakumbure Kankanya, Mahanuranga Appu, Bahakutawa Umanee. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher has been granted. Whoever shall dispute this, such person shall suffer from the ordeals, but the descendant of Kotakumbure Mahanai shall not suffer therefrom.

(1803 A.D.)—In the year of the illustrious Saka 1725. The fields . . . which are the property of Batupattiyage Arachchila of Bambaradeniye, in Madapalata of Uduuwara, have been granted in parawan to Bambaradeniye Layanarala, of Daskara, having received assistance. If any person should dispute this, either in word or deed, he shall suffer from the ordeals, but neither Layanarala nor his children, nor his children's children shall suffer therefrom though they were to swear upon the five ordeals. In this month of Pusan, on Monday, the full moon day, under the constellation Mula, this land voucher has been granted. Witnesses who know the same are Tangege Gammage of Embekka, Mahanuranga Panchirala of Daskara, Pan-alage Panchirala of the same village, Kirimbige Nakatara of the same village, Alukamala Vedarala, Tangege Appu, Watukura Gammage of Embekka, Nanduwa, Kala Unga, Solana (8,198).

BAMBARAGAHAHENA.—A hamlet in Haduwe Arachchi-wamm, Wagapannaha Uduyapattuwa, Matale North.

There are no inhabitants. The fields are cultivated by the people of Kumbiyan etc.

In 1878 G) acres paddy land were registered. (Uncommuted 3s. 1p. 6d., assessed at Rs. 13-16.)

BAMBARAGAHAWADIYA *alias* **BAMBARAGAWELA.**—In Pottitawela-wamm, in Gangala Uduyapattuwa, Matale East, near the river.

Population in 1801, 23 (14 males, 9 females); in 1891, 21 (12 males, 9 females). Paduwa.

In 1878 25) acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 12s. 2p. 1d., paid Rs. 61-20; uncommuted 6s. 1p. 1d., taxed at Rs. 1-10; total 12s. 3p. 2d.)

BAMBARAGAHAWATTA.—A village in Gangala Pallaniye pattuwa, Matale East, in Halamagahawatte-wamm, on the Hapagala oya.

Hills.—Kaluwa and Mellehantana.

Population in 1801, 45 (24 males, 21 females); in 1891, 40 (26 males, 14 females). Vellies.

BAMBARAGAMA.—In Madanwala-wasam, Diyatilake korale, Upper Hewaheta. There are no inhabitants. Fields under cultivation in 1878 16 acres (8 amunu).
Stream.—Elamalwewa-ela.
 There is an ancient tank, now filled with silt and sand.

BAMBARAGAMA.—A village in Gannewe korale, Upper Hewaheta, on the minor road from Rahatungoda, including the hamlets of Haliyala, Kotikambe, Wetastenne, Yakadagoda, Delpatkada. In the wasam are several tea estates, with a population in 1891 of 855 (468 males, 387 females).

Population of Bambaragama in 1881, 175 (100 males, 75 females); in 1891, 185 (97 males, 88 females). Vellala, Dhoby, Smith, Low-country people.

Population of the wasam in 1891, 1,273 (690 males, 583 females).

Streams.—Uda-ela, Moragolle-ela, Arawe-ela, Harambeyepitiye-ela, &c.

Muloyakola Crown forest, of 2,000 acres, almost due west of Hanguranketa at the north-west corner of Upper Hewaheta.

A minor road from Bambaragama to Gannewe, and village paths to Bowala, Udagama, Wegama, Agappala, and Elle-ela.

Wattagalagawa Dewale, in a cave, in charge of a kapurala. There are also caves at Gallentenna and at Galkanda.

Batagalle Appu Naido Mulachariya is the owner of five Ninda Nila pangu, one Galkotuwa panguwa, and one Haliyala panguwa. Tenants: Dambagahayatage, Ketakandurege, Kotikambege, Galapitige, Matalege, Wattege, Pallego, Galkotuwa, Haliyalege, Lendeniyege. Hold 31½ acres (10a. 2p. 9l. field, 1a. 2p. 9l. garden, 3a. 2p. 0l. hen, total 15a. 2p. 8l.). Services (commutable for Rs. 116): to give the owner one-tenth of the produce of the fields, to work for him for five days in the year in fields within the village, to pound yearly one pela of paddy. The owner paid the Government tax on fields.

Hope estate, 1,760 acres, is called, by the Tamils, Bambaragama.

Palmer *vs.* Fernando, encroachment on Gonavy estate, 86,986.

BAMBARAGASWEWA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North. The wasam includes Tinipitigama, Udaratawowa, Manahinda, Andagala, Nilagama.

Stream.—Nawaka-ela.

Hill.—Kosgahinna.

Population in 1881, 85 (46 males, 39 females); in 1891, 104 (60 males, 44 females). Vellalas, Jaggery caste.

In 1878 53 acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 1a. 1p. 5l., paid Rs. 4.14; uncommuted 25a. 1p. 3l., assessed at Rs. 82.94; total 26a. 2p. 8l.)

Ranwadana Mudiyanseleage Bandirala, Mudiyanseleage Appuhami, Bambaragaswewe-elagawage Kaurala, and Kiri Banda own two ninda pangu, Nawana (0a. 3p. 3l.). Tenants: Manadinatigo, Beligomuwo Ihulago, and Elagawage. Services (commutable for Rs. 8.10): to present at the old year a smith's present or a sum of money varying from 4d. to 8d., forty betel leaves and vegetables, and to pay the tax.

BAMBARAKATUPOTA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Beliyakande-wasam.

Stream.—Maha-ela.

Population in 1881, 36 (23 males, 13 females); in 1891, 45 (23 males, 22 females). Moormen.

In 1878 26 acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 12a. 2p. 8l., paid Rs. 28.09; uncommuted 3a. 1p. 7l., assessed at Rs. 0.28; total 13a. 0p. 5l.)

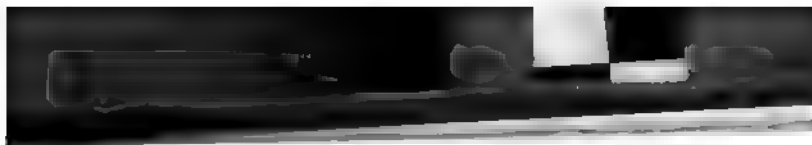
An ancient vihare called Silwatgala and a dagoba.

BAMBAWA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North. It is about a mile from Galewela and 3.11 miles from Wahakotte on road from Galewela to Paldeniya.

Population in 1881, 24 (13 males, 11 females); in 1891, 27 (12 males, 15 females). Potters.

VIHARE.—Sannas (1759 A.D.):—

SRI. Whereas King Kirti Sri of the three divisions of Lanka (a descendant of the solar race, which is dignified and purified by the birth therein of our lord, the omniscient Gautama Buddha, the light of all the worlds, whose lotus-like feet are ever worshipped by Indra, Brahma, and Vishnu, and who is the



great teacher of the Dharma), in the year named Prabhava, 2280 of the Buddhist era, ascended the orient hill-like Lanka, like unto the morning sun on the summit of the orient hill, and dispensed his beam-like fame to all the ten points of the compass by unceasingly devoting all his time to the hearing of laws, and making his spiritual welfare his chief aim.

At that time in this Lanka—which is like unto a depository of the three gems of Buddha—there was not a single ordained priest, and Buddhism was consequently losing ground. Therefore His Majesty sent an Embassy with a great many presents to Sam, and after many endeavours brought over ten priests, headed by Ujjasabhava, and under them the king had thousands of high-caste youths robed. Having thus revived Buddhism (the king) repaired all the dagobas and viharas, which had been in ruins in all the three divisions of Lanka.

About this time the vihar called Namia Vihare, where the three be-trees stand in Kandalapala herule, was completely in ruins—offerings had ceased, the viharas lands were abandoned—as His Majesty had the repairs of the viharas effected, the Votia Puskama celebrated, and had the viharas endowed with the following:—one called Namdawa, bounded on the east by the Kalugala-oya, on the south by the river the stream in Namdaka and the rock Gajapaya, on the west by the Kakulungaya in Wamlatukana, the stone pillar in Nagalla and Titatugala-hinna and on the north by Titatugala-hinna and along the bank up to the stream in Namdawa and from the stone pillar near the Kumbuk river below the stream and the boundary of Migakotuna up to Kalugala-oya. This land of twelve annas fully sowing extent in the whole within these boundaries, together with dry and muchly lands, plantations, and other things as Buddha's property, and Perugolawana and its appurtenant ground, bounded on the east by below the basin of the tank, on the south by Makulan-cia, on the west by Hin-cia and Makulan-cia, and on the north by the stone pillar kon-tre in Kivalapitiya, stone fence and mul-tree up to the oya, and the produce of the land within these boundaries to be utilized for the maintenance of the priests.

For the purpose of improving Buddhism with Buddha's property and priests' property, Uruwatte Piyasasi Dhammabala Sami full of virtue and piety, was entrusted with the same with strict injunctions that in future he shall appoint precepts of his pupillary line, who will strictly adhere to the precepts, interest the masters in the propagation of Buddhism, not tempted by gain, and who are competent to manage these two kinds of endowments profitably without any abuse of them.

And to give effect to this donation against all disputes for a long time to come His Majesty, in all the grandeur and glory of Lanka, commanded that a copper Samas be inscribed at Delwathapapura, which abounds in all prosperity. Accordingly know that this copper Samas was written and given on Wednesday, the fifth day of the increasing moon in the month of Wesak, in the year of Buddha 2302.

Any one who takes forcible possession of lands or fields given by himself, or by others in the name of Buddha, shall be born a worm in human excrement or such other dirt and suffer there for sixteen years. Again, if any one take unlawfully even a blade of grass, a stalk of firewood, a flower or a fruit out of Buddha's lands, he shall be born a pretaya with a body fifty or sixty yoduns long with a great belly and he shall live myriads of years a life of misery, always complaining of want, with tearful eyes unable to obtain food, even phlegm or spit, and even if the courses of the five largest rivers were to empty themselves into his mouth, no sooner the water reaches his throat than it will evaporate by the heat arising from his own stomach in the same way as the waters of the ocean are evaporated by hell-fire. Therefore avoid such misery by not injuring this meritorious act, but on the contrary, so it is said that one who gives lands in the name of Buddha enjoys bliss in heaven and that he who protects such donations attains Nirvana, therefore virtuous people, who desire to attain Nirvana, contribute towards this meritorious act, even by word of mouth, and thereby try to enjoy bliss in all the six celestial worlds in rotation, see and hear the preachings of the future Buddha Maitra, and attain the immortal Nirvana.

Uruwatte was succeeded by his pupil Namdawa Anunayaka Unnase, who was succeeded by his two pupils Ambagala and Doratiyawa Unnase, the former being the senior pupil.

Doratiyawa was divided by the king and banished to the other side of the river. Ambagala threw off his robes and became a layman for some time. After the English arrived both put on robes again and took possession of the viharas. Goluweya Unnase, claiming through Doratiyawa as his only surviving pupil, brought an action against Namdawa Unnase, as the only surviving pupil of

Ambagoda. The Judicial Commissioner and assessors were of opinion that the claim of both parties should be dismissed, the vihare declared vacant, and that a fit person should be selected from the pupils of the original incumbent and his two successors, Dembawa and Ambagoda, to fill the incumbency. The selection to be made by notice to all the pupils of the incumbents to assemble at the Maligawa and there undergo examination before the principal priests of the Asgiri establishment (to which the incumbency is attached) and certain chiefs, and that the pupil found best qualified be nominated to the vacancy, agreeably to the tenor and intention of the Sannas (*Jud. Com.*, 17th November, 1827, and 26th March, 1828). Pursuant to the order of court of 26th March, 1828, the assessors and other chiefs, in presence of the principal priests of both the vihares, submitted a report, and stated that Galagama Indrajoti Unnanse was the most eligible person for the incumbency (*Jud. Com.*, 9th March, 1829).

"There is a rock cave here containing images. The steps to the vihare are laid with beautiful stones, some of them bearing inscriptions."—*Archæological Returns*.

The vihare owns eleven pangu. Three are maruwena, held by tenants-at-will. The others are : Kapukotuwa (1 acre), held by Karugahage ; Adappaya (5½ acres), held by Diwulgahage and Galawelage ; Hindamadaya (5 acres), held by Hindamadayalage and Hewapewela Arachchilage ; Akuranage (2½ acres), held by Gurussege ; Kuruwekotuwa (1½ acre), held by Kohambagahage ; Kanadena (2½ acres), held by Bambawe Egolage ; Gamewela (2½ acres), held by Gurussege and Hindamadayalage ; Nikapallama (6 acres), held by Damunumulle Pahalage, Alutge Ihalage, Pahalage, and Medage. The services are to give provisions and betel leaves to the Nayaka Unnanse when he visits the vihare, to carry his palanquin between Dembawa and Bambawa and to attend on him, to repair the vihare and pansala, to give the vidane provisions and betel leaves when he visits the village, to do general work for periods varying from seven to fourteen days each year, and to pay a tax varying from 3d. to 1s. The services are commutable for Rs. 132.30 a year.

BAMUNANPOLA.—A hamlet of Nattaranpota, in Udagamajaha korale, Lower Dumbara. The Vellala inhabitants were degraded.

Population in 1891, 179 (96 males, 83 females).

BAMUNUPOLA.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Harispattu. It is 2.25 miles from Ambatenna on the Kandy-Matale road.

Population in 1881, 60 (27 males, 33 females) ; in 1891, 56 (32 males, 24 females).

In 1878 16 acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 2a. 1p. 7l., paid Rs. 26 ; redeemed 5a. 2 p. 5l. ; total 8a. 0p. 2l.)

Families.—Bamunupola Nilame was a son of Kahande Mahatmayo by her first marriage (*Jud. Com.*, 27th February, 1823). Kolituwakkugo sold land to Moormen, Talpot Saka 1715 (1793 A.D.), 17,675. Mullegamage *vs.* Galagama Adappaya, Talpot Saka 1725 (1803 A.D.), 18,756. Actions between Moormen, 46,386, 50,208, 67,482, 59,613. Payindakarage *vs.* Pallege and Ewasavalage, 39,733. Magurupitiye Sumana Unnanse *vs.* Bamunupola Banda, 49,730.

Asgiriya Alutvihare owns four pangu :—

Nila Panguwa.—Tenants : Manannalage and Mudiyanohelage. Hold half an acre field. Service : to deliver at the vihare one pingo-load of vegetables each month. After the new year each tenant presents the chief priest with a pingo-load of vegetables and forty leaves of betel. Commutable for Rs. 8.20 a year.

Hunudena Panguwa.—Tenant : Payindakarayalage. Holds half an acre field. Services : to deliver monthly at the vihare one pingo containing two mulu of chunam for mastication, to whitewash all the outer walls of the vihare with three bushels of chunam, after the new year to give betel leaves to the chief priest. The persons employed in whitewashing to be fed in the morning and forenoon. Commutable for Rs. 8.20 a year.

Rajakaridena Panguwa.—Tenants : Konage, Naidelage, and Abubaker Lebbe Vedarala. Service : share No. 1 pays 2s. a year and a seer of salt or a small dried fish and forty leaves of betel to the chief priest ; share No. 2 pays Rs. 10 a year and a leaf of tobacco to the chief priest.

Hulawali Panguwa.—Held by tenants-at-will.

The incumbent of Amunuwela Vihare claimed to have lands in this village registered as temple property. The claim was rejected (*T. L. R.* 713, *offce* 315).

BANANGA.—In Medaniya pattuwa of Hariapattia.
Population in 1891, 70 (32 males, 44 females).

BANDAGETENNA.—Behind the Rama Vihara, at Udawattakele in Kandy, the place where members of the royal family (other than the kings) were cremated.

BANDARAPOLA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, 2.25 miles from Wariyapola, 17½ miles from Kandy, 2 miles from Matale; called Bandarapola in the reign of King Godapola. Godapola retired when attacked by Raja Sinha.
Population in 1881, 412 (212 males, 200 females); in 1891, 368 (178 males, 195 females):—

Bandarapola Godapussa, in 1881, 127 (61 males, 66 females); in 1891, 107 (52 males, 55 females).

Bandarapola Deniyakumbura, in 1881, 38 (20 males, 18 females); in 1891, 26 (11 males, 15 females).

Bandarapola Nanunura, in 1881, 102 (57 males, 45 females); in 1891, 106 (49 males, 56 females).

Bandarapola Godapola, in 1881, 124 (65 males, 59 females); in 1891, 79 (39 males, 40 females).

Bandarapola Sarnagalla, in 1881, 21 (9 males, 12 females); in 1891, 51 (22 males, 29 females).

The inhabitants of Bandarapola are Vokkalas and Blacksmiths.

A tea estate of 350 acres.

In 1878 1,34½ acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 10a. 3p. 6l., paid Rs. 57.15, uncommuted 2a. 0p. 0l.; redeemed 53a. 3p. 6l.; abandoned 2a. 1p. 12.; total 63a. 1p. 12.)

Pancha.—Kodituwakku Nelamerallage Appuhami *vs.* Deniyakumbure Appuhami. Plaintiff was a Samanera Unnanse. His father was Warapitiye Arachchila. 1,181, D. C. Matale, *March*, 1830.

Deniyakumbure Kiri Banda and his wife *vs.* Baldege Kiri Menika, *co.*, for a field and garden, 42,506. Kuluwela Dharmasiddha Unnanse of Maksetenne Vihara *vs.* Deniyakumbure Mudiyanneelago, for a water-course, 67,822.

Wattege Kaurala Kapurala *vs.* Anumetigo alias Heratgo Punchirala, *co.*, for the estate of Pihanage Punchirala, 28,459.

The will of Godapussa Ratemahatmaya and his wife Kato Menika, daughter of Puwakpitiye Waragolle Ratemahatmaya. Test, 638. Godapussa Mud., 71,162, 82,858.

(Saka 1723, 1801 A.D.).—Transfer by Purijjala Pihanarala to Godapussa Arachchila, in consideration of a sum of fifty riddi. Witnesses: Deniyakumbure Pihanarala, Polgahakumbure Arachchila, Pallegama Arachchila, Herugolle Arachchila, Pina Heneyn, Talawinne Vidano, Weragama Adikarama, Gwitiyana Kula Unnanse. 3,661, D. C. Matale.

Godapola Vihara is in ruins. Stone slabs and pillars.

BANDARAWATTA.—A hamlet of Alutgama in Pallegampaha, Lower Dambura.

John George Richmond *vs.* Tambi Rana and Sinna Tambi, for a piece of land of the "Wanduraendukole," 42,617.

BANNEKULAMA.—In Kandapulla korale, Matale North, in Walawewa-wanna. No inhabitants. The village was founded by Banneka Itala.

In 1878 17 acres paddy land were registered.

BABANDARA.—In Udupakata Korale, Tampano. It forms a portion of Galahawa.

Population in 1881, 69 (39 males, 30 females); in 1891, 82 (44 males, 38 females). Rajjan Durayo.

1725 A.D.—In the year of Saka 1817, on Saturday, the eighth day of the waning moon, in the month of Bak, Kula Mutu Nekat Duraya of Barandara sold the high land Nawata for twelve riddi to Udagge Naidu of Kannadeniya. Therefore, if any relative or non-relative of Mutu Nekat Duraya were to dispute this share of land, he will have to stand an ordeal, but Udagge Naidu and his

posterity may safely pass through the five ordeals. Witnesses to this are Viharo Mohottalahami, Egolugo Gama Nalke of Kannadeniya, Megolage Gama Nalke, Kahapattala Mudliyanse, Ekannayaka Arachchila of the same village, Galiyadda Nalke of Aludeniya. 308, D. C. Mad.

Kannadeniye Ran Menika *vs.* Barandaro Dunga. Plaintiff was the widow of Nekat Rala, the son of Udage Rala. Defendant said that when the plaintiff's son died no one would bury the corpse, and it lay two days unburied, and then defendant buried it. In consideration of this plaintiff made over the land to him. Talpot Saka 1644 (1722 A.D.), 393, D. C. Mad.

BAREKOTUWA.—A hamlet in Ambane-wasam, in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South. Watered by the Amban-ganga.

Inhabitants.—Astrologers, descendants of people in charge of the King's fort.

BARIGAMA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, adjoining Nugawela, on the borders of Medasiya pattuwa. In the Census of 1871 Wiharegama, Karake, and Barigama were grouped together.

Population in 1881, 63 (28 males, 35 females); in 1891, 40 (16 males, 24 females).

In 1878 10 acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 2*a.* 2*p.* 6½*l.*, paid Rs. 22-42; redeemed 2*a.* 1*p.* 6*l.*; total 5*a.* 0*p.* 2½*l.*)

Massanage Appu *vs.* Ratnege Punchirala.

(1721 A.D.).—Wednesday, the eleventh day of the waning moon, in the month of Bak, in the year of Saka 1643, by Kudarala to Massanage Mantribami. Witnesses: Hangalange Appuhami of Malgammuna, Kirimalagelaye Appuhami of Dalahogama, Ratneka Appu of Werellagama, Hangidiya of the same village, Mahaduraya of Malgammuna, Kande Bilidajja of Hiriyalagammana, Kande Tuna-yajja, and Baddegumayalage Kisimajja. 526, D. C. Mad.

Velamalitte Wattuwa *vs.* Galapitagalage Meniki.

(Saka 1722, 1800 A.D.).—By Hawkenda Hani, grand-daughter of Wibaddege Ungappu Rala, to Beldegama Bilinda Duraya. Witnesses: Kankanama of Werellagama, Mudliyanse Gurnnehe of the same village, Arachchila and Vidane of Pelena, Godapadda of Kulugammuna, Maha Duraya of Malgammuna. 929, D. C. Mad.

Gamage Menikrala *vs.* Bannekke Kalu Menika.

(Saka 1736, 1814 A.D.).—On Thursday, the tenth day of the increasing moon, of the month Wesak, by Barigama Gama Rala to his grand-daughter, Punchi Etana; the grantor's daughter Kiri Menika and her two sons Kawrula and Appuhami; and the lands were given by him in charge of Kiriwana-ange Arachchila. Witnesses: Rukwana Piyadasa Unnanse of Botota Pansala, Talagaha Angege Arachchila, Galapitige Banda, Bototage Appu, Galhinne Nekatralage Appu, Kumburege Ukkurula, Dalantenne, Welakaraya, Botota Henaya, Marupana Henaya, Attaragama Badal Gurnnehe. 1077, D. C. Mad. Nugawela Ratemahatmaya had land here, 67,868.

BATADANDAWELA.—A village in Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Hill.—Udalupidekanda.

Population in 1881, 33 (23 males, 13 females); in 1891, 38 (24 males, 14 females). Vellalas. Only two houses.

In 1878 there were 14½ acres paddy land registered. (Commuted 7*a.* 1*p.* 8*l.*, paid Rs. 39-24.)

BATAGALA.—A village in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewahota, close to Talaiu-oya bridge, which is 6.75 miles from Kandy by Ampitiya.

Population in 1881, 248 (130 males, 118 females); in 1891, 157 (75 males, 82 females).

Families.—Alahakonge, 38,411, 85,259 (Talpot Saka 1734), 91,636. Ambakotage, 81,454, 97,210. Ankendagollage, 78,772. Welekorallage *vs.* Handarehe Gammayalage. Action for Darande Kumbure (*Jud. Com. Ct.*), 5,654. Koralege *vs.* Horat Mudliyanse, for a hena, 51,212.

Digala Mohandirama *vs.* Hindagolage Ungurula. A field in this village and another in Dumbura were granted by the deposed king upon a Sittu, Saka 1720 (1798 A.D.), to plaintiff's father-in-law Gampahe Mohandirama. They were subject to the Maduwe service, but the king directed that Ratawasam service

be performed. The land formerly belonged to Galagoda Adikar's son, Aspantiye Mohandiram, whose lands were confiscated for treason. Defendant obtained the land from the king upon a verbal grant (*Jud. Com. Diary, 17th September, 1829, and 18th January, 1831*), 4,361.

Palipana Banda *vs.* Kira Duraya, Kaluwa, and Atanillege Palipana Arachchi. Plaintiff said he was the grandson of Palipana Disawa. 18,001 and 18,005.

The last king, upon a *Bandasa* dated Saka 1726 (1801 A.D.), granted land at Batagala to a man for curing the soldiers who were wounded during the war with the English near Hanwella (*Jud. Com. 14th February, 1817*).

Kuraliyasleige *vs.* Horat Mud, 68,719. Pawahe Henuya, for land in Narankadura, in Batagala.

Kahulakalaya *vs.* Walnueni Horat Mudiyanalage; Hippola Samarakon Mudiyanalage 85,322.

Kulasekera Mudiyanalage, 42,676, 42,677, 49,289, 55,705, 64,167, 84,167.

Sellen Kangam *vs.* Rajapaksa Mudiyanalage Banda, late Arachchi of Batagala, 55,715. **Bakarasalage**, 54,171. **Yapa Mudiyanalage**, 56,550, 3,988.

Batagala Ajpu Nabile Mulacharya owned a ninda property in Sambaragama.

BATAGALLA.—A village in Palleganapala korale, Hirisapattu.

Population in 1801, 324 (186 males, 138 females); in 1891, 324 (164 males, 170 females).

In 1878 40 acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 3*rs.* 2*p.* 7*l.*, paid Rs. 42-76; redeemed 16*rs.* 1*p.* 4*l.*; total 20*rs.* 0*p.* 11.)

Vihara.—Gimardine Unnanse was incumbent in September, 1859. He succeeded Ratnapati Unnanse, who had put off robes. The latter had succeeded Polkotuwe Unnanse, the founder of the viharo, about 1819. In the time of the Kandyan kings there had been a pilgrimage. Part of the lands which were situated at Watigala were registered. (*P. L. C. 716, after 318.*)

Dalawa Malawa *vs.* owner pendena pinguwa (half an acre of field). Tenants: Dohantennege, Ambalattennege. Services: to deliver at the Maligawa every month three bottles of kital syrup, and to present to the Diwa Nilame after the new year two pingo-loads of vegetables and forty betel leaves. Commutable for Rs. 10-25 a year.

Kendugolige Menika *vs.* Ambakotage Tenna Duraya, 84,454, 97,210. Henege, 38,338, 11,613. **Kahatagasa-angege**, 38,419. **Kotuwege**, 39,410. **Rankotge**, 2,048, 38,334, 11,613. **Don Anolis** *vs.* Queen's Advocate, Crown grant in 1811 of Batagalle Arambe, 52,157. **Elbeddanagolla**, 79,215.

BATALAWATTA.—A village in Laggalla Pallawa pattuwa, Matale East, three miles east of Kintuwachya. There are two houses in the village; the people are very poor. Pannaya.

BATGODA.—A village in Walgampaya-wasam, Kandupalata korale, Yatinuwara. H.H.—Andenne Kandurecha.

Population in 1801, 179 (93 males, 86 females); in 1891, 151 (75 males, 76 females).

In 1878 62½ acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 3*rs.* 0*p.* 1*l.*, paid Rs. 79-29; redeemed 21*rs.* 2*p.* 9*l.*; abandoned 0*rs.* 0*p.* 3*l.*; total 30*rs.* 3*p.* 3*l.*)

This village was a Galadagama.

Ratapitiye Vihara built after 1815 by the villagers, who appoint the incumbent. Lands in Batgoda and Doluwa, 8,989.

In the H. L. M. 1*rs.* 1*p.* 3*l.* were registered in the names of Batgoda Galadagama, Kaulangama Gammabe, Daluwawatto Gammabe, Korahagoda Gammabe, Dantawa, Pallego Gammabe, Migonkattuwa Karawelleniya Nade, Kotaligoda Gammabe, Thalawelo Gammabe, Thalawelago Migonkattuwa, Appurals, Ukkawa, Balahala, Radawa, Pitawela Gamaya, Attuwabalantha Witaranna, Lakame Aruma.

Family.—**Alawalage**, 40,996; **Balane Durayalage**, 89,201; **Horatpedige**, 51,391; **Thalawelo Gammabellage**, 49,096; **Liyanasullege**, 66,649; **Lunaynawara**, 9,281, 2,086, 2,164, 98,080, 94,281, 2,787 (N. 8.); **Meragalpeditige**, 28,449, 50,718, 54,054; **Nembilpelewattage**, 39,201; **Pallewelege**, 51,391, 2,787 (N. 8.); **Paymalakara**, 28,449, 50,718, 51,391, 54,054; **Rampaksa Mudiyanalage**, 28,449, 50,718, 54,054; **Hanawara Arachchilage**, 66,649; **Ratapitiyge**, Talott Saka 1733 (1813 A.D.), 11,739, 19,764, 28,449, 50,718, **Vilunelage**, 98,080, 98,261.

BATUBEDDA. — A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, in Harankahawa-wasam; it adjoins Henegama.

Population in 1881, 89 (48 males, 41 females); in 1891, 69 (37 males, 32 females).

Batubedde Kirala vs. Telhawadige Wattuwa Duraya. Defendant said plaintiff's father, Batubedde Arachchi, sold land to him, and he produced a Talpot dated Saka 1732 (1810 A.D.), 873, D. C. Mad.

BATUGODA. — A village in Pallegampaha korale, Harispattu.

Population in 1881, 308 (160 males, 148 females); in 1891, 236 (118 males, 118 females).

In 1878 40½ acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 2a. 0p. 1l., paid Rs. 22; redeemed 18a. 1p. 3l.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 0l.; total 20a. 2p. 4l.)

KOLAGOLLAPITIYE VIHARE was built in the reign of the last king. Gammulle Unnanse and his pupil Gammulle Indrajoti Unnanse, from Ranawana Vihare, were asked to occupy the pansala at Batugoda, and they had the vihare built. On 14th September, 1859, the incumbent made a claim for registration of about 2 acres of paddy land and 5 of high land. He produced a tudapota. A Duraya said that Mullegama Maha Nilame gave the Tudapota to Gammulle Unnanse at the king's palace, in Kandy, when the people went to report the completion of the vihare. He heard the grant read, and saw it given to the Unnanse. (*T. L. C. 707, office 309.*)

A claim was made on 21st September, 1859, for registration of Hewandeniye kumbura (¼ acre) and Keliangekumbura (¼ acre) and other small pieces of land redeemed from payment of tax. They were not registered (*T. L. C. 725, office 326.*)

(1809 A.D.).—Having collected large quantities of timber and other materials at Kolagollapitiye Vihare, in Batugoda, in Pallegampaha of Sarasiya pattuwa, a house of seven square cubits was put up to serve as a vihare, and therein were erected three images, each three carpenter's cubits high, and on the walls and ceilings the Suwisiwiwaranaya and Satsatiya were painted. This having been brought to the notice of the king he granted many things to meet the expenses incurred, and further, with the view of attaining Nirvana, the lands Hapugas-ange of 2 pelas extent, Dulduniya of 1 pela, with the high and low lands and plantations belonging to Hapugas-ange, situate at Batugoda, were also granted to the vihare for its support, on Saturday, the full moon day in the month of Durutu, in 1731 of our King Saka.

So, therefore, any person who takes by force any property given to a vihare, either by him or any other person, shall for millions of years be born a worm in excrement or other such filth. And, again, he who appropriates to his own use a blade of grass, a flower, or a fruit out of vihara property shall be born in the preta world, having a body in height 50 or 60 yoduna, and shall live there for millions of years starving and unable to find even saliva to satisfy its hunger. Such being the punishments, it is hoped that no one will commit these wrongs and suffer such woful and rigorous punishments. On the other hand, may the persons who contribute to the benefit of vihares enjoy the pleasures of heaven, and may those who take care of vihara property attain Nirvana. So let all who seek Nirvana contribute to these meritorious acts, even by words, and gain their object.

Gammulle Unnanse of this and Ranawana Vihare gave the former to his pupils Sumangala Unnanse and Sumana Unnanse by deed of 20th October, 1873. They disagreed, and the vihare was abandoned. Nugawela Ratamahatmaya asked the Government Agent that the matter should be referred to the Committee of the Chiefs of the Buddhist religion. This was refused in 1874.

THE DALADA MALIGAWA owns a nawan panguwa (1 acre field). Tenant: Alakola-angege. Services (commutable for Rs. 17.65 a year): to deliver at the Maligawa a good new billhook and a cocoanut scraper before the new year, to work not more than two months in the year at repairing tools and doing blacksmith's work at the Maligawa. When at work the tenant is entitled to three good rations of curry and rice. After the new year the panguwa must present an arecanut cutter and forty leaves of betel to the Diwa Nilame and a similar arecanut cutter to the Kariya Karanarala in office.

BOTOTA PATTINI DEWALE owns a nila panguwa (1 acre field). Tenant: Gunapalege. Services (commutable for Rs. 17.62 a year): to manage the local dewale and to attend the Pattini Dewale at Kandy for the four festivals and

for five days of the perahera, to present the *Beenayaka Nilame* of the Kandy Dewale with four baskets of sweetmeats and forty leaves of betel at each of the four festivals, to offer five seers of rice to the Kandy Dewale for the *pujama-galaya*, to join the procession for one day, and to pay 4d. to the Kandy Dewale before the new year.

Families.—*Kindagolla Maha Durayalage*, *Mutaranawelodeniye Maha Durayalage*, 21,540, 28,173, 29,197, 30,335, 31,374, 66,851, 81,143, 81,144, *Test* 561. *Lanka-baranage alias Vilianga*, 26,345. *Palkadage*, 3,546, *Jud. Com.*, Talpot 1726 *Saka*. *Maragamarana Mutukawadige* 59,116.

BATUPITIYA.—A hamlet of Erawwawala, in Medapalata, Udunuwara.

Population in 1891, 117 (64 males, 53 females). In the Census of 1871 it is included with Buwelikada, Erawwawala, and Eladetta.

BAWULANA.—A village in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta, on the Bawalana-oya.

Dist.—Dambunugas patana.

Bawalana is a estate of 428 acres.

Population in 1891, 222 (123 males, 99 females); in 1891, 111 (63 males, 68 females).

In 1878 30½ acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 14s. 0p. 6d., paid Rs. 81-27; redeemed 0s. 2p. 6d., abandoned 1s. 0p. 2d.; total 15s. 3p. 4d.)

Kiri Natana Vidane and Wannian Kanganai owned land here, 1,110 *Test*.

Polwattege *vs.* Asweddumage. Claim for Kiriwana Maditta of 2 *peas* gifted by defendant upon a Talpot, *Saka* 1742 (1819 A.D.).

In the year 1835, on the twenty-ninth of March. As the portion of land which had been given to Bawalana Polwatte Duraya by Asweddumo Duraya was refused to him, an inquiry was made at a *Ganeshbhawa* by the Korala with about twenty persons at Kaldawela Ambalama, when Asweddumo Duraya declared that, inasmuch as assistance was formerly rendered when he was afflicted with many diseases, he did not dispute the portion of land which was transferred upon a Talpot, in consideration of the said assistance formerly rendered to him, and that the portion of land therefore belongs to his younger brother Nade. Any one who may dispute this shall be injured by the ordeals, but the proprietor, his brother, may swear upon the seven ordeals without being subject to blame therefor; and all the members of this *Ganeshbhawa* as well as the Korala must give evidence with respect to this circumstance. At the *Ganeshbhawa* the following clothes were given for the sake of evidence: one red tuppotti of six cubits, one red kambu woman, and one musli handkerchief. The witnesses who know the same are Nuwarage Kankannana, Banckge Korala, Banckge Panchimala, Dehetegaha Kumbura, Madiwo Appu, and Asweddumo Duraya, who granted this *jangawa*. 4,371, *Jud. Com.*, *June*, 1835.

Madurappuli Dewayalage *alias* Miripatal Dewayalage Kalu, of Bawalana, *vs.* Konage *alias* Hilda Dewayalage Dintuwa and his brother Hilduwa. Action to recover money due on a mortgage bond, 92,755. Polwattege *vs.* Halkumburege, 24,756, 51,506, 62,770. Hilda Sanyza *vs.* Elikewela Kiri Banda, 86,878, 81,832, 84,083. Hilda Dewayalage of Bawalana, 67,319, 45,183, 54,797, 69,081, and 73,374. Vitarage Rahnuni *vs.* Miripatal Dewayalage Duraya, 1,825. Bolawe Ratnasajoti Unnanne of Bawalana Vihara *vs.* Marimma, 72,587.

BAWWAGAMA.—A village in Pasbage korale, Uda Bulatgama, half a mile from Nawalapitiya. A lattice bridge over the Mahaweli-ganga. In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Karabandungala and Penitiduwa.

Population in 1891, 368 (217 males, 141 females); in 1891, 191 (113 males, 78 females).

In 1878 19 acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 5s. 3p. 4d., paid Rs. 34-91; redeemed 1s. 0p. 4d.; sold by the Crown 1s. 1p. 3d.; abandoned 1s. 1p. 5d.; total 9s. 2p. 6d.)

Action by the Queen's Advocate against a renter, 38,791. Halkpitiyage, 3,172 (N.S.).

BEBALAGAMA.—A hamlet of Udalugama, in Udalapala korale, Tumpane.

Population in 1881, 72 (36 males, 36 females); in 1891, 67 (31 males, 26 females).

PITIGAWELA VIHARE.—In December, 1858, Kadigama Unnanse had been incumbent for sixteen years. The vihare was built by the villagers about 1833. Before that there was no vihare, only a bo-tree, to which the villagers had offered 2 pelas and 4 lahas. The claim for registration was rejected, *T. L. C. 362, office 495.*

Kulatun Mudiyansele of Madawala, 51,506.

BEBILA.—A village in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in the Dorakumbure Arachchi-wasam.

Population in 1881, 44 (23 males, 21 females); in 1891, 14 (8 males, 6 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 11 acres were registered. (Commuted 0a. 3p. 3l., paid Rs. 3-26; uncommuted 0a. 1p. 3l.; redeemed 4a. 1p. 9l.; total 5a. 2p. 5l.)

Bebiloge Dingirala *vs.* Gallenege Dingiri Menika, 2,756, D. C. M., 21,898.

(1802 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1725, in the month of Nawan, the twelfth day of the increasing moon, being Wednesday, under the constellation Uttarpalgune, I, Udage Punchi Etana, of Bebila, in the Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matale, having incurred debts and having become very distressed, have received from Migastenne Maha Nilame 160 ridis. I, Punchi Etana, have given this land voucher saying that no calamity shall befall at the ordeal oaths in order that my paraveni lands, to wit, Uhane of 1 pela, Bebile of 1 pela, together with the high and low grounds, gardens, tenements, and plantations thereto appertaining, may be possessed in paraveni by Migastenne Maha Nilame. The witnesses to this are Amunugama Mahagelara Ratamahatmaya of Dumbura, Pallo Walawwe Mutukude Nilame of the same village, Mavilmula Korale Arachchila, Haragama Dugganna Rala of Matale, Konpola Vidane of the same village, Kanan-gomuwe Dunukowatte Dugganna Rala. In knowledge of so many witnesses I have given this land voucher to the Maha Nilame. Anybody who contests or disputes this shall suffer at the ordeal oaths. I have given this land voucher saying that no calamity will befall the Maha Nilame when he swears the five ordeal oaths. This Talpot was written by me Kurumukumbure Mohottala of Seven Korales. May success attend it.

(1803 A.D.).—Migastenne. Whereas Bebile Rate Rala, of Kohonsiya pattuwa in Matale, came to the Walawwa and stated: "It is the land of my younger father," and also set forth his right of inheritance: the amount of 160 ridis, which had been given by the Walawwa to Punchi Etana, was received by the Walawwa from the aforesaid Rate Rala, and the lands Uhane of 1 pela, Bebile of 1 pela, together with all high and low grounds, gardens, tenements, and plantations thereto belonging, as also the Talpot received by the Walawwa, were delivered together with the lands unto Bebile Rate Rala, in the year of Saka 1725, on Wednesday. In witness: Migastenne Maha Nilame, Disava of Sat korale and Udagampaha Adigar. 21,898.

Udage Dingiri Menika *vs.* Bebilege Dingirala. Plaintiff claimed lands by right of her father Bebile Udage Mohandirama. Defendant said that plaintiff's mother sold the lands to his father, and he produced a Talpot Saka 1721 (1799 A.D.). 3,033; D. C. M., June, 1839.

(1824 A.D.).—Purport of a deed of gift granted on Sunday, the eleventh day of the decreasing moon, in the month of Nawan, in the year of Saka 1746. I, Bebile Mayina Henaya, do give and have given into the undisturbed possession of my nephew, Puncha Henaya, the following ganpangu, being my paraveni inheritance, to wit, Guruketakumbura of 12 kurunis and the garden belonging to it of 8 kurunis, that is, both the high and low land of 2 pelas adjoining Uyanwatte in Senduruwana; the lower portion of Pelalwalakumbura of 8 kurunis in lower Dumbura; and Gonagasgodekumbura of 3 pelas and 5 kurunis, and 12 kurunis of the lower portion of the same field, with the houses, gardens, and plantations thereto belonging in Megodatiha of Lower Hewaheta. Whosoever makes any dispute or disturbance in regard to this, by word or deed, shall suffer the first, the second, and even the third time, but my nephew Mayina Henaya may take all the five ordeal oaths without suffering any harm. Witnesses to whom this is well known are Gamage Menikrala, Gamage Appu, Katupullene Dingirala, Talwatte Punchirala, Naide, Malhami, Kattiya Rala, Tennekumbure Asweddumage Menikrala. Written and granted in the presence of the said witnesses by me, Mayina Vidana Henaya.

BEDDEGAMA.—A village in Palispattuwa West, Lower Dambura, at the end of the Kauckla road, 7.75 miles from Madulakele, 34 miles from Kandy.

River.—Hulu ganga.

Streams.—Bulatwatto-oya, Ma-oya, Moragaha-oya, Pawakwatto-oya.

Hills.—Bambaragalekanda, Gangamullekanda, Gomarakanda, Maanswattebela, Tavalantonnubela, Tonarayabala, Tunigalokanda, Wawulgalekanda.

Population in 1881, 376 (206 males, 170 females); in 1891, 318 (157 males, 161 females).

In 1878 58 acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 18a. 3p. 8½l., paid Rs. 110/0; redeemed 6a. 0p. 0l.; sold by the Crown 1a. 1p. 0l.; temple property 2a. 1p. 0l.; abandoned 1a. 2p. 8½l.; total 29a. 0p. 2½l.)

Matalage Jernia Pira vs. Kaler Ibrahim Sa. for a house of 10 amuns, 68,970. Hajapakage v. Kaler Saibu, 75,713, 81,870. Gawaratunaga vs. Gorakmodalaga, 73,278.

BELHAMMANA.—A village in Udugoda Udaia pattuwa, Matala North. This village, together with Mosarawila and Ambokudena, is under the Koswatta Arachchi.

Population in 1881, 32 (21 males, 11 females).

The Uda Walawwa and Imbulgashene Walawwa own one ninda panguwa (2 acres field) held by Welego. Services: to go at the new year to the Imbulgashene Walawwa with forty betel leaves. Commutable for Rs. 10 a year. The tenants paid the tax.

Action by the Queen's Advocate against a center, 31,849.

BELIGAMUWA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matala North. It is situated on the boundary of the North Western and Central Provinces. The waram includes Houlawa, Kospota, Ranwediya, Walakumbura, Walpalakotuwa, Weralanda, Hatadukkuwa.

The tradition is that lands in this district were granted by King Wijaya to his Minister Upatissa. That in the reign of King Walagama Bahu some of Upatissa's descendants being ill they dedicated a part of the lands to the neck of the great image in Dambulla Vihara, and that the village was called Beligamuwa, the "neck village."

In 1878 20½ acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 10a. 2p. 2½l., paid Rs. 60/2; uncommuted 94a. 0p. 0l., taxed at Rs. 316/10; total 104a. 3p. 1½l.)

The inhabitants are Vellalas, Jaggory Caste, Fishers.

Kobone Talugahagolage Punchirala, Ukku Banda, Kumarihami, and her husband Ellipola Kalu Banda vs. Maningumuwe Batamahatmaya, 19,515.

Dullewa Nawaratna Wikramasinha Samarakon Jayatilaka Pandita Mudiyanne-lage Loku Banda alias William Abraham Dullewa owns the following lands in this village:—

Twenty four Mutaya Kotuwa Pangu.—Tenants: Pahalage, Walpalakotuwa, Pahalage, and Ihulage. Hold 8½ acres. Services: to present once a year or once in three years a village tribute varying from a 1½d. to 8d., betel leaves, and sweetmeats. Commutable for Rs. 60 a year.

Tenant. Paragahage. Holds 1½ acre. Services: to give 3½d. as village tribute, to present betel leaves, to carry the putabendi flag, to give the vidane as remuneration a roll of betel leaves at the beginning and end of the year. Commutable for Rs. 7.50 a year.

Tenants: Ihulage Selagama, Haubano Pahalage, Siyambalagahage, Manahinde. Hold 9½ acres. Services: to pay a village tribute varying from 6d. to 8d., to bring chunam boxes or arecanut cutters at the new year, and a ploughshare in April, also a comb or similar article every year to the vidane. Commutable for Rs. 52.50 a year.

Tenant: Ihulage. Holds half an acre. Services: to pay 2½ yearly as tribute for lands, and a remuneration of a comb, acimora, or arecanut cutter to the Duraya. Commutable for Rs. 2.50 a year.

Tenants: Ihulage, Akurambodage Dembawa, Paragahage, Amaragolle, Weralanda. Hold 6½ acres. Services: to give a village tribute varying from 3½d. to 6d., to pound two peias of paddy and deliver the rice at the walawwa, and to perform mental service at the walawwa twice a year for five days each time. Commutable for Rs. 44.50 a year.

Tenants : Dambagahage, Paragahaele, Ranwediya. Hold 6½ acres. **Services :** to give yearly as tribute money a sum varying from 2*d.* to 8*d.*, to pound paddy in quantities varying from 1 to 8 pelas and deliver the rice at the walawwa, to do menial labour at the walawwa for a period varying from five to thirty days yearly, to perform a journey for not more than ten days. Commutable for Rs. 35 a year.

Dura Panguwa (1½ acre).—Tenant : Walpolakotuwa. **Services :** to pay a village tribute of 6*d.*, to give at the beginning and end of the year forty betel leaves, to carry the putabendi flag, and present the vidano with betel leaves. Commutable for Rs. 7.50 a year.

Bomunuwa Panguwa (9 acres).—Tenant : Walkumbure Ihalage. **Services :** to give as tribute forty leaves of betel, five basket loads of provisions, and also 10*d.*; to perform sixteen days' service yearly in the walawwa grounds; to carry five lahas of rice to the walawwa; to give two baskets full of provisions. Commutable for Rs. 25 a year.

Puwakgollo Dalupota Pangu (23½ acres).—Tenants : Bomunuwa Pulle Umma, Kando Rankira, Hatadukkuwa Alutge, Ranwediya, Pusgumuwa Dalupota, Gammahelage, Pusgomuwege, Walakumbure Alutge. **Services :** to give a tribute varying from 2*d.* to 1*s.*, to perform menial service for periods varying from two to sixteen days in the year, to carry one olonguwa of rice yearly to the walawwa, to give five basket loads of provisions and forty betel leaves. Commutable for Rs. 83.90 a year.

Weralande Pangu (11½ acres).—Tenants : Weralande Durayalage, Ihalage, Gonakotuwege, Alutge, Siyambalagahage, Dambahage, Wattege. **Services :** to give as tribute a sum varying from 2*d.* to 1*s.*, also a load of vegetables, forty leaves of betel; to provide one man as palanquin bearer, who is to be paid by the proprietor, and is not to go beyond the limits of the ancient Kandyan kingdom; to pound five lahas of paddy every year. Commutable for Rs. 48 a year.

Gurunnehelo Panguwa (8 acres).—Tenants : Meddage, Ihalage, Konagahage. **Services :** to give a sum of money varying from 2*d.* to 1*s.*; to make two presents at the old and new year; to accompany the proprietor on journeys, on important occasions carrying the mura awudaya, the tenant providing his own food, for not more than seven days. Commutable for Rs. 39 a year.

Henayalage Panguwa (3 acres).—Tenant : Henayalage. **Services :** to pay a tribute of 1*s.* and to present yearly five baskets full of provisions and forty betel leaves, to wash the proprietor's linen during his residence in the village, to put up cloths for festivals at the walawwa, and to provide bathing cloths for him on journeys to the village. Commutable for Rs. 15 a year.

The tenants of all the pangu in this village paid the paddy tithe to Government.

BELLAN-OYA.—A hamlet of Palutawa, in Inamaluwa korale, Matale North. This is a Crown village.

Stream.—The Bellan-oya rises in Lenawawowa.

Population in 1881, 40 (16 males, 24 females); in 1891, 67 (32 males, 35 females). Washers.

About 6 amunams of land have been lately aswoddumized and are cultivated annually.

BELUNGALA GAP.—The road from Urugala to Bintenna descends here to the low country. The gap is 34½ miles from Kandy, 21½ from Toldeniya, quarter of a mile from Mahawela, 11 miles from the ferry across the Mahaweli-ganga.

BEMBIYA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbara.

Streams.—Mahaweli-ganga, Bembiya-oya, Rantembe-ela.

Population in 1881, 150 (73 males, 77 females); in 1891, 170 (89 males, 81 females).

It is in Kalagolla Arachchi-wasam. The inhabitants complain of the people from Wendaruwa korale, whose cattle are allowed to roam in the Kandapahala plains and trespass on the Bembiya fields. Water is plentiful.

The inhabitants are sickly and dirty. The houses are poorly built, with mud walls and thatched roofs, and generally are in a dilapidated state. Parangi is prevalent. A few cocoanut and arecanut trees, but little attention is given

to cultivation. Smallpox raged here a few years ago, and now most of the people have been vaccinated. There is no school and no panna, so that education has no place. A neglected village.

BERAGAMA.—A village in Medaniya pattawa, Hariyapatta.

Population in 1881, 231 (116 males, 116 females); in 1891, 107 (54 males, 51 females).

In 1878 49 acres were registered. (Commuted Rs. 31., paid Rs. 118-84; selected 14s. 6d. 4l.; temple property 1s. 2d. 6d.; total 24s. 2d. 3l.)

Beragama, Akalanija, Hedeniya, and Wiyakumpola form one Arachchikurama.

Kapuwatta Kumarihami was owner of three ninda panga (nila, rajakaridenna, and walamkenna), in extent 1½ acres.

Tenants: (1) bayawaga, Hakmiango, Polgolluge, Diwelge, Kurukudage, Wikipala Ukkawa, Maturakage. Services (commutable for Rs. 71-85 a year): to cultivate the multi-tawa for the maha harvest only, the proprietor supplying everything except ploughs, and the tenants receiving two paks of paddy for sustenance; to convert one amuna of paddy into rice, receiving one laba for doing so; each tenant to take 281 bundles of straw and thatch the walamkenna; to carry luggage and palanquin, to give five presents of vegetables a year, receiving their meals when employed in carrying baggage or palanquin; to deliver eighteen loads of vegetables at the walamkenna; to give twelve tali and a pingo-load of vegetables twice a year; to supply the earthenware for the Arambegama Walamkenna feast.

Kapuwatta Kumarihami also owned one maruwona (vidana) panguwa held by tenants-at-will.

Notice of a Talpot (Saka 1661) having been first scratched by the donor or grantor, the deed was afterwards written. Redemption of land under Proclamation of 14th July, 1921. (*Jud. Com. Diary, 22nd November, 1921.*)

Hamdura.—Koralage Mattu Menika vs. Koralage Punchirala Arachchi, Mapage, Punchirala and Kalu Menika. Action for the estate of Koralage Punchirala Pihamarala, father of first and third defendants and of plaintiff's father, Attaragama Vidana. 26,529, Test. 415.

Beragama Pihamaralage vs. Handilagamaga, 27,168.

Horat Madiyanselage Ukku Banda, of Walgawagala, purchased the Toradeniya Koptawatta, 58,229.

Adikari Madiyanselage, 50,004, 22,230, and 50,615, and 552, D. C. Mad.

Totapitiye Walawwe Kiri Banda vs. Polkutawu Walawwe Kiri Banda and Mediluma Banda and Naghapitiye Walawwe Tikiri Menika, for a garden. Plaintiff and third defendant were the children of two brothers, Arambegama Toradeniya Arambe Narayana Brakmana Madiyanselage Loku Punchirala and Mediluma Banda, who were associated husbands. The first and second defendants were the sons of a daughter of the two brothers. 58,229, 63,517, 69,134.

Melappu Madiyanselage Kalu Banda vs. Manayakage, 71,383.

Koralage Arachchila vs. Godamunne Sobhita Unnanne, 60,698.

Mawadeniya Walawwe, 69,314.

Nugawela Walawwe vs. Weramanga Banda, 91,150.

Madapallige Banda, 35,535.

Totapitiye Walawwe of Idamagama vs. Koralage Punchirala Arachchila of Beragama, 38,704.

(1812 A.D.).—On the seventeenth day of the month of Nikini, in the year of Saka 1734, on Tuesday, the sixth of the lunar month in the constellation Sita. Three paks of Gidaruwela, the upper 1 pala of Banaganwela, 1 pala of Kotaladeniya, 6 paks of Imbulpittegekumbura, and 1 pala of Deniya, with all the high and low lands, houses, gardens, and plantations, being the hereditary property of Punchi Etana who cooked rice for Adikari Madiyanselage, of Orissa, in the Pallegampaha of Hariyapattawa, I, the said Punchi Etana, have made over to Appu, my nephew, the son of my younger brother, that he may hold the same in paternal possession. And imprecating curses upon my descendants, relatives, and others, and declaring that there shall be no curse upon my nephew and his descendants, I have caused this land voucher to be written and granted. Witnesses to this are the two Nekatralas of Sandaraga, Dambaweluge Koralu, Nekage Appahant, Yawaga Kirala, Elagabakumbure Nekatrala, Punchi Nade Garuwanche of Ridiwatara, Sandaraga Ukkurula, Koralage Kudarala. This Talpot was written by Sandaraga Kula Nekatrala. 61,479.

MALWATTE VIHARE owns a field of one acre and a garden of half an acre in Beragama, which are said to have been dedicated by Kapuwatta Maha Nilame in the time of the last king. The land was part of the pidavili lands of the Malwatte Vihare. It was allocated to the successors of Moratota Nayaka Unnanse. Parussello Unnanse now holds it under the Malwatte Vihare. Registered by the T. L. C., 1,134, 8th August, 1862.

BERAWATALAWA *alias* **BORAWAGAMA**.—A hamlet in Pallepone korale, Kotimale, in the Wattaddora Arachchi-wasam on the minor road from Gonakelo to Nawangama.

Population in 1881, 74 (42 males, 32 females); in 1891, 60 (25 males, 25 females). Tom-tom Beaters and Moormen.

There are two polas under paddy.

BERAWILA.—A village in Ganga Ihala korale, Udapalata.

Stream.—Berawila-oya.

Hill.—Ingurugalakanda.

Population in 1881, 70 (34 males, 36 females).

In 1878 31½ acres were registered. (Commuted 14a. 3p. 7l., paid Rs. 135.70; redeemed 1a. 0p. 2l.; total 15a. 3p. 9l.)

BIBILA.—A village in Wagupannaha Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North. The Arachchi-wasam includes Penelaboda, Nikula, and Naula. This village lies to the west of the North road near Naula. There is a dagaba close to the road, but no vihare. There is an old ambalama and remains of pillars round a bo-tree.

Population in 1881, 244 (124 males, 120 females); in 1891, 220 (116 males, 104 females). Vellalas, Guruwo, Moors, Blacksmiths.

In 1878 126½ acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 83a. 1p. 1d., paid Rs. 154.15; uncommuted 18a. 3p. 1l.; Crown aswedduma 1a. 2p. 0l.; redeemed 1a. 2p. 5l.; sold by the Crown 8a. 0p. 6l.; total 61a. 1p. 7l.)

(1643 A.D.).—On Thursday, the second day of the increasing moon, in the month of Nikini, in the year of Saka 1565. Lamintappu, of Bibila, in Wagupannaha, sold his paraveni property Walkumbura of 1 amuna with its appurtenances below Hetekma, from this side of Buddhasakade above the high road and this side of Meda-ela, for 65 ridis, to Koswatta Badanede Itala. Witnesses who know the same are the Arachchila of Bibila, Itala of the same village, Kauru Appu of the same village, Kadintu Itala of the same village, Perumappu of the same village, Hiddappu of the same village, the Arachchila of Hingutalagahagedara, Peruma Henaya of the same village, Heratgedara Arachchila of Melpitiya, Udagedara Arachchila of the same village, Gamarala of the same village, Undiyarala of Nalanda, Wiyakon Arachchila of Pilihudugolla, Wattu Appu of the same village, Meyi Appu of Koswatta, Mayipala Appu of the same village. (Imprecations.)

Alutge, 49,549. Wattchenayalage, 73,013.

BILİYAKANDA.—A temple village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

The Arachchi-wasam includes Ithaladiggala, Kumbukgolla, Bambarakatupota, Siyambalawewa, Bulanewewa, and Kandemmoragolla.

In ancient times this was called Doliyakanda, because it is said that a palanquin of a king was left on the hill.

Population in 1881, 95 (57 males, 38 females); in 1891, 121 (65 males, 56 females). Vellalas, Vidanos, Jaggery caste, Tamils.

Fields registered in 1878, 31 acres (temple land 15a. 2p. 0l.).

The Kandy Maha Dewale owns four pangu in this village: Ihala, Meda, Badal, and Pahala pangu (26½ acres). Tenants: Talagahage, Dambagahage, Alutgo, Kulongamulage, Ehetugahage, Millawana Unnanse, Siyambalawewego, Mayilago, Kohombagahage, Kongahamulawatte Bandirala, Kongahage. Services: to pay a tribute of five ridis (3a. 4d.); two men to attend the festival, bringing with them rice, cocoanuts, vegetables, and curry stuffs; two men to attend the perahera once a year; two men to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame for the purpose of presenting him with provisions and forty betel leaves, to get the Basnayaka Nilame's lodgings in order when he visits the village, and to supply him with meals; to appear before the dewale headmen, namely, the Mohottala, Wannakurula, and Kankanama, and to present each of them with provisions and betel leaves; to make a present of betel to the Vidane, and to supply him with provisions and lodgings during his visits to the village; to help in repairing the dewale, giving thirty days' services in ten years; to give three days' service on special occasions. Commutable for Rs. 124 a year.

BINTEMBURA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Tittaweligolla-wasam.

Stream.—Kongha ola.

Hill.—Handiyasikanda.

Population in 1881, 10 (6 males, 4 females); in 1891, 29 (16 males, 13 females). Vellalas and Paduwa.

There is a tank here which was constructed about 1697 A.D. by Saranankara Unnanse.

Dambulla Vihara owns seven pango in this village. Tenants: Padeniyesmedage, Akurambadage, Padeniye Alutya, Binteimbura Pahalage, Diharakapawalage, Tittaweligollawelago. Services: to erect and decorate an arch for the Nasumura Mangalaya festival in the month of May; to repair and whitewash the walls of the mandappaya and vihara; to repair the roof, to bring cakes, to give a measure of oil at two of the festivals; to appear twice with pango-loads of provisions, and on each occasion to contribute to the food given to the priests during the fifteen days of Was, and to contribute 4*l.* for priests' robes; to pound a pole of paddy once every three months and to deliver it at the storeroom of the panwala; to do menial service at the vihara twice in every three months; to supply a palanquin bearer for one of the journeys during the year from the vihara to Kandy. Commutable for Rs. 65 a year.

King Walagam Rahu dedicated this village to the lower lip of the image of Buddha at Dambulla Vihara, hence the name. A ruined dagaba at Weraya.

BODADENIYA.—A village in Pastage korale, Uda Bulstgama.

Population in 1881, 181 (99 males, 82 females); in 1891, 130 (64 males, 66 females).

Hill.—Niyitihinna.

BODIKOTUWA.—A village in Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Mawagala-wasam, half a mile from Mattota on the road to Guruwela.

Population in 1881, 77 (41 males, 36 females); in 1891, 44 (22 males, 22 females). Vellalas and Tom tom Beaters.

Fields registered in 1878 18 acres. (Commuted 2*s.* 2*p.* 3*l.*, paid Rs. 13-17; uncommuted 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*; redeemed 5*s.* 2*p.* 6*d.*; total 3*s.* 0*p.* 9*d.*)

Fields.—Bogahage *ra.* Elandage, 21,177, 29,192.

BODIWELA.—A hamlet of Pallewela-wasam, in Koloka korale, Uda Hawaheta.

The eight inhabitants are Vellalas.

Fourteen acres paddy land. It is watered by Pattapola-ola, fed from the surplus water from the Bogamuwa field.

BOGAHAPITIYA.—A hamlet of Alutgama, in Agiriya Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South. There is only one house.

BOMIAMBARA.—In Gangawata korale, Yatinuwawa, now a part of the town of Kandy.

Stream.—Dununadala-oya.

Walker *vs.* Municipal Council, 83,504.

King Kirti Sri gave Gangarama Vihara 6 amuna and 2 poles of land here, which are said to have been exchanged for land in Guradeniya.

In the lower lake, now filled in, which was called Bogambara-wewa, the wife and other female relations of Ehelepola Maha Nilama were drowned in 1814.

On the borders of the lake at Kandy, at a place called Bogambara, was the principal Roman Catholic church, and twelve padres were attached to it. King Kandawala would not allow the Roman Catholic religion to be exercised in his dominions, and caused the principal church of Bogambara to be destroyed, and ordered the padres to quit it. His successor, King Kirti Sri, continued the persecution, but afterwards attributing a famine and plague, which afflicted the country, to this cause, he ordered the images which had adorned the church of Bogambara, and which had, on its destruction, been deposited in his stores, to be given to the people of Vahakotte, with permission to rebuild their church and enjoy their religion. (*Hurford's Narrative of the Mission to Ceylon and India*, p. 331; *J. Orientalist*, p. 40.)

The Dalada Mahigawa owns one Singarakkara panguwa (2½ acres). Tenant: Pallekotuwa Peanukkiya. Services: to be on guard for three months, receiving food; to attend the festivals and perahera; to appear before the Diwa Nilame twice a year, each time with vegetables and betel; to supply two watti flowers daily when on mura. Commutable for Rs. 20-60 a year.

Lewis Abraham Fernando *vs.* Samiro, 63,460, 68,197.

BOGAMBARA.—A village in Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Population in 1881, 75 (41 males, 34 females); in 1891, 80 (37 males, 43 females). Vellalas.

Fields registered in 1878 92 acres. (Commuted 27*a.* 1*p.* 0*l.*, paid Rs. 130-03; uncommuted 1*a.* 2*p.* 3*l.*; redeemed 9*a.* 3*p.* 1*l.*; belonging to the Crown 4*a.* 9*p.* 0*l.*; sold by the Crown 3*a.* 1*p.* 5*l.*; total 46*a.* 0*p.* 1*l.*)

Mumilia.—Panikkiyalage Sobani *vs.* Kiriya and his mother Latti. Defendants produced a Talpot, Saka 1727 (1805 A.D.), from plaintiff's father Mantri Korleya in favour of first defendant's father. 3,368, D. C. M., July, 1840.

Polwattekande Ukkurala and Sirala *vs.* Galakotuwe Vidane. Plaintiff filed a Talpot, dated Saka 1688 (1776 A.D.), granted by his great-grandfather Henneke Arachchila to his son. 2,403, D. C. M., December, 1837.

Ranatunge, 82,804.

Wewege Pertinanda, Notary, *vs.* Galage Ukkurala and others. Plaintiff's father mortgaged lands with Galage Hitapu Gammah. Defendants claimed in right of their grandfather Galage Mudiyanse, the father of Hitapu Gammah. 26,327.

Forbes (*Eleven Years in Ceylon*, vol. II., p. 90) mentions a temple here:—

The other.....was a priest of Abudha-deiyo, the unknown god, more properly the god of secrecy, probably the same as Mercury. His temple in the division of Bogambara is the only one I know.....

The tradition is, that in ancient times the spirit of a god from Bogambara in India (Meda-dese) descended on Hindagala Bandara. The king erected a tiled kovila with a golden pinnacle to propitiate the god.

BOGAMUWA.—A wasam in Kohoka korale, Upper Hewaheta, including the villages of Bogamuwa, Makuruppe, Dimbulkumbura, and part of Moragolla.

Population of the wasam in 1891, 416 (198 males, 218 females), of whom ninety paid road tax.

There are a number of small streams from Diyatalawa.

Population of Bogamuwa village in 1881, 141 (69 males, 72 females); in 1891, 120 (55 males, 65 females). The inhabitants are Vellalas and Low-country Sinhalese.

There are 30 amunu under paddy.

Bogamuwe Nilame was Basnayaka Nilame of Hangurankota in the last king's reign, and was alive on the 9th December, 1824 (*Jud. Com. Diary*).

Kotugodelle Kariyakarana Rala *vs.* Metiwelaoya, late Basnayaka Nilame. Plaintiff stated that the field Kitulgastenna had been in his family's possession during the reigns of five kings, until the great rebellion of 1818. It is a service panguwa of the Maligawa. Defendant stated that the field was a part of the property of his great-grandfather Bogamuwe Disava, who was executed, and whose lands were confiscated; but his son Hlangomuwe Mohandiram offered the field to the Maligawa to save it from confiscation (*Jud. Com.*, 2nd February, 1826).

Walawwe Wattege *vs.* Bogamuwe Kapuge. Plaintiff claimed a half share of lands in right of his father Kirihami, who had inherited from his mother Kapuge Ramal Etana. 97,898, 15,544.

The Queen's Advocate *vs.* (1) Abayakon Rajakaruna Wahala Mudiyanse, (2) Walawwe Loku Banda; (2) Dugganna Walawwe Kalu Banda; (3) Disanayaka Mudiyanse, (4) Punchirala; (4) Gabada Nilamelage Walawwe Punchi Menika. The first of Maturata, the second and fourth of Bogamuwa, and the third of Makuruppe. Defendants (1) Dugganna Walawwe Kiri Banda; (2) Disanayaka Mudiyanse, (3) Ranhami; (4) Kalu Menika; (5) Ukku Menika. The first and second of Bogamuwa, the third and fifth of Makuruppe, and the fourth of Ekiriya, substituted for deceased second and third defendants. Action upon a mortgage of sixty-four pieces of land in favour of the Crown as guarantee for the first defendant Loku Banda, in his office of acting korala. Lands were declared bound and executable. 89,110.

BOGUDUPITIYA.—A hamlet of Uguressapitiya, in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

BOKALAWELA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu. Is chiefly inhabited by low caste people under a Maha Duraya. It is 9.62 miles from Katugastota on the road passing along Pinga-oya and through Medawala, 6 miles from Arambekada near the 9th milepost on the Kuruncgala high road, and 7.50 miles from Ambatenna near the 5th milepost on the Matale road. Population in 1881, 625 (318 males, 307 females).

There are lands here which belonged to Molligoda Maha Nilama, which he exchanged for those in the Four Korales belonging to the Kuladeniya Vihara. These lands were exempted from tax on account of Molligoda's loyalty to the British Government.

In 1878 36½ acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 17a. 0p. 12, paid Rs. 177-61, reckoned 25a. 2p. W., temple lands 4a. 2p. 8l.; abandoned 10a. 0p. W.; total 46a. 1p. 3l.)

After the Mampitiya estates were confiscated, the village Kondadeniya was granted to the Pattini Dewala in Kandy. Maguradeniya to the king's drummers, and Bokalewala to the trumpeters (*Jud. Com. Ct., 17th May, 1810*).

But by a Moorman against Mampitiya Maha Lakama, for an estate in Bokalewala of 7 annas and appertinances, sold by the defendant to the plaintiff for 400 six-hillars and one silver heppawa. Defendant had exchanged lands in Udumwara for those with the first Adigar, but a dispute arose as to a portion destined to a priest (*Jud. Com. Ct., 16th August, 1832*).

Donations.—Atheykara Walawwa, 31,359, 31,323, 30,126, 41,766, 41,799, 72,938, 33,152. Atheykara (*Jud. Com. Ct., 12th September, 1822*). Atheykara Mudiyanselage, 69,300. Alakula-anga, Talpota Saka 1234 (1632 A.D.) and 1636 (1711 A.D.), 23,523, D.C. Mad. Bokalewala Pahala Alakula-anga Walawwa, 65,366. Danyage, 69,300, 72,998. Dapallabage, Talpota Saka 1712 (1730 A.D.), 17,017. Danyage (Talpota Saka 1600, 1655, 1673, 1685, 1712, 1736, 1751) (*Jud. Com. Ct., 26th Jan., 1851*), 17,005, 17,017, 17,106, 18,977, 2,705. Danyagebapage 17,012. Elligoda Tunchakara Unnanu vs. Miruk Kassa. Partum purchased land from Rajanarayana Unnanu, 17,225. Epita Atheykara Mudiyanselage, 69,300. Gollakumbura, 31,610, 36,517, 17,054. Gungoda Panikilakage, 66,312. Hapugge-anga (Talpota Saka 1613), 169, 693, D.C. Mad., 49,200, 50,111. Hapugge-kumbura (Talpota Saka 1606, 1653, D.C. Mad. Hapugge-kura (Talpota Saka 1605, 1673) (*Jud. Com. Ct., 26th Jan., 1851*). Hapugoda Kumaramani said that in the reign of King Kirti her grandfather, Yatawatta Laksa Dasa, was ordered by that king to proceed to Batavia, the king bestowed lands on him, he transferred three to his daughter, the Kumaramani's mother, 23, D.C. Mad. (Talpota Saka 1611). Hapugoda Welikkara Lakama (*Jud. Com. Ct., 18th November, 1821*). Hapukotawage, 716. Hapuge 67,017, 69,300, 716, 55,971. Hala Alakula-anga Walawwa family, descendants of Yatawatta Dasa, 693, D.C. Mad. Kalahabage 31,610, 36,517, 17,054. Kalahabage-muduna Walawwa, 36,116, 35,173. Kugulugolawattage, 72,974. Lakshmanaya alias Yatawatta Walawwa, 41,766, 41,799. Maha aranda Walawwa 66,000. Madawala Unnanu (Talpota Saka 1612), 169, D.C. Mad. Mawabage, 55,971, 69,300. Mawabage Walawwa Ratmahatmaya. Litigations by himself and his descendants for lands in Bokalewala, Udawawala, Otila, Dukkappa (Talpota 1600, 1665, 1736) (*Jud. Com. Ct., 18th November, 1818*), 17,005, 17,006, 18,977, 31,252, 31,251, 41,766, 41,799. Mudiyanselage, 31,225, 31,259, 39,450. Mudiyanselage Hanyaka Nilama, on behalf of his wife Yatawatta Mahatmaya action for land which had formerly belonged to Wijayan Raja. It was said in this case that the Kandiyans never take paddy from the estates on Tuesdays and Sundays. It was also said that there were three Yatawatta Dasa's, the last of whom died about 1603 A.D. (*Jud. Com. Ct., 18th November, 1818*). Pahalgoda Danyage, 31,610, 36,517, 17,054. Pahalgoda Kumaramani purchased a Talpota Saka 1747, a deed of gift of Atalakkumbura from her cousin Uda Rohana in Dagganawala. The Dagganawala's mother objected to this gift, on the ground that her husband had left the lands to her and her children about the time of the first English war. She stated that he had made no will, but had bequeathed her lands as a token of having given the lands to her. She had two daughters who married Tammakature Dasa and Mawattapala Hanyaka Nilama respectively (*Jud. Com. Ct., 18th November, 1821*). Pallage descendants of Lankawatta Mahadaram Raja (Talpota Saka 1603, 1713), 17,161. Pallage Walawwa (Talpota Saka 1751, 22,579). Rambukwathage (Talpota Saka 1712), 17,017. Talagabawattage, 69,300. Yapa Mudiyanselage Walawwa, 69,300.

(1602 A.D.)—In the year of Saka 1621. With reference to the Talpota which was given by Gungoda Hanyaka Hama to his daughter Dasa Hama, at the Halala Wakkala, with the knowledge of the great women of five provinces, on the fifteenth day of the month of Wesak, being the day on which the holy deity was exhibited at Hakkumboda Raja, Mahadula Raja, Atapattu Mudiyanselage, Udumwara Mudiyanselage, Hara Mudiyanselage of the said village, Kallugummana Raja of the said village, Watawara Mudiyanselage of Aluvihara, Hantakona Hara Hama, Jayakara Mudiyanselage of Dumbura, Molligoda Mahapala, Yakkawala Raja, Amarapura Mudiyanselage of Uluwattapala, Dampala Mudiyanselage of Hakkumbura, Gungoda Jayasundara Arachchi, Hara Arachchi of the said village, Hantakona Hantakona, Hara Hama of Bokalewala, Hantakona

of the said village, and Hapugola Arachchi Hami. With the knowledge of these witnesses the field Liyangasanga of 2 pelas, the field Palkada of 2 pelas, two house gardens, and three hen were given to Dotuhami. Those who would defend the right of this grant will inherit the final beatitude of the six divine worlds, whence they will go to Nirvana, after having seen Mayittri Buddha.

(1792 A.D.).—Saka 1614, Friday, the tenth day of the increasing moon of the month of Il. Gift by Hinkende Mudiyanse, of Bokalawela, to his daughter Punchi Etana. Witnesses: Wattego Yapa Mudiyanse, Mohottige Punchirala, Kankanage Naidappu, Disaneckge Kalu Appu, Acharige Sellappu Gurunneho, Jayasinha, Hunu Duraya, Naido Henaya, Maralande Ranhawadiya. 33, D. C. Mad.

(1678 A.D.).—I, Wijayakon Rala, of Bokalawela, in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, have transferred the following lands being my paraveni, to my naide Ralaya to possess in paraveni. If any person, either my relation or a stranger, should dispute or contest this, such person shall suffer by the oaths, but my Ralaya shall not suffer therefrom. Declaring thus, this has been granted. Witnesses who know this are Weraluange Appuhami, Bokalawela Hitihami, Uduwawala Dolantenne Rala, Uduwala Medage Rala. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher has been granted at the Walawwa of Gunarat Adikaram Mahatmaya of Kandy, on Thursday, the tenth of the decreasing moon, in the month Esala, in the year of Saka 1600.

(1763 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1685, in the month Wak, on Monday, the seventh of the decreasing moon. Grant of lands by Dingirala, grandson of Wijayakon Rala, to his Etana and his father-in-law. Witnesses: Disanayaka Rala, Disanayaka Appu, Polkotuwe Rala, Polkotuwe Appu, Hitige Kudarala, Hitige Appu, Pallege Punchirala, Walgamage Punchirala, Abesinha Rala, Kitulange Gammahē, Hidda Henaya, Marawanageda Hunu Duraya, Gunapala, Kalaldora Unga Duraya. (1814 A.D.).—In Saka 1736 Mohottige Kawrala gave the same lands to his son Kawrala and his daughter-in-law Kiri Menika. Kiri Menika gave the lands to her brother's son Digalege Punchirala, upon deed dated 26th May, 1836, attested by Paramagama Wikramasinha Tilakaratna Rajakaruna Tennakon Mudiyanse, Notary. 17,005.

(1714 A.D.).—In the month Wesak, the third of the increasing moon, in the year of Saka 1636. Sale by Manawala Rala, grandson of Abesinha Rala, to Pe Hami, of a hena for 5 ridis. Witnesses: Hinkende Mudiyanse, Walawwe Appuhami, Wijekonrallage Appuhami, Hitihamillage Appu, Pallege Rala, Dunusinha Mudiyanse. 553, D. C. Mad.

(1721 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1643, on Thursday, the third of the increasing moon in the month Wesak. That the fields and their appurtenances which were purchased by Konappu, of Bokalawela, were obtained by Bokalawela Rala, who held the office of Mohandirama, from whose elder brother, Gammulle Rala, the lands were obtained by his daughter Kiri Mahage, who, at her deathbed, gave the same, out of her good-will, to her grand-daughter Dingiri Menika, in final transfer. Witnesses who know that this Ganpanguwa was given are Upasakarula I also know, Kotuwege Vilane of the village I also know, Bokalawela Duraya I also know, Achari Naide of the village I also know, Nittawela Yakdessa I also know. With the knowledge of so many witnesses this land voucher has been written and granted. Those who dispute this shall suffer from the ordeals, but to my grand-daughter Dingiri Menika there shall be no curse of oaths for the first, second, and third times, though she were to swear the five oaths. Should anybody knowing the truth of the above dispute this grant, such person shall be born in the hells, and thereafter suffering great pains shall be born again as crows and dogs and suffer great miseries; those who shall defend the right of this grant by word or deed, such person shall enjoy the happiness in the seven divine worlds and attain Nirvana. 109, D. C. Mad.

(1761 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1683, in the month Navan, the seventh of the increasing moon, being Thursday, under the constellation Puse. As I, Pallege Kuda Punchirala, of Bokalawela, have incurred many debts, I have given in paraveni unto Liniyawatte Mohandiram Nilame and received from him 100 ridis and 157 amunu of paddy; and having received assistance from him for seven years, I have written and granted a Talpot to the said Mohandiram Nilame for the said premises. If any of my descendants shall dispute or contest this, they shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths, but Mohandiram Nilame shall suffer no calamities when he swears the five ordeal oaths. The witnesses to this are Alakola-ange Dingiri Menika, Uduwawala Arachchila, Walgamage Rala, Dolangahapele Appurala, Rambukwellege, Kudarala, Imbulpitiye Gammahē, Hatarakorale Gammahē, Bokalawela Kaluwa, Hunu Duraya. Known to these persons this Talpot has been given. 17,461.

(1790 A.D.).—In the year of Maka 1712, in the month Wesak, on Thursday, the twelfth of the increasing moon, under the constellation Ma, this land voucher has been given. I, Pitiyoga Menikula, of Nokolawela, do hereby transfer in person to Hetti Mahattin (Mahatunayo) the lower 1 pole of having received 250 rilla. Witnesses to this dual transfer are Walgamage Rala, Polkotawe Rala, Isalangahapela Rala, Ramabekwellege Appu, Hanuge Puanuma, all these persons I know. Whoever shall dispute this, whether relations or others, shall suffer from the orials, but Hetti Mahattin, who obtained this from me, or her descendants, shall not suffer though they were to swear on the five orials. This land voucher has been written by Liniyawatte Nilame. 17,047.

THE DALADA MALIYAWA owns three service pangu in this village :—

Mura Panguwa (2 acres field), held by Hinguluatte, Elapitige, Hewahetoge, Kulugammanage, and Gallangedige. Services : to do service with the Kariyakarana panguwa held by Aludenige Appuhani, in Niyangula panguwa No. 4 ; some of the tenants to be in attendance at the Maligawa for thirty days in the year or to pay Rs. 100 pels, others to attend for sixty days or to pay 4s. per pels ; to appear before the Diwa Nilame once a year. Commutable for Rs. 23.20.

Hurana Panguwa (2 acres field), held by Nokolawela and Alutgama. Services : to beat the tom tom at the Maligawa for four months in the year ; to give the Diwa Nilame vegetables and betel leaves, and when in attendance to give two malawatti daily, for which the tenant receives food. Commutable for Rs. 25.90.

Horana Panguwa (1½ acre field), held by Udawawala. Services : to blow the horanawa at the Maligawa for three months a year at the four festivals and the two poya in Wesak ; to give vegetables and betel leaves to the Diwa Nilame, and betel leaves to the Kariyakaranawala ; to supply two malawatti daily while in attendance, for which the tenant receives food.

BOLEPE.—A village in Gandake korale, Lower Hewahota. Is situated 4 miles from Talata-nya and 3 miles from the junction of the minor and main roads to Hinguranketa.

Neema.—Bolepe-nya.

Hill.—Galkanda.

Population in 1881, 130 (66 males, 64 females) ; in 1891, 112 (60 males, 52 females).

In 1878 29 acres paddy land were registered, of which 27 paid Rs. 105.63 as tax.

Families.—Gibbarallage *vs.* Lakuge, 70,572. Gollamunne Mediyansa family, 41,715, 52,876. Patakaraage, Alankaraage, 870, 31,836. Puvahgahakumburaage *vs.* Pitiyagoda Conana, 97,516.

BOLLODA.—In Gandake korale, Lower Hewahota.

Population in 1891, 13 (5 males, 8 females).

BOMBURE URUGALA.—A village in Medaniyapattu, Upper Dambura.

Population in 1881, 538 (306 males, 232 females) ; in 1891, 440 (235 males, 205 females).

In 1878 112 acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 40s. 1p. 8d., paid Rs. 428 ; rented at one-fourth 2s. 2p. 8d. ; redeemed 1s. 8p. 7d. ; abandoned 1s. 1p. 8d. ; total 55s. 2p. 11d.)

Vihara.—When the vihara at Medamahawara fell down another was built at Bombure, about five years after the English accession, but about 1838 it was removed again to Medamahawara. Samanlara Unnanse, in 1858, made a claim for registration of the temple land. He said that the vihara had been a very fine one, but had been abandoned, and that his tutor and predecessor Dornaliyadde had rebuilt it. The tradition is that King Senarat and Kirti Sri had dedicated lands. The incumbent had a Talpat, dated 1618, from King Senarat. Certificates had been given by Mr. Wright in 1822 and Mr. Butler in 1832. The claim for registration was rejected by Mr. Adams, who doubted the authenticity of the Talpat. *T. L. C. 323, office 407, 12th October, 1853.*

Families.—Amabakke Korala (Talpota Saka 1712, 1720, 1754), 5,854. Anumage *vs.* Meeru Saha, 72,214, 71,111, 76,511, 80,549. Arawage, 45,547. Ekenayaka Mud., 72,214. Gollamunne Hangedige (Talpota Saka 1712, 1720, 1754), 5,851, 5,855. Isalangawatte *vs.* Madamurage, 29,531, 51,128 (Talpota Saka 1702, 1711). Kaluwatpitiyage, 17,116. Kumburaage, 45,747. Nitulgaha-arawage (Talpota Saka 1712, *Sad. Ann.* 67, 1st September, 1825), 11,466. Puvage, 45,747. Udahage (Talpota Saka 1626, 1717, 1754), 5,055, 5,020. Udapitiyage family, formerly of the Maluwa Department. At a remote period the lands belonged to a female branch. They were confiscated on the execution of Erawawala

Adigar, who was chief of the Maluwa Department. A member of this family said that he prostrated himself before the deposed king near the palace and received a verbal grant of the lands from him. 8,720. Wellgaimmeddege, 45,747.

(1774 A.D.).—On Tuesday, the fourth day of the waning moon, in the month of Il, of the year of Saka 1696. Grant by Sadasekara Naidu to his sons Ukku Naidu, Tisarappuwa, and Wairambuwa, and to his wife. Witnesses: Imiyahami of Bombure, Arawe Tikirala of same village, Moppuhami of same village, Dingirala of same village, Tenhami Arachchila of Udawela, Paluwatta Wedikkara Arachchila of Nannalagala, Wewe Naidappuwa, Nugahoka Tikirappu, Hapuwaita Nanduhami, Kehelwatte Waduwa, Kirunga Henaya, Kitulan-gomuwe Horanekaraya. 9,020.

BOPITIYA.—A village in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta.

Stream.—Bopitiye-oya.

Hills.—Embilivelketiyekanda, Gongalakanda, Hulankadakanda, Velibissakanda.

Population in 1881, 304 (151 males, 153 females); in 1891, 344 (169 males, 175 females).

In 1878 41½ acres (20a. 3p. 0l.) paddy land were registered.

Families.—Angunawala Basnayaka Nilame had an ola, Saka 1564 (1642 A.D.) (*Jud. Com., 13th March and 4th October, 1826*). Bopitiye Appurala was sent on an embassy to India with Denigomuwa Disava. The service due for his lands was reduced on his return (*Jud. Com., 13th March and 4th October, 1826*). Galagoda Walawwa had lands here (*Jud. Com., 12th October, 1821*), 911, 10,010. Herat Arachchila had an ola dated 1763 A.D., in reward for services at Wanduragala during the Dutch war (*Jud. Com., 12th October, 1821*). Ketawelage, 16,934. Basnayaka Nilame of the Vagama Dewale *ra*. Vitaranage, 97,844.

Atukoralege, 66,872. Diwurupuwattege, 78,187. Jayasundara Mud., 66,143. Kotinkaduwa, 691, D. C. Mud. Miwakkalage, 66,143, 66,872, 78,187. Yatibopitiyege, 78,187.

BORAGAHAMADITTA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Upper Hewaheta, in Udagama-wasam, on the minor road from Hangurankota to Ganagantenna.

Population in 1881, 68 (40 males, 28 females); in 1891, 41 (19 males, 22 females). Extent under paddy 2 acres.

BORUWAGAMA.—A village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale, in Morape-wasam, a road to Nagahapihilla.

Population in 1881, 104 (53 males, 51 females); in 1891, 73 (41 males, 32 females). Berawayas, Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese, Tamils.

Extent under paddy 24 acres (12 amunu). Watered by the Nagaha and Kemi-kandure-elas.

BOTOTA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Population in 1881, 410 (213 males, 197 females); in 1891, 397 (193 males, 204 females).

In 1878 78½ acres (39a. 1p. 4½l.) paddy land were registered, of which the greater part was redeemed from tax.

DEMBARALAWE VIHARE.—It was built in the reign of King Kirti Sri by Nugawela Disava. In 1858 Molagode Gunaratana Unnanse produced before the T. L. Commissioners a Talpot, dated Saka 1730 (1808 A.D.), granted by the last king. The lands mentioned in it were registered, but the claim as regards some others dedicated by Galedando Mudiyanse was rejected, *T. L. C. 254, 9th December, 1858*. The Unnanse got Warakadeniya in Warakadeniya registered, as it was mentioned in the Talpot, *T. L. C. 326, office 265, 17th December, 1858*. A claim for registration of Elembegadeniyakumbura in Warakadeniya was rejected, 721, office 323.

(1808 A.D.).—That in consideration of the sum of four hundred coins paid to the proprietors by Dunuvila Disamahatmaya, of Matale, the fields Amukkane of 1 amuna, Gedarakumbura 1 amuna, Kahatagaha 6 pelas, Wewa 1 amuna, Dembatagolla 2 pelas, Talagaha Navata 5 pelas, Pathalle 5 pelas, Welikumbura 1 amuna, Kadiharage 1 amuna, Gira-ambedalupota 3 amunu, Kahallekotuwedalupota 3 amunu, Totapola 1 amunu, Thaladalupota, all of 15 amuna and 2 pelas, with all the high and low lands, plantations, and buildings belonging thereto, situate at Winhettiya, in Yaddasagalboda in Kurnegal korale, were purchased by him on proper title deeds, and he submitted the matter to His Majesty the King. And the said properties were then made over to the nephew of the said Disamahatmaya, Pinnepaye Terunnanse, for him to possess them, subject to an annual delivery to the relic temple at Kandy of a piingo and "masa." Afterwards the said priest having newly cleared the

jungle in Dubaralewa Vihara, in Medadya pattu of Narasipa pattu, made a cave in a rock, and therein seated an image in a sleeping position, even mayotat outside long, and painted the pupils of its eyes with great ceremony and pomp; subsequently this village Winkettiya was named to be offered thereto for its upkeep and for the maintenance of the priest and continuance of the observance of ceremonies attached thereto. And besides this the neighbouring virtuous and ardent people granted eight *belles* (which are described all of the extent of 4 *palas* and 8 *lahas*). And the three *viharas*, Molagalla Vihara, Elipala Vihara, Mambukwala Vihara, which were offered to the said priest by the villagers, as well as the said other property, being on the point of ruin after the death of the priest, and there being no legal possessor of his, and it being wrong for laymen to take the possession of *viharas* property, the Rati mahatmaya of Banivila Harasipa pattu, a grandson of the said priest, took charge of all with the knowledge of the king, undertaking to continue the observance of rites and ceremonies attached to the *viharas* and prohibiting the papidhar generations of Molagalla Attala of Unnanne from disputing it. This conveyance of immovable property was made and delivered on Thursday, the fifth day after the full moon in the month of Nawar, in the year 1730 of our King Saka. (Improvements and exhortations follow.)

MAMBAKUNDA VIHARA was built in the last king's reign by Duranagama Arachchi, who dedicated 8 *lahas* and the *viharas* garden. Ratanayaka Mudiyansu dedicated Walage-kumbura of 8 *lahas*. Other small dedications by Kirawallage Arachchi, Botota Henaya, Kirivalage, and Toraga. Claim rejected by the Temple Lands Commission (240, 24th December, 1858). Bentara Howata Unnanne had been incumbent for thirty years before 1868. The present *viharas* is now, and is in good order.

PATTI DIWALE is said to have been founded in King Wahagam Rala's reign. The Kapurata and his mother hold lands subject to service at the Kandy Pattini Dewale, and they also hold festivals at the local dewale. Four lands registered. T. L. C., 1,136 and 123, office 327. Gampalege Kiri Monda held an acre of paddy land in Ratupala as a service *panigama* under this dewale. Services: to look after the local dewale and to attend festivals and *perals* ras at Kandy, and to give presents and rice to the Ratanayaka Nilams. Commutable for Rs. 17-63.

Phudra.—Agalakaduwege, 44,715, 52,876, 608. Alakaduwege, Sattamlage, 24,140, 27,187. Alugama Pallakumbura Mudiyanselage, 99,074. Alwas (H de) Mudaliyar purchased Botota Arambas from the Crown, 24th March, 1841. He sold it in 1850 to Bentara Howata Unnanne, 25,391. Amunugama Mudiyanselage, 21,140, 27,187. Bentara Unnanne, 25,391. Botota Kapurata, 50,170. Botota Lahan, 10,691, D C Mail (Talpat Saka 1735). Dahanenna Veda Duravalege, 99,074. Duranagama (Jed Com 17, 3rd October, 1824). Egolagama, 32,963. Galapalage, 10, D C Mail, 35,100, 49,969, 65,376. Galpalage (Jed Com 17, 3rd October, 1824). Gherallage, 44,715, 52,876. Golanunna Mudiyanselage, 44,715, 52,876. Hithamillage, 32,963. Karadewala Walawwe, 35,100, 49,969, 65,376. Kirawallage, 32,963. Kotikaduwege, 691, D C Mail (Talpat Saka 1671, 1703). Madage, 32,963. Mudunage, 56,322. Mullegama Walawwe, 35,100, 65,376. Narayanawwa Solhita Unnanne, 99,074. Pujapattage, 56,322. Rakanawwa Piyadasa Unnanne, of Botota Vihara, witness to a deed dated Saka 1736. Talawinne Sattambiga, 24,140, 27,187. Wabakkala Kula Arachchi, 32,963. Wabakkalage, 994.

Kirawallage vs. Madage and Egolagama. During the last king's government, in 1811, Arala, plaintiff's father, executed a deed of transfer of his lands in favour of Wabakkala Kula Arachchi, the grandfather of defendants, in consideration of the value of property which had been stolen by the grantor from the grantees. In terms of a judgment of the Judicial Commissioner, dated 29th May, 1823, the plaintiff claimed the right to recover the lands by paying the value of the property at the time of the robbery. The District Judge (18th March) held that the right to recover was barred by the Proclamation of 11th July, 1821, and that Arala's right never passed to his son, the plaintiff. In appeal affirmed. 32,963.

(1816 A N).—*Sorala Rala*. Under the constellation Anura, on Wednesday, the fourth day of the lunar month, the eighteenth day after the sun had entered the sign Mesha, in the year of Saka 1746. Whereas I, Kirawallage Arala Rala, of Kopyiya, in the Medasara pattana of Harapattana, have on four different occasions broken into the house of Wabakkala Kula Arachchi of Botota, and have taken 2,700 *chittis* and 1 copper *challis* and whereas I am unable to make up and return the goods and the due (*wasadage*), the following lands, being my possessory property, to wit . . . have been made over and granted by me the said Arala Rala to the said Wabakkala Arachchi upon this land voucher that he may possess the same undisturbedly in perpetuity. Witnesses who know the

same are Galapitige Banda of Botota, the two Davundage Korallas, the three persons at Mudunegge, Maduge Arachchila, Imbulkumbure Lekama of Attaragama, Gurunneho, Payindakara, Godapadda, Galoyakadulla Polgala Naide, Ambalantenne Duraya of Itatagalla, Dolantenne Wedakarny, Laweniya, Botota Henaya. (Imprecations follow.) Written by Kurunduange Lekamralla. 33,963.

BOWALA.—A village in Gangawata koralo, Yatinuwara, on the south side of the railroad, about 1½ mile from Kandy. Kattiyanakanda is a hamlet.

Population in 1881, 260 (150 males, 110 females); in 1891, 241 (123 males, 118 females). Vellalas.

Extent under paddy about 40 acres (20 amunu).

In the H. L. M. 8 amunu and 1 pola paddy land was registered. Owners: Nekatralage panguwa, Bowala Gammaho, Siyambalapitiye Rala, Musippattuwa, Siyambalapitiye Arachchila, Kasakara Appu, Kumburege, Siyambalapitiye Horanekaraya. There were also registered in the H. L. M. 1 pola 6 lahas as the temple property of Weliwita Unnanse and 4a. 1p. 1l. the property of the Dalada Maligawa, held by Mawilinda Pataya Henaya, Peradeniye Hunkiri, Majanawature Upasakaya, Itatnekala, Watapuluwe Upasakaya, Aruppola Polwatto Vidane, Yatawatto Watturalla Henaya, and 2 amunu muttetu of the Maligawa. Some of these lands have ceased to belong to the Maligawa (Lindamulla and Wewanga, 6 pelas, now belong to the Korala).

The Dalada Maligawa has two pangu (2a. 2p. 6l. fields, 0a. 1p. 6l. garden), the services for which can be commuted for Rs. 41·89 a year:—

1. Kattiyama Panguwa, held by Ranasinghe and Hunkirige. Services: to convey offerings of food from the kitchen to the temple at the three towawa daily for two months each year; to attend processions at the four festivals.

2. Murakarana, held by Ranasinghe and Deniyego. Services: to serve each for fifteen days as sweepers, hewers of wood, and drawers of water.

In the middle of the village there is an old bo-tree in a bo-maluwa. Near it formerly stood a vihara, which fell down, and the image was removed to Suddharama.

SUDDHARAMA, alias GALKOTUWE VIHARE, is a small, plain building with a pansala and a bama maduwa (48,050). Godamunne Siddharta Unnanse of Hudu-lumpola resided at Galkotuwe Suddharama Pansala, and in 1856 granted this vihara to his pupil Gunaratana Unnanse with the lands Totapolakumbura 2 lahas, Kurukosgahamula-ango Aswedduma 5 lahas, the pansala garden of 1 acre, and Gedarawatta of 15 lahas, which he had obtained on a deed in 1830, and Olikosgahakumbura and Galkotuwewatta on a deed in 1843.

This Gunaratana Unnanse threw off robes, and as a layman claimed the lands as his own in 67,804. They were declared to be vihara property. These lands had not been registered by the Temple Lands Commission.

The lands are lost to the vihara, having been sold under writs against Gunaratana.

The incumbent is now supported by offerings from the villagers.

Families.—A field of a low caste family of Deyannawela having been destroyed in making the Kandy lake, they received from the king two fields in Bowala (*Jud. Com., 1st May, 1819*).

Balawatgola Panikkiyage, 72,488, 73,010,

Lands held for Kasakara service (*Jud. Com., 1st May, 1819*).

Bowala Punchirala *vs.* Bowala Mudiyanse, for land which had formerly belonged to Arawe Palihena Rala (*Jud. Com., 30th April, 1824*).

Bowala Kandapola Unnanse, 68,373. Ekanayaka Mud., 31,650, 39,441. Gamage, 4,833, 27,034, 56,184. Godamunne Punchi Banda *vs.* Godamunne Ratanajoti Unnanse, 29,562, 31,404, 48,050, 49,015, 67,804, 3,889. Godamunne Sakalasuri Mud., 43,913. Kapukotuwege, 4,833. Kumburege, 3,889. Owissege, 27,024, 4,166. Talangomuwe Duggannaralage, 43,913. Tennakon Mud., 43,943. Waratenne Banda *vs.* Brachmanago, 96,239. Wirakon Mud. *vs.* Pallewatto, 4,018.

BOWALA.—A village in Gangapahala korale, Udapalata, on the road from Gampola to Kadugannawa, 2½ miles from Gampola. Pulatkumbura is a hamlet.

Hill.—Dunugalakanda.

Population in 1881, 274 (141 males, 133 females); in 1891, 291 (153 males, 138 females).

In 1878 75 acres (37a. 1p. 9l.) paddy land were registered, of which about 29 acres were redeemed.

This was a *galadagama*. Unambuwe Ratemahatmaya's father and brother were *Laynaralas*. The last king had an arcanut store here. 24,470.

VIHARE.—Hapugastenne or Palu Vihare. Lands dedicated by Gopolege Mudiyanse, Wakkunage Mudiyanse, and Kangarage.

The incumbent got a certificate from Mr. Butler in 1833. Eldeniye Unnanse left the vihare to Hapugola Unnanse. It was abandoned for many years before 1858. The claim for registration was rejected. *T. L. C. 223, after 230.*

The Upasakage family keep the precincts of a *Bo Maluwa* clean and perform some services. A new vihare is built near it.

Parulika.—Mampitiye Ratemahatmaya of Udapalata lived here. Golahela Basnayaka Nilame *rs.* Siripala, 9,302 (Talipot Saka 1769). Nornankule Vedalage, 2,156. Dugastenne Kangara *rs.* Pahalakumbure Kangara, 73,723. Ratnayaka Mud. *rs.* Kangara Mud, 53,925. Wadawage *rs.* Hewahota Talaka Wanisekara Mud., 88,701.

BOWALA.—A *wasam* in Gannewa korala, Upper Howahota, including the villages of Bowala, Uda Bowala, and Kituhpa. The population of the *wasam* in 1891 was 536 (247 males, 289 females), of whom 121 paid road tax.

The population of the villages Bowala and Uda Bowala in 1891 was 264 (137 males, 127 females).

Sirumma.—Uda ela and Pallo ela, from Daru-oya.

Population in 1891, 263 (100 males, 163 females); in 1891, 196 (111 males, 85 females). Vellalas, Dhobies, Low-country Sinhalese, Tamils.

Extent under paddy 60 acres (30 *amunu*).

DEWALE.—Hanguranketa Maha Dewale owns a service *panguwa* (1 acre field, 1½ acre garden), the services for which are commutable for Rs. 6 a year. Tenant: Elumurego. Services: to attend the *porahera* for fifteen days and carry the *paliha*, to attend the four festivals and carry the *paliha* from Kandy, to give *adukkan* to the Basnayaka Nilame, to appear before him at the Sinhalese new year and present forty betel leaves and a *kovili-kada*, to be in *mura* at the dewale for four months in the year, to keep the *pattirippawa* in repair. Tax to be paid by the dewale.

VIHARE.—Bowala Vihare, a cave temple founded by the queen of Walagambahu. There is a dagaba 12 ft. high and 60 ft. in circumference. A *nila service panguwa* (4 acres field, 1½ acre garden), the services for which are commutable for Rs. 24. Tenant: Wiharego Panchirala. Services: to thatch and keep the vihare in repair, to keep the *maluwa* clean and in proper order. The vihare to pay the paddy tax.

The vihare also has a *muttettu panguwa* held by tenants-at-will.

Finders.—Pallo Bowala Koralege. Action concerning the estate of Pallo Bowala Panchirala Korala, 19,929. Hippolage. Plaintiffs Aked a Mul Talpot, Saka 1663 (1741 A.D.), 8,481. Wabala Duggannaralage. Children of Kapuliyaldu Mudiyanse, 33,411. Nawandeniyege, 52,609.

BOWATTA.—A village in Medisiya pattuwa, Matale South, between 12 and 13 miles from Kandy. The *wasam* includes Kalapitiya. It was a *galadagama*.

Population in 1891, 230 (118 males, 112 females); in 1891, 229 (116 males, 113 females). Vellalas, Pattiwala, Potters, Pannayo, Coast Moormen, Low-country Sinhalese.

In 1878 26 acres (13 *amunu*) paddy land were registered, of which nearly 12 acres were redeemed from tax, and 10 acres paid no tax, having been sold by the Crown. Some sold to Moormen. (See 66, New Series.)

King Raja Sinha confiscated the property of a chief of Bowatta, because he refused to go to war at Trincomalee.

Land here held on a *Sannas* by Morota Mohandirama was given to Ran Naidu in lieu of land given to the king's mistress Alutgama Dugganna Unnanse.

VIHARE.—Gale Vihare, in ruins.

BOWATTE or GANWATTE VIHARE.—The Temple Lands Commission rejected the claim for registration of its lands. There was a grant in favour of an Unnanse in 1800 A.D.

Elwala Mahatnayaya and Monarawila Diwya, in 1803, dedicated a field, which had been granted to the Elwala family by King Godapala, who poured water into a chalk shell and ordered that the land should be called Elwala Madama.

and subsequently been offered to a Guruwa, and lastly was dedicated by Parawila Disava to Udupihille Unnanse, in order that the king might obtain it (*Jud. Com.*, 13th and 28th September, 1810).

In 1859 Sobhita Unnanse had been incumbent for twenty-four years.

Families.—Aramboke, 1,355, D. C. Mat. Badde Vidanelage, 2,446, D. C. Mat. Dawunda Panditayalage Kiri Naide, 68,741. Gabadaralage, 103, D. C. Mat. Gurunobelage, Test. 273. Lekamaralage, 103, D. C. Mat. Lindagawage, 68,741. Nikawelage, 19, D. C. Mat. The Right Rev. Dr. Pagnani and others, executors of the estate of P. Ferdinand, *rs.* two Moormen, 91,450. Udage, 103, D. C. Mat.

Dawunda Mudiyanse, in 1755 A.D., got this Sannas :—

As Bowatta Dawundaya is going to Siam, Ganevevala of 1 amuna, Kudagoda of 2 pelas, Velipela and Kirimetiyawa of 2 pelas, situate in Bowatta, and Petta-deniya of 1 amuna, situate in Owilla, all in the Udasiya pattuwa of Matala, with the houses, plantations, high and muddy lands thereto appertaining, were granted to be uninterruptedly and absolutely possessed. This Sannas was granted on Monday, the full moon day of Medindina, in the year of Saka 1677. This is the royal mandate. Thus vouchsafed.

2,446, D. C. Mat. (*Jud. Com.*, 11th and 21st November, 1822).

(1668 A.D.).—Saka 1590. Kalanchi Appurala, of Bowatta, being advanced to old age and reduced to extreme poverty, gave all his landed property to Gabadarallage Tikirala. Witnesses : Gabadagame Game Naide, Tettuhami, Vitaranna, Konappu, Panditaya, Wattuhami, all of Bowatta ; Guruhami, Yonhami, both of Ukuwala. Talpot written by Ukuwala Liyanarala.

(1805 A.D.).—That Pihilledeniye Kalingu Rala and Punchi Etana, of Bowatta of Udasiya pattuwa of Matala, having raised a dispute regarding the fields Pihilledeniya of 1 pola and 16 labas, and of Medagamvela, complained of the matter, which was inquired into and adjudged to Punchi Etana the said portion of lands, together with the high and low grounds, the dwelling-garden and herbage appertaining thereto, as the said Kalingu Rala is in less inheritance. In the year of Saka 1727, on Tuesday, the third day of the increasing moon of the month of Durutu, this decree was granted by Ehelepola Wijeyasundara Wikramasinha Chandarasekara Senewiratna Senanayaka Jayatilaka Amarakona Wahala Pandita Mudiyanse Ralahami, who held the following offices, Gantuna Disava, Gangala, Laggala, Kirioruwa, Bogambara Kuruwa, Nalanda, Kadawa, Kotalbadde, Kumbalbadde, Tamankula Disava, and Maha Disava of Matala.

(1793 A.D.).—Saka 1715. Grant by Dingiriya Panditaya, of Nugapitiya, to his daughter Punchi. Witnesses : Bowatte Lakama, Bowatte Mudiyanse, Welegammahe, Vitaranna, Punchi Naide, Gurulawela Hittara Naide, Nugapitiyege. 1355, D. C. Mat.

SITTU (1815 A.D.).—Whereas a dispute having arisen between Nugapitiye Mohandirama, of Bowatta, in the Udasiya pattu korale of Matala, and Arambo Kudarala and Dilinduwa concerning the upper 1 pola of Gedarakumbura, which prosecution they lodged before me, and on investigation finding no proofs on the part of Kudarala and Dilinduralaya, and the Mohandirama having established his right to the land by Talpota, the same is granted to him, together with the high and low lands, gardens, and plantations appertaining thereto, to be possessed by him, the Mohandirama, free of all dispute. This Sittu was granted on Thursday, the thirteenth day of the waning moon in the month of Nikini, of the year Saka 1737, by me, Dumbura Wijaya-wardhana Senewiratna Pandita Abhayakon Wahala Mudiyanse Ralahami, who holds the offices of Disava of the districts of Gantuna, Gangala, Laggala, Kirioruwa, and Bogambara ; chief of the Kadawat of Nalanda, Konduruwa, and Navagashinna ; chief of the Kotalbadde and Kumbalbadde Departments, and Disava of Matala. 1,355, D. C. Mat.

NATURA.—A village in Ganga Ihala korale, Udupalata.

Population in 1881, 35 (16 males, 19 females) ; in 1891, 40 (21 males, 19 females). Borawayo. In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Herakola and atugoda.

In 1878 26 acres (13a. 0p. 4l.) paddy land were registered

Families.—Udage *rs.* Yakdekalage, 69,517.

BOWETENNA.—A village in Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Opalgala wasam on the Kala-ganga.

Stream.—Gonamala-ela.

Population in 1881, 23 (18 males, 5 females); in 1891, 20 (10 males, 10 females). Vellalas, Wahumpurayo.

In 1878 156 acres (78a. 0p. 1l.) paddy land were registered, 68 acres of which were formerly Crown land and paid no tax.

An amuna from the Amban-ganga waters the fields.

BOYAGAMA.—A village in Gangapalata, Udunuwara. The Kuda-oya falls into the Nanu-oya here.

Population in 1881, 79 (38 males, 41 females); in 1891, 62 (41 males, 21 females). In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Gangoda and Talawatta.

In the H. L. M. 9½ amuna were registered. Owners: Boyagama Mudiyanse Gangoda Arachchi, Gamarala, Liyanna Waduwa, Ungappu, Kapu Naidu.

In 1878 25 acres (12a. 2p. 0½l.) paddy land were registered, of which nearly 16 were ruledomed.

Vihare erected by the villagers. No endowment.

Families.—Kapuge, 4,087. Liyanawaduge, 72,034. Pallega, 5,483, 30,501, 64,064. Pattinige, 4,087.

BULAGALA.—A village in Wagapannaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Pallegama-wasam.

Population in 1881, 54 (30 males, 24 females); in 1891, 54 (25 males, 29 females). Mudalipuruwo, Durayo, Washers.

In 1878 8½ acres (4a. 1p. 6l.) paddy lands were registered, which paid Rs. 15.30 per annum.

In the time of King Dowani Potissa a dagaba was built on a rock, Budangola, and the village was formed.

The dagaba and stone pillars on Budangola are in ruins.

BULANEWEWA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

In 1878 8 acres paddy land were registered.

It is not mentioned in any of the Census Reports.

BULATGAMA, UDA.—(See Upper Bulatgama.)

BULATWATTA.—A hamlet in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Tennewasam. Butel leaves were supplied to the king from this village, hence the name.

In 1878 8½ acres (4a. 1p. 4l.) paddy land were registered.

The people are Wahumpurayo and Tamils.

There is an ancient amuna from Madiwala-oya.

BULATWATUKANDA.—A village in Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, 2½ miles from Matale, north of Rattota, and three-quarters of a mile from Makale-mada, on the minor road from Kumbiyangoda.

Population in 1881, 143 (77 males, 66 females). In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Narangolla.

BULATWELKANIM'RA.—In Kandapahala korale, Uda Dambura.

Population in 1891, 16 (11 males, 5 females).

BULUGAHAPITIYA.—A hamlet of Wegama-wasam in Ganneve korale, Upper Howahala.

Population in 1881, 14 (8 males, 6 females); in 1891, 26 (13 males, 13 females). Of the Wahumpura caste.

BULUGAHAMULLA.—In Gandeke korale, Uda Dambura.

Population in 1891, 15 (8 males, 7 females).

BULUKOHOTENNA.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Harris pattu. Inhabited by Moormen.

Population in 1871, 311 (154 males, 157 females); in 1881, 410 (204 males, 206 females); in 1891, 242 (103 males, 139 females).

Kahanda Walawwe Lekam *vs.* Ismail Pulle and Marian Bibi. Plaintiff's grandfather, Kahanda Mohandiram Nilame, gave land to defendant's parents on condition of bringing the Nilame's paddy on tavalam bullocks to his house, and once a year to give him a present of salt, dry fish, and tobacco. 1,375, D. C. Mad.

BULUMULLA.—A village in Gangapalata, Yatinuwara.

Bulumulla, Pilapitiya, and Walagama form an Arachchi-wasam.

Population in 1881, 158 (85 males, 73 females); in 1891, 164 (86 males, 78 females).

In the H. L. M. 34½ acres (17a. 1p. 0l.) paddy land were registered. Owners: Tentenegoda Vidane, Wirakonrala, Wadanahatana, Pannikki Mudiyanse, Korala, Arambedara Pannikirala, Bulumulla Pannikirala.

In 1878 46 acres (23 am.) paddy land were registered, of which 33 were redeemed from tax.

Families.—Henepolawattege (*Jud. Com., 1st May and 11th October, 1827*). The plaintiff's father gave him an ola and at the same time struck a stone with his hatchet, uttering curses on all who should dispute his right. 27,608, a litigation between the sons of Henepolawattege Siyatu. Kandekaluwa family held Hirasagollakumbura for the service of shield bearers (*Jud. Com., 20th July, 1817*). Wirakon Mudiyanse (*Jud. Com., 20th July, 1817*). In 1820 Wirakon Mudiyanse gave a deed to his wife on the eighth day of the decreasing moon in the month Nikini, under the constellation Utrassala (*1st May and 11th October, 1827*). Wirakon Mudiyanse Tikiri Banda Arachchi, 2,374, 3,148, 3,989, 5,042, 68,047, 68,048, Test. 1,375, 509.

BULUPITIYA.—A hamlet of Erawwawela, in Medapalata, Udunuwara, grouped in the Census of 1871 with Buwelikada and Erawwawela.

BUTALANDA.—A village in Gandeko korale, Upper Dunlura.

Hills.—Kalagasimullekanda, Balalgiriyakanda.

Population in 1881, 61 (34 males, 24 females); in 1891, 66 (40 males, 26 females).

In 1878 21 acres paddy land were registered, of which 18 paid Ra. 38-30. 3 acres redeemed.

BUTAWATTA.—A village in Gandaho korale, Lower Hewabota, adjoins Dulmure, on the Butawatte-oya, less than a mile from Talatu-oya between Batagala and Mudunakade.

Hills.—Narankaduwe, Nikatenne, Daranevelangolla, and Medagoda.

A large banna maduwa.

Population in 1881, 597 (350 males, 247 females); in 1891, 570 (310 males, 260 females). In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Dulmure.

In 1878 48 acres paddy land were registered, of which 29½ were redeemed.

Families.—Arachchilage, 10,833 (Talpot 1721). Aragoda Mohottallage, 27,921, 33,093, 42,614, 48,527, 51,345, 54,189, 62,848. Butawatte Ratemahatmaya, 17,088. Ekanayakage, 55,778. Ellapitige, 66,507. Elwanage, 33,093, 48,527, 51,345, 54,189. Honnekalage, 17,088. Heratge, 41,647. Gamage, 17,088. Kahala Kalawage, 55,778. Kaholodande, 33,093. Lemagastotage, 8,792 (Sittu Saka 1720), 10,833, 17,696, 17,873 (Talpots Saka 1721, 1728). Land at Kandiakola Nugemullewawatta, which formerly belonged to Ankendagala Ukkurula, 86,698.

SITTU (1798 A.D.).—At the time when our lord the most high, the sovereign of Lanka, arrived at the felicity of sovereignty. Whereas Butawatte Lemastotagedara Korala has with fidelity, pure obedience, and uprightness, been serving His Most Excellent Majesty: It is hereby announced and appointed by virtue of the incomparable, most glorious, supremely great beneficence of the divine wisdom of our lord, the chief sovereign of the earth, that the estate

consisting of the field Wagala of 3 poles, and the high and low grounds, gardens and enclosures, with other appurtenances appertaining thereto, situate at Butawatta of Megodattina in Hewaheta, be not in future alienated or transferred by chiefs and headmen, and that the said korala, his sons, and grandsons, from generation to generation, possess the same undisturbedly.

This Mittu was granted on Friday, the third day of the increasing moon in the month of Waki, of the year of Maha 1730, by me Urulewatte Wijayasundara Rajakaruna Senoviratna Abayakon Pandita Wahala Mudiyanse Ralahami, who holds the offices of Hala-walana Nilame, Mohandirama of the Maha Seta-penage, Wannaku Nilame of the Maha Aramudala, Mohandirama of the Wahalkadik, Diyavaddana Nilame of the temple Sri Dangiwa Dalada Mandira, Rasanayaka Nilame of the Maha Dewala, Lekama of the Wahala Maduwa, Mohandirama of the Tamborukerayo, Mohandirama of the Aspantiya, Rata Atapattu of the two cities, temple villages of Uduuwara, Udarata, Hulas-bekke Medige, Rat Korala Mailige, Puswelle Kuruwa, Kuruncgala Habage, Hawuluwa Vihinaraya, as well as the royal villages of the Seven Korales, Anawalandawa, and as well as Diawa of Puttalam, of Koriatuna, Maha Diawa of the Seven Korales, and first Adigar of Kandy. 8,792.

BAHAMA VIHARE owns four service pangu (field 4a. 1p. 0l., garden 2a. 0p. 0l., hen 2a. 2p. 0l.). The services commutable for Rs. 74.40 per annum. Tenants : Gammahelugo, Hewalaundage. Services : to superintend the services of the tenants at the vihara ; to appear before the Nayaka Unnanne at the old and new year with tenants and present a dampettiya and betel ; to weed a part of the maluwa ; to thatch the roof of the pansala ; to accompany the Nayaka Unnanne on journeys for five days a year or ten days in two years ; to repair and whitewash the vihara and pansala ; to repair the stone fence round the bo-tree and dagaba ; to pound two poles of paddy monthly ; to cowdung the pansala once a month ; to clean and decorate the vihara ; to assist in cultivating the muttettuwa, receiving the seed paddy, nelun-wi, and buffuko hire ; to supply fifty chatties a year ; to give two talgeli at the new year ; to thatch the wahalkade.

There are four maruwena nala pangu.

BUWELIKADA.—In Gangawata korala, Yatinuwara, the eastern suburb of Kandy. In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Talwatta, Aruppola, and Watupuluwa. It is within the Municipal limits, and in Census of 1881 and 1891 it is included in the town of Kandy.

BUWELIKADA.—A village in Modapalata korala, Uduuwara.

It is not in the Census of 1881 ; in that of 1871 it is grouped with Eravwa-wela, Batupitiya, and Eladetta.

Population in 1891, 65 (36 males, 29 females).

DADOHOGAMA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, north of Kulugammana, and on the left of the minor road from Haloluwa to Kurunegala. It is in Kulugammana-wasam.

Population in 1881, 236 (123 males, 113 females) ; in 1891, 130 (60 males, 70 females).

WALAWWA.—The Dadohogama Doradeniya Walawwa family came from Kouldeniya in the king's time. They were Duggannaralas, and have intermarried with the Kahawatte, Halkewela, Nuwara Dodanwela, Peradeniyo Herat Mudiyanse, and Eladotta Battanage families. Dadohogama Walawwe Loku Mahatmayo gave a deed to Ulandupitiye Arachchi in 1755 A.D. (Saka 1677). One of the family dedicated a field, Pandeniya, to the Malagammana Pattini Dewale. The walawwa and the lands were sold and now belong to Nugawela Banda. The family went to Ipiladona in Yatinuwara.

Doradeniye Walawwe Dingiri Banda of Dadohogama *vs* Keuldeniye Walawwe. Mudiyanse and Ratnayakuge Punchirala, 68,929, 69,257, 89,735.

Udupihille Haluwadana Nilame had two sons, Kiri Banda and Kaurala. The latter was put to death, and his lands were given to Gal-elande Mudiyanse, father-in-law of Barammena Mudiyanse. Kiri Banda had issue, Udupihille Mohandiramalage Kiri Menika and Banda (*Jud. Com.*, 17th May, 1824).

Ekenayaka Mudiyanse got a Sannas from the king, 1805 A.D. (Saka 1727), for faithful service in the English war (17th May, 1824).

Notice of Nambirala, who was brought as a prisoner to the palace. His sister, then in attendance, transferred her lands to one of the queens for the purpose of saving him (9th April, 1824).

Wattaranteane Ilangomuwe Banda Pihanarala had lands here, 17,868.

Mahakumbure Walawwe family, 31,002, 79,024.

Pillagahapitiyege, Gal-elande Mudiyanseage, 79,111, 89,069.

Mahakumbure Walawwe Dingiri Banda *vs* Galpelekotuwege, Mahakumburege, and Tiruwana-angewattoge, to eject defendants from a garden for not having performed service to plaintiff, 39,558.

Medhankara Unnanse *vs* a Moorman and Gal-elandege, for a field and garden 38,771, 44,874.

Pantiyege, 68,929.

Deed to Dadohogama Walawwe Kiri Banda of land in Pelena in 1798.

WANAHAGALA VIHARE.—Dadohogama Ekanayaka Unnanse built this temple in the reigns of the last two kings. The succession is pupillary. It owns three small lots in Kulugammana and one in Haloluwa, held by tenants for services commutable for Rs. 11.50 per annum. It has a maruwena panguwa in Haloluwa.

Heratgama Daminadassi Unnanse (18,706) gave a deed in 1850 to his two pupils, Borawowe Medhankara and Heratgama Piyadassi Unnanse. They, in 1863, leased two high lands in Haloluwa for performance of Hewissi service, which were afterwards purchased by a Moorman. Action for damages for non-performance of services, 27,158, C. R. K.

(1798 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the full moon day in the month Duruta, in the year of Saka 1720. I, Pelene Megolage Upasaka Unde, do hereby dedicate the garden Nawinnewatta, which is my paraveni property, to Wanahagala Vihare. Any descendants of mine or any others who shall dispute this shall be cast into the four principal hells. Witnesses to this are Keuldeniye Duggannarala, Udupihillege Mohandiramirala, Gal-elande Mudiyanse, Dadohogama Kaurala, Watuwala Maha Duraya, Wiyanna, Kahatakola, and Udadeniye Hawadiya.

(1798 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the eighth day after the full moon in the month Binara, in the year of Saka 1720, under the constellation Punawasa. Ekanayaka Mudiyanse, of Dadohogama, in the Kulugammanasiyapattu of Sarasiyapattu, Korala of Dadohogama, Duggannarala of Dadohogama, and Sirimane Duraya of Watuwala, erected the Wanahagala Vihare. The field Gal-elande of 1 pola and its appurtenant garden Megolaketuwa, Matelaganagewatta which he had purchased from Udupihillerala for sixty ridis and 6 amunu of paddy, Aawed-duma, and the portion of Wanahagalabena from above the jak tree and the

ambaranga tree were dedicated to the same; Sirimana Duraya dedicated 3 pēlas extent of paddy and 1 nelli kurakkan extent from Danda-welagodaya, 2 nelli kurakkan extent from Torangadeniya; the Korala dedicated Ugarasceptiyadeniyabena. By virtue of these merits may His Majesty the King of this Island attain the path of sanctity. And by virtue of these merits may the priests of the two monasteries, the two Maha Nilames, and the ministry attain Nirvana, and those that dispute this will be born as crows and dogs, and be subject to the punishment inflicted in the four principal hells as long as the sun and moon last.

(1801 A.D.).—(On Thursday, the seventh day of the new moon, in the month Binara, in the year of Saka 1723. I, Ekanayaka Mudiyanso of Dadobogama, in the Kulugammanaiyapattu of Saraiyapattu, do dedicate Kolandeniya of 1 pēla and the wānta appertaining to Mahakumbura of 1 amuna, which I have obtained from His Majesty and his ministry, unto Wauahagala Vihare, to be its property and for its maintenance. His Majesty and his ministry will be benefited by these merits. Any descendant of mine or any outsiders who dispute this will be subject to the punishments in the four principal hells. Witnesses to this are Dalobogama Duggannarala, Kaurala, Yatimuwana Mudiyanso, Loku Wēga, Watuwa a Maha Duraya, Wela Duraya, Udatenu Naide, and others.

(1802 A.D.).—Dalobogama Ekanayaka Mudiyanso erected a viharego in Wauahagala Vihare, in Kulugammanaiyapattu of Saraiyapattu, and represented by writing to Ekele-pola Maha Nilame that he had no land to dedicate to the same for its maintenance, and begged that the laula Purijewela of 3 pēlas, the parawent property of the said Mudiyanso, Galedanda of 1 pēla, Ilawaturadeniya of 1 pēla which had been purchased, and Kolandaleniya of 14 labas, might be struck off the Hi Lekam Mitiya and exempted from the Malakabulawa Atapattu service, and be dedicated to Wauahagala Vihare for its maintenance, on condition that the service in the vihare be continued uninterrupted for the future. On Friday, the second day of the new moon in the month Nawara, in the year of Saka 1724, under the constellation Muwasirisa, these four lands, with the appurtenant high and low lands, plantations, and jungle, were dedicated to the vihare by His Majesty Sri Wikrama.

(1803 A.D.).—Uduphillo Raja had no right whatever to the field Muniweradeniya, in Dadobogama in the Kulugammanaiyapattu of Saraiyapattu. He had only a forged document, for it did not appear in the original document for his pangwa. He was convicted for it, and His Majesty gave that field to me, Dalabande Mudiyanso. Thereafter, as the said field does not appear in the Lekam Mitiya, and as it does not belong to Uduphillo Raja's pangwa, it was dedicated by me to the temple Wauahagala Vihare, on Thursday, the fifth day after the full moon in the month Eala, in the year of Saka 1725, but the possession was continued in those who had it, on condition that they perform the services of overcrowding the vihare, and thatching one portion of the roof in consideration of 3 labas, and for the other 3 labas they were desired to pound paddy for the vihare. Let these merits be shared by His Majesty and his ministry. Witnesses to this are Keukkeniya Duggannarala, Yatawara Mudiyanso, Malagammuna Uluho Duraya, Wela Duraya, Maha Duraya of Watuwala, Ilawadiya of Udatenna, and others.

DAGAMPITIYA.—A hamlet of Yataganbela in Ambagamuwa korala, Upper Ruhigama.

Population in 1881, 53 (23 males, 30 females); in 1891, 53 (26 males, 27 females).

DAOEWILLA.—A hamlet of Loloya in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Population in 1881, 26 (14 males, 12 females); in 1891, 19 (12 males, 7 females).

DALADA MALI(A)WA.—(See Kandy.)

DALUK-OYA.—A stream in the Kauckies, crossed by an iron bridge of 30 ft., a mile and a half from Madukela.

DALUPOTA.—A hamlet of Koholanwela Arachchi-wasam in Udugoda Udaaya pattuwa, Matale North.

Population in 1881, 16 (13 males, 3 females); in 1891, 47 (30 males, 17 females). In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Koholanwela and Miyankulamula.

DALUWALA.—A village in Asgiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, near Talgahagoda, in Etipola-wasam.

Population in 1881, 192 (104 males, 88 females) ; in 1891, 124 (65 males 59 females). Vellalas and Hangarammo.

The Alu Vihare family owned lands here, 2,729, 3,532, D. O. Mat.; 19,331, D. C. K. Daluwala Herat Mudiyanse married twice. By his first wife he had two sons and a daughter, Paniwidakarana Nilame, Dugganarala, and Punchi Menika ; and by a second wife Daluwala Banayaka Nilame. The Paniwidakarana Nilame had a son Panikkirala, and Dugganarala had a son Ukku Banda. 415, 2,467, 3,326, 3,496, 3,633, D. C. Mat. Venathithan Chetty *vs.* Daluwala Heratge Medduma Banda, 67,931.

Galaganage *vs.* Etipola Banda, 2,083, D. C. Matale.

Talgahagoda Karuna Jayatilaka Rajaguru Pandita Wahala Mudiyanse, Ratamahatmaya of Matale South, was, by the Service Tenures Commissioner, registered as ninda proprietor of three pangu :—

1. Tenants : Wedikkarage. Hold a small garden less than half an acre. Services : to appear before the proprietor with betel at the old and new year ; to do two days' work at the muttettu at Etipola and Talgahagoda ; to assist at festivals, such as weddings—the women to cook rice, the men to distribute it ; to go two journeys of twenty-five days each with the proprietor within the Kandyan districts, not to carry baggage, but only umbrellas and letters. Commutable for Rs. 1.50.

2. Tenants : Walpolawattege. Hold 1 acre field, 1½ acre garden, and 4 acres hon. Services : to do half a day's work clearing the Wallawwe hena and to tie the straw of six lahass of the muttettu, to give betel at the new year, to accompany the proprietors three journeys of ninety-five days each within the Kandyan districts. Commutable for Rs. 5.

3. Tenants : Hewayalage. Hold a quarter of an acre field and quarter acre garden. Services : to give forty betel leaves, to work half a day in putting up dams in the home field and to work half a day in reaping, to carry baggage on two journeys of five days each ; the men and women to assist at the family festivals. Commutable for Rs. 2.50.

DAMANA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

Population in 1881, 17 (10 males, 7 females) ; in 1891, 21 (12 males, 9 females).

In 1878 17 acres paddy land were registered. (Uncommuted 8a. 2p. 0l., paid Rs. 25.16.)

DAMBAGAHAMADA.—A village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Population in 1881, 15 (6 males, 9 females) ; in 1891, 10 (3 males, 7 females).

DAMBAGAMMANA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, near Palipana and Alagoda.

Population in 1881, 195 (92 males, 103 females) ; in 1891, 165 (75 males, 90 females). In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Uggahakumbura.

In 1878 about 38 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 7 acres paid Rs. 34.19 ; about 2 acres were registered as temple land.

The Dalada Maligawa owns a penidena panguwa. Tenant : Madalossege. Holds 1½ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 18.70 a year) : to deliver at the Maligawa three bottles kitul syrup in six alternate months of the year ; to give to the Diwa Nilame, soon after the new year, a pingo of vegetables and forty leaves of betel.

The Medagoda Vihare owns a nila panguwa. Tenants : Arambowattege and Egodage. Hold 1 acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 14.10 a year) : each to deliver at the vihare before the new year one pingo of vegetables and five neli of rice to the incumbent.

Bohanigoda Vihare, in Alagoda, claimed to be registered as owner of land, but the claim was rejected by the Temple Lands Commissioner.

Uggahakumbure Vihare was built by the villagers since 1815.

Families.—Rankotgedingawa Duraya *vs.* Gorasange Madalossege, 71,127. Pitiyage *vs.* Udakumburege, 11,974 (Talpot Saka 1739).

DAMBAGASWALA.—An abandoned village in Inamaluwa korale, Matale North.

DAMBAGOLLA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Walaewewa-wasam.

Population in 1881, 60 (26 males, 32 females); in 1891, 64 (33 males, 31 females). Vellalas and Tom-tom Beaters. In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Puwappitiya and Walaewewa.

In 1878 were registered 60 acres paddy land.

DAMBAGOLLA.—A village of (Iangala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Hill.—Kadurugala-kanda.

Population in 1881, 103 (47 males, 56 females); in 1891, 82 (41 males, 41 females).

In 1878 10½ acres paddy land were registered. (Commuted 6s. 2p. 6l., paid Rs. 16-49; uncommuted 4s. 1p. 7l.; sold by Crown 10s. 0p. 2l.; total 5s. 1p. 4l.)

DAMBARAWA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbura, about 3½ miles from Kandy. Part of it is called Nagahaula.

Population in 1881, 686 (301 males, 385 females); in 1891, 537 (278 males, 259 females). Twenty-four nila pangu—a great part of the village—belonged to the Crown.

In 1878 were registered 90½ acres. (Commuted 10s. 3p. 2l., paid Rs. 184-31; redeemed 4s. 0p. 1l.; sold by the Crown 15s. 2p. 0l.; abandoned 1s. 0p. 2l.; total 45s. 1p. 5l.)

The Ratimala-oya flows through the village, and the fields are irrigated from a tank of some size and beauty. The village adjoins the Kundasale, Dodangala (87,930), and Pallakela estates, which were among the earliest in which coffee and cacao were cultivated. The soil and climate are suitable for tobacco, which is largely grown.

Anjantiyage, 9,828, 20,904. Bogaskumbure, 8,503. Ganitayalage, 87,990. Hinitikumbure, 72,252. Haragama Vidanage, 39,053. Henayo, 71,347. Kaba-wattege, 53,968, 60,555. Kehel-ela Unnanse, 9,828. Medawela Gammabe, son of Medawela Mudiyanse, 17,629. Medawelage Panchirala Vidane was predeceased by his son, who married Udawela Gammahela Dingiri Menika, and left a daughter, who died a minor, predeceasing her grandfather. Action by the daughter-in-law for lands gifted to her child, claiming by right of Dama Uruma. Held, on a construction of the deed, that the gift was conditional on the child attaining majority and that the plaintiff had no right, 408. Panu-simbekumburege, 63,868, 60,355. Talgahawatto, 8,503. Tumbakolahene Vilane, grandson of Giala Uda Mudiyanse, 20,908. Waduwalaye, 17,629. Yamanalage Pancha, 67,116. Tamils, for coffee land, 84,845, 97,637.

KELE PATTINI DEWALE.—Talgahawatto Appuhami Kapurula held land for the service of molton (cooking, carrying, and eating the daily food offering), 8,503.

Hinitikumbure *vs.* Bogaskumbure, claim for the Kapuraship. Parties live at Napsana. 49,204.

50,606, sale of land under writ.

GALPINHILLE VIHARE.—Holds a nila panguwa (Golds 0s. 1p. 5l., garden 0s. 0p. 3l.). Tenants: Gedaruwela Korallage Kawrula and Yatirawanage Naida. Services (commutable for Rs. 7 Rs.). the first to thatch the large anamestrige of the vihare with 100 bundles of straw supplied by him once every year; the second, in like manner, to thatch the small anamestrige with 50 bundles of straw and decorate it for the four festivals.

DAMBARAWA.—A village in Angiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Amben-pola-wasam.

Population in 1881, 42 (24 males, 18 females); in 1891, 35 (21 males, 14 females). Vellalas, Kaukanam, Devil-dancers.

4½ acres paddy land registered in 1878. (Commuted 10s. 1p. 4l., paid Rs. 43-18; uncommuted 5s. 1p. 7l.; redeemed 0s. 1p. 5l.; temple 2s. 2p. 4l.; sold by Crown 5s. 2p. 2l.; total 24s. 1p. 2l.)

Wissakara Mudiyanse, who resided at Palle Walawwotenna, the principal house in the village, was executed, and the village was given to Morakara Duvva.

VIHARE.—Yatawatte Unnanse built a pansala and pilimage, where offerings were made as at a vihare. His pupil, Yatawatte Maha Nayaka Unnanse, of Asgiri Vihare, succeeded him. In 1859 a priest was in charge. The paddy land (6 pelas) was registered by the Temple Lands Commission, but no high lands; afterwards, on a complaint by the Maha Nayaka, the Pansalawatta was registered.

Sannas to the vihare, 1805 A.D. :—

In the seventh year of the reign of our illustrious sovereign Sri Wikrama Raja Sinha. It having been brought to the notice of His Majesty that Dambarawe Udawela of 6 pelas, which belonged to Bintenne Disava and became a Howa-wasam because he was concerned in the Galagama disturbance, had been lying waste for a long time without any inheritor, His Majesty has been pleased to make over the said Dambarawe Udawela of 6 pelas and Malwewa Nitule of 5 pelas, in the same tract, in all 2 amunu and 3 pelas, with the high and low lands, houses, gardens, and plantations, appurtenances thereof, as vihare property, for the purpose of furthering the interests of Buddhism.

And in order to secure the same to the pupillary successors of Yatawatte Chandajoti Unnanse from generation to generation, who should continue the performance of rites and ceremonies and enjoy the produce thereof, and that the dedication may last undisturbed till the cessation of the religion of Buddha, this Sanna is caused to be written and granted by His Majesty's command on Thursday, the seventh of the decreasing moon, in the month of Wesak, Saka 1727.

Madanwalage *vs.* Udawela Gammahelage, 405.

DAMBE.—A Duraya village in Wetagama-wasam, Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East. Population in 1881, 124 (74 males, 50 females); in 1891, 89 (50 males, 39 females).

6 acres paddy land.

Sindandirakge, Tom-tom Beaters, 72,251. Siwandorakkarage, 48,090.

DAMBULLA, 7°52' N., 8°39' E.—A village in Padeniya-wasam, in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, on the North road from Kandy to Anuradhapura and Trincomalee, 47 miles from Kandy and 31 miles from Matale.

Population in 1881, 192 (123 males, 69 females); in 1891, 338 (213 males, 125 females).

There is a comfortable resthouse, a Government hospital and dispensary, post office, police station, &c.

The most conspicuous object is the great rock, 1,118 ft. above sea level, on which is a celebrated Buddhist temple. Dr. Davy (*pp.* 467–73) was one of the first Englishmen who visited it: he described it as it was in 1819. So little is the vihare changed, and so truthful is his narrative, that I cannot do better than reprint it here :—

Dambulugala, the rock in which these temples are situated, is almost insulated and of a vast size. Its perpendicular height above the plain is about 600 feet. Very few parts of it are covered with wood, and in general its surface is bare and black.

The temples, which give this place celebrity, are parts of a vast cavern in the south side of the rock, at the height of about 350 feet above the plain. The approach to them is up the eastern shelving extremity of the rock, and through an archway of masonry of apparently modern construction, and along a narrow platform of solid rock open to the south, enclosed by a low wall, shaded by trees, and containing in its area a cistern holding rain water, a very small temple, and a bo-gaha. The interior of the temples is hid externally by a wall rather more than 100 feet long, perforated with a number of doors and windows, and sheltered and defended, not only by the overhanging concave surface of rock, but likewise artificially by a rude verandah, consisting of a thatched roof supported by wooden posts.

This approach, platform, and front raised our expectations very little, and did not at all prepare us for what we discovered on entering the temples. The vihara we first explored is the last in order from the entrance. It is about 54 feet long and 27 wide; and its shelving roof, which dips rapidly inwards, where most lofty is about 27 feet high. It contains ten figures of Buddha, and a neat dagaba about 12 feet high. The figures are well executed and brilliantly painted, and most of them are as large or larger than the ordinary size of man. The roof and sides of the rock and the front wall are painted of the brightest colours, and illuminated with a number of figures, chiefly of Buddha. The general effect of the whole is exceedingly striking and pretty.

The next vihara, called the Alut Vihara, is separated from the preceding partly by shutting rock and partly by a wall of masonry, in which there is a door of communication. Its principal entrance is by a door in front. We were taken by surprise on entering this temple. We were astonished by the great size, the brilliant effect of an immense surface of rock painted of the richest colours, and by the numerous figures of Buddha which it contains, in different attitudes and groups, all coloured in the most lively manner. It is about 30 feet long, 21 feet wide, and its shelving roof, where highest, is about 36 feet high. The figures which it contains are fifty in number. One statue of Buddha, in the recumbent posture, its head on a pillow resting on its right hand, is of gigantic size, about 30 feet long and well proportioned, its face is handsome, and its expression of countenance remarkably placid and benignant. Seven other statues of Buddha in the standing attitude are about 10 feet high, and all the rest are as large as life, or very little less. Most of them are coloured bright yellow, two or three have red robes, and reminded me of the two classes of Lamas in Tibet, described by Captain Turner, who are distinguished from each other by one wearing red and the other yellow garments. Towards the western end of the temple there is a well-executed figure of King Kirti Kel, the last great benefactor of Dambulla, in his robes of state, which very much resemble those worn by the late king.

Between this temple and the next there is no direct communication, I believe they are separated from each other by a stone wall. The portal by which you enter is in front, it is a lofty archway, guarded on each side by figures in stone, intended to represent Janitors. This temple, called the Maha-raja Vihara, almost as much surpasses in size and effect the last, as that does the first described. It is about 120 feet long, about 30 feet wide, and 41 feet high where highest, two doors obviously add to its grandeur, for it is perfectly well lighted through numerous windows and several doors in front. It contains altogether fifty three images, and a handsome dagaba, about 14 or 16 feet high, the broad glebe pedestal of which is ornamented with four figures of Buddha, each facing a different quarter, each seated on the end of a cuba de rajula, and shaded by its expanded hood. As in the two preceding temples, so in this the images are arranged in a row at a little distance from the outer and inner walls of the room, but not grouped, and as in the last, none are placed near the outer wall, with the exception of the statues of two kings. At the western end of the temple the figures are arranged in a double row. The majority of the statues are Buddhas of different dimensions and in different attitudes, many of them larger, but none of them much, if at all, smaller than life. Besides forty-six figures of Buddha, there is, in company with them, one of Maithi Deva Rajjivara, who, it is imagined, will be the next Buddha, the successor of Gautama; and of each of the three gods Vishnu, Suman, and Nara, the first in blue robes, the second in yellow, and the third in robes of white. The statues of the two kings alluded to above, are standing apart against the outer wall, are those of Walagambika and Visanga, at opposite ends of the temple. The first, representing the earliest benefactor of Dambulla, is the rudest figure in every respect, and its dress is the simplest and least ornamented, the ears are long, and drawn down in the Malabar fashion, there is a double-headed snake about the neck, the body of which serves as a necklace and the hemis as ear pendants. At the eastern extremity of the temple there is a little recess formed by a high projecting rock, the walls of which are covered with paintings illustrating the history of Ceylon, beginning with the earliest and most fabulous period, and continued down to the introduction of the history and the sacred relic. The exploits of Wijaya, the first king, make a conspicuous figure, and cover a great deal of space, more especially the voyage of this hero, which is represented by a boat surrounded by ornaments. The dedication of the island to Buddha after the arrival of the relic is figured by a king guiding a plough drawn by a pair of elephants, attended by priests, &c. Towards the eastern end of the temple there is a perpetual dripping of water that filters through the roof from hollows on the top of the rock which are supplied by rain. The water as it drops is caught in a chatti for the purpose, placed in a small square earthenware sunk in the floor. Though the water is particularly good, no native, though superstitious dread which restrains them, ventures to use it, and when I told a priest that I had tasted it, he replied that though we might drink it perhaps with impunity, it would certainly prove fatal to them were they to indulge in it.

Before quitting this temple, in which there was a pleasure in remaining on account of its cool and fresh air, so different from the close and hot atmosphere of small viharas in general we had an opportunity to witness the manner in which Buddhists worship their divinity. The service was performed at the Governor's desire, and without the least hesitation, under the direction of the chief priest, who intimated the wish to the people and supplied them with

flowers. Each person, on receiving his flowers, went and laid them before an image of Buddha, and accompanied the offering with a pious exclamation. The offerings being all made, and all the people arranged in a line before the images, and kneeling, the priest stood in the middle, and with a clear voice, sentence by sentence, recited the common obligations of their religion, the congregation repeating each sentence after him. The united voices of at least one hundred men in the highest key of recitative, or rather of the loudest exclamation, made the cavern resound, and had a fine awful effect, producing a thrill through the system, and a feeling and sentiment not to be described.

The next and last temple, called the Dewaraja Vihara (because the god Vishnu is supposed to have aided in the construction of its principal image), is very inferior in every respect to either of the preceding, especially the two last. It is about 75 feet long, 21 wide, and 27 high, and so dark that I had only a very imperfect view of it, even with the aid of a lamp. It contains six images of Buddha and one of Vishnu, all of them of ordinary size, with the exception of that just alluded to as the principal figure, which is a gigantic recumbent Buddha about 30 feet long.

Whether the cavern in which these temples have been formed is altogether natural, or partly natural and partly artificial, it is not now easy to determine. The probability is that it is principally natural, and that man has had very little to do in excavating it. I am not aware that history throws any light upon this point; and, indeed, it can hardly be expected that it should. All I have been able to collect amounts to this: that the Maharaja Vihara was commenced 1,924 years ago by Walagambahu, during his retirement in this part of Matale, between the period of his defeat by the Malabars and the recovery of his capital; that it was repaired and embellished 627 years ago by King Nissanga, who is said to have laid out in ornamenting it 600,000 pieces of gold, but of what value is not known; and lastly, that the Alut Vihara was formed 64 years ago by King Kirti Sri, by whom also the great viharu was again repaired.

These temples are attached to the Asgiri Vihara, and are under the care of seven resident priests. It is pretended that all the country round, as far as the eye can reach from the summit of the rock, is temple property, and a priest offered to produce a Sannas to prove it. At present the priests can command, or rather I should say demand, the services of about forty people only, the inhabitants of twelve villages that belong to their establishment.

For want of time we were not able to visit the dwellings of the priests, which are situated somewhere on the southern side of the rock, below the viharu, and are said to be of a very superior kind. We preferred ascending the rock for the sake of the view which its summit commands. The view is very extensive, comprehending, when the atmosphere is unclouded, a large portion of Matale, of the Seven Korales, and of Nuwarakalawiya. In the direction of the Seven Korales and the eastern part of Matale the prospect was hid from us by mist, and we could see but a very little way. Over Nuwarakalawiya and the northern part of Matale the air was pretty clear, and the view was terminated only by the horizon. The former district commences about two or three miles from Dambulla, as far as the eye could reach; it appears to be low and level, and covered with wood. In respect to wood, the character of the northern portion of Matale appeared very similar to that of Nuwarakalawiya, and seemed to differ only in its surface being rather more irregular and hilly.

Dambulla was a Buddhist settlement before the Christian era, as is shown by an inscription on the overhanging rock above the entrance to the first temple, not very high from the ground, protected from the weather. It is in the Asoka characters. Müller attributes it to Mahacala Tissa (76–62 B.C.), who was adopted by Wattagamini:—

Dewanapiya maharajasa Gamini Tissasa mahaleno agata anagata catudissa sagasa dine.

The great cave of the great king Gamini Tissa, beloved of the gods, is given to the priesthood of the four quarters present and absent (Müller's *Inscrip.*, pp. 73, 109).

Müller says (p. 26):—

It was published by T. W. Rhys Davids in the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. 1, 1872, p. 130, but he ascribed it to a brother of the great Dewanampiya Tissa, which, for two reasons, I think impossible: (1) no inscriptions are known in Ceylon as old as Dewanampiya Tissa; (2) the temple at Dambulla is not known to have existed before the time of Duttu Gamana or Watta Gamana. The combination Gamini Tissa does not occur in any other inscription, and therefore I believe that we have to correct Gamini Putasa Tissa.

The next inscription is of the reign of King Nisankha Malla (1190-1207 A.D.) (Müller, *St. 125*; Forbes, p. 350).

It is close to the entrance of the temple..... In the lines 19-24 some letters are missing, but the rest is well preserved.

The sovereign lord of Lanka, Parakrama Bahu Cakrawartī, of the dynasty of Kalīnga, the heroic and invincible Royal Warrior; gloriously endowed with might, majesty, and wisdom, and, like the placid moon, radiant with cheering and benignant qualities, the large lord of Lakkīva by right of birth, deriving descent from the race of Wijaya Rāja, who exterminated the demons and peopled Ceylon, and was an object of veneration to the other royal dynasties of Dambhalva, whose renown extended over the whole world; having dispersed his enemies, as the brilliant orb of the sun over the summit of the mountain of the morn dispelth darkness, and having extended the canopy of his dominion over the whole Island, enriched the inhabitants who had become impoverished by inordinate taxes, and made them opulent by gifts of lands, cattle, and slaves, by relinquishing the revenues for five years and restoring inheritance, and by annual donations of five balanced weights consisting of gold, precious stones, pearls, silver, &c., and from an earnest wish that succeeding kings should not again impoverish the inhabitants of Ceylon by levying excessive imposts, he ordained that the revenue should be for the first annum 1 amuna 3 pīlas 6 mandara, for the middle 1 amuna 2 pīlas 4 mandara, and for the last 5 pīlas 3 mandara, and considering that those who laboured with the billhook in clearing thorny jungles earned their livelihood distressfully, he ordained that they should be always exempt from the tax. He also made it a rule that grants of land made to those who had performed meritorious services, such bequests should not be overgrown like lines drawn upon water, by being inscribed on leaves, a material which is subject to be destroyed by rats and white ants, but that such grants should be engraved on plates of copper, so as to endure long unto their respective posterities.

Thence did he make the circuit of the Island, and having visited the villages, the towns, and the cities, and having explored the pious difficult of access, the fastnesses surrounded with water, the strongholds in the midst of forests, and those upon steep hills, he had as precise a view of the whole as if it were an Aṅgulā on the palm of his hand, and such was the security which he established, as well in the wilderness as in the inhabited places, that even a woman might traverse the country with a precious jewel and not be asked, What is it? When he had thus insured safety in this Island, he longed to engage in war, and twice dismayed the kings of Pāṇḍu, and having accepted the royal maidens, and also the elephants and horses, with other tributes of homage which they sent him, he formed friendly alliances with such of the princes of Chūla, of Gauda, and of many other countries as duly appreciated his goodwill, but by his personal valour struck terror into those who opposed not his friendship, and he caused prisoners to be brought unto him from each of those countries with other tributes of homage, and, as then there remained no hostile kings throughout Dambhalva to wage war against him, he tarried at Rāma-wara, where he made donations of balanced weights, consisting of valuable, and thus enriched the poor and satisfied the needy. He then quitted objects of victory, formed of stone, to be set up as lasting monuments; and, having built a dowrie consisting of five divisions, departed thence with his army, composed of four regular bodies, and returned to Ceylon. Then reflecting that, although he had no enemies here, he might possibly encounter enemies hereafter, he caused stone-bosses to be erected at many places in Dambhalva, as well as in this Island, and caused alms to be distributed constantly. He also caused gardens and fields to be cultivated, and dwellings for priests to be formed upon the hill Rāṅgobokahūhina, wherein is situated the cave of Dambhalu Lena. Having a perfect knowledge of the doctrines of Buddha he promoted the cause of religion, and also the interests of science, he restored the ruined fairs, and the roads, which were destroyed by consequences of the calamities which had befallen the land during former reigns, and rebuilt the viharas in the city of Anurādhapura, and in Kelaniya, Māraṅgana, and many other places. He expended vast riches, and within this vihar he caused to be made seventy-two statues of Buddha in the recumbent, the sitting, and the standing posture, and having caused them to be gilt, celebrated a great puja at the cost of seven lacs of money, and, as is thus recorded upon this stone, gave (to this cave) the name of Swarna Girigūhava.

TUPAPAT 1226 A.D.—When Dewaṅampiya Tiṅga, who came to the throne after six kings from Wijaya, was governing the kingdom according to the ten principles called "Dhamma-dharma," and in the year of Buddha 240 the copiously gifted priest Mithinda, having come from the city Pāṇḍu up to Mithinda, to Ceylon, established the doctrine of Buddha. And at the conclusion

Indra-like Walagam-abha, who assumed the throne after seventeen kings from Dewanampiya Tissa, he having removed the oppressions of the Malabara, founded the Temple Abhayagiri, so named by joining a part of the king's name to Giri, the name of a Tirthoka (heretic), whose habitation it was, and offered it to a Maha Tera named Tissa. After this, on the king's making inquiries touching the recesses of rocks and forests, an archer who resided there informed him of a cave in the rock Dambulugala. On this information the king, being moved with holy ardour, repaired to the cave accompanied by four hosts of military array, and having cleared forest which was some ages old, and having caused the cave in the rock which was 140 cubits in length to be brought into shape, and walls to be built, completed it by causing to be made a stone image of Buddha of 18 cubits, in a reclining posture, upon a throne of lotus, and three other images in a sitting posture near its head, an image of Buddha and one of Vishnu close to its feet, and a statue of the priest Ananda in the partition called Deuraja: after which in the middle enclosure of the partition called Maharaja Vihare, which is 94 cubits in length and 45 in breadth, he caused to be made a stone image of 7½ cubits with fifty-eight others of Buddha, and also the image of Maytri Buddha with those of the gods Nata, Vishnu, Saman, and a statue of the king himself, and further he caused to be made in the middle of the same vihare a dagaba. Having thus completed the works of the Maharaja Vihare, he caused to be made in the third partition, called Pachchima Vihare, ten images of Buddha and a dagaba. After this he also caused to be constructed the great dagaba named Soma. And to ensure the long duration of this vihare, and that the rites and ceremonies might be continued in the future, fields and villages were dedicated to it to correspond in number to the parts of the stone image in a reclining posture aforesaid, which are as follows: Sirasgamuwa (head), Nalukumbura (forehead), Desdeniya (eyes), Kandalama (ears), Nikawatawana (chin), Beligamuwa (neck), Giriya gamuwa (throat), Welamitiyawa (elbows), Badagamuwa (belly), Pitagamuwa (back), Elagamuwa (sides), Nidigama, Damagamuwa (knees), Padeniya (feet), Damvehera and Abithamulla; and moreover, having made arrangements that no negligence might occur in time to come in the performance of the rites and ceremonies, granted the vihare to the priest Jayamangala Sumana.

In the time of this pious king and in the year of Buddha 439 a convocation of 500 Rahats was held, under the auspices of a provincial ruler, in the temple called Alulena in Matale, and the doctrines of the Tripitakas, which were till then carried down by memory, were committed to writing. Thus during the reigns of righteous monarchs these things were properly attended to, but when impious and heretical monarchs had the reins of Government these declined, and existed only in name. At the accession of King Nissanka, who came to the throne 1,700 years after the reign of Wijaya, he having caused several great dagabas to be erected (depositing relics) and various other vihara to be made in different places, had the seventy-three images of Buddha, that are in a sitting and reclining posture in the Dambululena, overlaid with plates of gold, and after giving it the name "Rangiri Dambulla," and causing his own statue to be erected therein, restored the performance of the ceremonies after the manner appointed in the days of King Walagambahu, and gave it in charge to the priest Ratana, who was descended from the pupils of Sumana.

After the death of this king, and several others, at the expiration of 1,457 years from the building of the temple, and on the fifteenth year of his reign, which was in the year of Buddha 1929, King Buwanekabahu the fifth performed many meritorious deeds by disrobing impious priests who were in robes and restoring the observance of the doctrines of Buddha. At this time the incumbent of the temple was Mahantagama Siddhartha Unnanse, descendant in succession of the pupils of Ratana and Sumangala aforesaid, and he continued in the performance of the rites and ceremonies.

In the year of Buddha 2085 King Sri Wikramabahu, who came to the throne, and who founded the city Senkhandu, having taken into his mind to restore Buddhism to its purity, caused a convocation to be held in a hall built for the purpose, and gave the Upasampada ordination to 350 priests. At this time a grand-nephew of Siddhartha aforesaid, named Mahalewa, having received ordination, and having been instructed in the doctrines of the Tripitakas, obtained the incumbency of the Dambulu Vihare to hold in paraveni; and he continued to perform the rites and ceremonies up to his death. This last incumbent conferred the incumbency upon one of his nephews named Desawana, after instructing and admitting him to the priesthood by ordination, who also continued to perform the rites and ceremonies up to his death, and in the meantime instructed his grand-nephew, a person of Kahawandala, in the doctrines.

At this time King Sri Raja Sinha, who established his court at Sitawaka, came to the throne, and having embraced heretical opinions disrobed many priests and subjected vihara villages to royal service. King Wimala Dharma Suriya

having come to the throne in the year of Buddha 314, restored Buddhism and caused an ordination of priests to be held. A grand-nephew of Dasaasen, afevandi, who took the robes under the name of Kahawandala Tanhanhara, and received ordination at this time, having represented to the king how the temple had been deprived, in the time of his predecessor, of the lands that belonged to it, the villages, tracts of fields, &c., called Maw-gamawa, Nalalkumbura, Utiyagamawa, Weliwitiyawa, Padeniya, were granted in the very manner observed by the earlier kings to Kahawandala Tanhanhara Ummawu for the purpose of maintaining the rites of the Dambala Vihare, and enjoying the profits and benefits thereof for priestly requisites. This priest having continued to perform the rites some time, brought to the notice of the monarch the dilapidated condition of the vihara, on which he commenced its repair, but was prevented from bringing it to a close by death. After which, on the accession of Pemasana to the throne in the year of Buddha 312, the circumstances having been brought to his notice, he kindly inquired into the particulars, and being much grieved at what he heard, appointed Mupitiye Atanabha Muthyanaw of Kavarakalawaya, and ordered him to make the repairs of the vihara, employing the people of Matalawu in the work. At the completion of the repairs, which took three years, the king on the festival of painting of the eyes of the images of Buddha, proceeded to the temple accompanied by the three queens and three princes. After the festival was over the king stood on the circumferential steps of Maharaja Vihare and called on the priests there assembled to nominate a person fit to be appointed incumbent of this vihara, sixty five images of which, including the one in a reclining posture, had been painted and finished. The priests in response to the call, stated that Kahawandala Tanhanhara was fit to be incumbent, being also a lawful descendant of the priests who had officiated in the temple since the days of King Walagambala, and a person who took much pains in effecting the repairs. The king being very much pleased, defined boundaries for the four villages afevandi, viz. Mawgamawa, Nalalkumbura, Utiyagamawa and Padeniya, which had been restored by Wimala Dharma Mariya, on the east from Uramigalampata in Ratmalgaha-ekakanda and the summit of Ratmalgaha-ekakanda to Handigala at the termination of Hantimbura-kanda, and from the said stone and Handigala to Kalawagalpeta at the extremity of Kalakumbura-kanda, and this side of Mahadammagala in Nalalkumbura-kanda and Mantharagala; on the south this side of Kadalawala-gahiriya, Parangachinnemulanda-aya, and Dambala-aya, on the west this side of Kalawagala-ekakanda in the said Dambala-aya, and on the north this side of the said Kalawagala-ekakanda, Nawagashinna, Timirawala in Mawgamawa, Wankuna in Kadalawawa, and the extremity of Ratmalgaha-ekakanda first mentioned, including high and low lands, dwellings, groves, jungles, and ponds within the said four boundaries. For the above and Kukulawa among, and Haralawa among, in all 22 among, in Weliwitiyawa, and their appurtenances high and low lands, jungles and ponds, &c., the king, granted a *Peri Samana* in order that the rites and ceremonies in the Dambala Vihare might be continued to be performed duly and that this vihara hereafter might permanently continue in the *Peri Samana* of Kahawandala Tanhanhara. And further considering that a lasting *Samana* should be given to the said priest he also caused the figures of the sun and moon to be engraved on the stone lying to the south of the Maharaja Vihare. After this, standing on the circumferential stone of the Maharaja Vihare His Majesty directed Atanabha Mudisana to have delimitation made in the village Lenuwala, and allowed him (for the expenditure) 20 among of gold paid by Akurambala thirty pieces of iron ten buffaloes from the fold of Dambakolaguma, ten oxen that were brought laden with sacks of gold from Kandalawa ten cows with calves from Horatta, and ten obabakkas with calves from the gahala village Kalurawala. The delimitation being completed and in addition three hundred coconut-trees received from Akurambala being planted, and the necessary ditches, &c., opened by the people of Palkoda His Majesty was informed of the same, on which he granted the said building together with the village Lenuwala, to Kahawandala Tanhanhara Ummawu setting the substance thereof on the accession of his people to enjoy the benefits thereof by way of the four priestly requisites. Kahawandala Tanhanhara continued to enjoy the produce of the village and to officiate at the vihara, and directing Angala Dhammaland his nephew, and Kukulawa Rohhita, his pupil, natives to possess the benefice in common. These two priests having continued in the performance of the rites and ceremonies, left the benefice, to be possessed alike in common to Angala Dewarakkita, younger brother of Dhammaland, and Kukulawa Maranankhara, nephew of Rohhita, also natives of whom the latter having been beheaded at the same time with one Dewamitta, a native, with whom he was residing, the former continued to perform the rites and ceremonies in the vihara alone.

In the year of Saka 1619 King Wimala Dharma Suriya II., son of Raja Sinha, having sent for and caused priests to be brought from the country called Rak-kandu, had an ordination held, and admitted thirty-three Samanera priests to the Upasampada order, on which occasion Angoda Dewarakkita, the younger brother of Dhammalassi, was also ordained under the name of Tanhankara II. This priest having repaired the temple and having cleared the ground and constructed the seven tanks Ratmalgaha-ola, Yapaguna, Moragollewewa, Bintembura, Pilagammana, Melamulla, and Ratmalgolla, in the land within the four boundaries before granted, irrigated 20 amunams extent of the ground, and also built houses, planted gardens, and appointed tenants for the same, subject to services to the temple. After these works, he having observed a crack in the rock, which caused a leak into the vihara, mentioned it to the king, and having obtained 1,000 palamas of lead and 200 palamas of quicksilver had the said crack repaired by one Mahene Galladda. On this occasion a bell was also fixed on the rock in front of the Maharaja Vihara, and in remuneration for the labour a field, 1 amuna in extent, and 200 fanams were given to the Galladda aforesaid. Tanhankara II. continued to officiate till he was ninety-four years old, up to which time he made many improvements in the temple, and died leaving the incumbency and the benefices to his grand-nephews Nagolle Atthadassi and Piyadassi. During the joint incumbency of these two priests they had 18 amunu extent of land in the village Kiralessa cleared and brought under cultivation, which they divided into twelve pangu, and appointed tenants for the same to obtain services for the vihara. At this time Piyadassi became a layman, and the remaining priest Atthadassi having brought under cultivation 1 amuna extent of the land Kosgaha-ola, which belonged to the vihara, and having planted two gardens in its vicinity, as also the garden Gallindawatta in Welamitiyawa, and appointed the same for services, he applied to His Majesty and obtained the village Pahalawewa, which belonged to the Vishnu Dewale in Kandy, for Dambulla, and planted a garden in it as was in time before. He also built a tiled hall facing the Maharaja Vihara and the dark room, and made other things that are useful for the vihara.

In the meantime, the circumstance of the loss of the Sannasas granted by King Senaratna to Kahawandala Tanhankara with other property, during the incumbency of Nagolle Atthadassi, thieves having broken into and set fire to the house in which they were, having been mentioned to King Wiraparakramabahu, in obedience to the command given by His Majesty to write and grant a Tudapat securing the paraveni inheritance, the enjoyment of the vihara and the performance of the rites and ceremonies as they used to be from generation to generation in the times of the ancient kings, in favour of Nagolle Atthadassi, in consideration of his being a descendant of the line of the priests who were incumbents of the vihara, and of his having offered the merits of the various works he had executed in connection with the vihara to His Majesty, with a desire to his well-being in the world to come, this Tudapat has been caused to be written in the year of Buddha 2269, and in that of Saka 1618, and granted to Nagolle Atthadassi; so that in time to come an elder out of his Sisyanuparam-parawa may succeed him and continue the performance of the rites and ceremonies without any neglect. Executed by the command of His Majesty and the consent of the priesthood.

In August, 1835, the office of Chief Priest of Dambulla was vacant by the death of Nikawella Maha Nayaka, and the Government Agent of Kandy called a meeting of the principal priests of Malwatta and Asgiriya and some lay chiefs recommend a candidate. The nine priests resident at Dambulla were ignorant Pali, and were held to be unqualified. The chief priesthood was conferred Wategama Maha Nayaka of Asgiriya, "but the offices are not in future to be deemed inseparable." "Two of the younger members of the Dambool fraternity were to be sent to the Asgiriya Temple to be properly instructed." The resident pupils of the deceased Chief Priest Nikawella were to be entitled maintenance" (*Col. Sec. Records, Vol. 1, 261*).

Sir Emerson Tennent (*Papers relative to the Affairs of Ceylon, p. 164*) :—

12th July, 1848.—I was shown a chapel recently added to it by the present Dewa Nilame, one of the richest and most influential chiefs of Matale.

The priests received me very respectfully, but complained that owing to the unsettled state of the question relating to the management of their religious affairs, no successor had yet been appointed to the chief priest who died last year.

I found the people quite unaffected by the recent excitement in Kandy..... I have stated these particulars concerning Dambool, to explain to your Lordship my belief that the natives of Dambool were unconnected with the movement which took place fourteen days after, when the Pretender and his followers

arrived from Matale and proceeded to the temple, when the coronation was performed by the priests; when the crowd returned to Matale and commenced the work of destruction there.

This is the account given by the Anu Nayaka when he was examined by Kandy on 12th August, 1848, of the visit of the Pretender and of his so-called coronation:—

I am at present the chief priest of the Dambool Vihare. I have been a priest of this temple for the last sixty years. There are six other ordained priests attached to that temple and living there—Giranegamuwe Unnanse, Indigamuwe Unnanse, Nikkumalle Unnanse, Induwa Unnanse, Marala Olovu Unnanse, and Ambulambe Kuda Unnanse. The Pretender was at Dambool some time ago. I saw him for the first time on the night of the 26th July on a Wednesday, in the early part of the night; but on the night of the 24th of that month I have heard that there was such a person in the jungle about five miles from our vihare. On the 25th I despatched Padeniya Arachchi Golabelle Ratemahatmaya with a message to say that I had heard that there were some people and a man, either a Malabar or a Sinhalese, who pretended to be a king, in the jungle about a gova from the vihare. I requested the Arachchi to satisfy himself of the correctness of the report before delivering his message. The Ratemahatmaya was at that time in the village Pennalabode. The Arachchi returned to me on Wednesday morning, the 26th, and told me that he had seen the king and his people, and had told the Ratemahatmaya what he had seen and what I had told him, and that he found the Ratemahatmaya not at Pennalabode, but at his wawawa at Ehelepola.

On that evening, about an hour and a half (Sinhalese) before sunset, when the monks and others were bathing, we heard a "Hoo!" at the front of the temple, near the rock, and a call, "Come soon!" After bathing we went to the pansala. On my arriving at the pansala two men came to it. I asked them: "What was the cry for?" and "Why did you come here?" These persons replied, "The king and a great number of people have arrived, and require the keys of the temple." I did not know these two persons; they asked me to take the keys. I sent the keys to Ambulambe Kuda Unnanse, and a message that I would come when I had finished my chewing betel. I followed shortly after. I first of all saw ten men with guns near the stone steps, as a guard; a little further on I saw another guard of about twenty men with guns. I then entered the compound, and there saw 700 or 800 men; they were armed with guns and swords; some had no arms. I found lamps burning in the temple within the Maha Dewale, at the spot where offerings are usually made. Sitting on a carpet, with a pillow by his side, I saw the man calling himself the king. I went up to him together with Giranegamuwe Unnanse. I saw the man; he asked me why I had not come sooner. I said that I had been bathing. He then asked me, "Are you attached to the religion of Buddha or to the Government?" I replied that I was attached to both. He then said, "Why, when a king was coming to the temple, did you not decorate it and open the doors?" I said, "Had I known that time I would have done so." He became angry, and asked me if I wished to go into the jungle? I replied I had no such wish. He requested me to let him see my face. He looked at my face and asked, "Why do you argue with me?" He became very angry with me. He then asked me, "Don't you know what happened to Paramatelle Naikie Unnanse?" I said, "I do know." He then said, "Which sword do you think is the sharper, the English or the Sinhalese?" I replied, "They are both sharp; they will both cut." He now became very angry. He told me I was not to speak in this manner in future. He extended his pardon to me. While this interview was going on the king's people crowded round to hear. Seeing that, he got up, taking from the carpet a sword in each hand, and went out to the pillai. He ordered those who expected to receive high situations to separate themselves from the others, and to go on one side. The people, however, instead of doing so, still crowded; upon which he jumped into the compound and got among the people and drove them back. He then stood among the middle of the people and said, "Do not hurt the people, I like them." He then returned to the same carpet, and I returned to the pansala. I left him in the temple, in the Vishnu Dewale. When I went back there were other priests with the king. The king was about to take his leave when I returned to the temple four or five hours afterwards, when I found him in the temple, opposite the image of Vishnu; and the curtain having been removed, I was informed by the priest and boys, and, in fact, by all the people, when I came back to the temple, that, during my absence, the king had made offerings to Buddha, and had also made a declaration before the image of Vishnu to the following effect:—"I do not lie. I am not an imposter. I am the grandson of King Keer-Sisserce; to the truth of which I call heaven."

earth, and the Katragam god to witness; and if this is false my head will burst, and lightning will strike me." On my arrival he took out a piece of "puskola" from his waist and placed it on a chair which stands opposite the image of Vishnu. He shortly afterwards took up the puskola and read it aloud. It contained his name, "Serowuth Krema Saraawe Siddipi." He desired us to perform "perit" for him. I said at first I did not know how to perform this service for a king. He replied that I was an old priest, and must know. Upon this we performed the service. He stood opposite to us in the temple. We stood in a row, about seven or eight of us (priests), and said the perit. All this we did through fear; what could we do against such a crowd of people? After the service was performed he returned to the carpet. He then asked us for two palanquins. He replied, "How then do you go to the villages to preach banna? Give me the two palanquins; deliver them in charge of Lanadore Arachchila and Ratwatta Banda. They were both present. There was but one palanquin, and that I gave; it was the one taken at Matale. Before daylight the king and his people left Dambool for Matale with tom-toms.

Before this time I had never seen the king. I do not know who was the king. He spoke Malabar; he spoke Sinhalese to us, but he spoke Malabar to a man who was with him. He was like a Sinhalese man; I cannot say that he was a Malabar. He spoke like a learned man in Sinhalese, and spoke it without any foreign accent. He was of a light colour. I did not myself distinguish the colour of his eyes; all the people said he had cat's eyes. He had whiskers and moustaches, the latter curled up, but no beard. He was of the middle size; rather stout figure, and good looking. He appeared to be about thirty-seven years of age, more or less. He had on his head a striped yellow silk turban, a white jacket extending as far as his waist, a white cloth with gold border, worn in the Sinhalese way, a ring on the forefinger of the right hand.

The Pretender, Gongalagoda Banda, when he pleaded guilty to high treason,

At this time I was living at Matale. It is true that one Dingirala of Hanguranketa and the people of Matale collected together, having imposed upon me by false and fraudulent stories, misled me and went with me to Dambool, where the following persons—Lanadore Arachchila, Pallegama Arachchila, the priest Giranagama Unnanse, Elahara Korala, Arachchila of the same place, Kotuwegeelara Muhandiram, Warapitiya Kuma Maduwa Lekamrala, Ettipola Banda of the same village, Bowatta Hellapellekawrala, Ukuwela Kiri Banda, Kapurala of the same village, Relarala of the same village, Niyarapola Odeharama of Kaduwela, Badalmuhandiram of the same village, Melpitirge Korala, and all others of Matale (having conspired together)—presented to Lanadore Arachchila these clothes, one jacket, and a silk cloth to be used as a turban, and requested him to press me with the same (which being done), they then procure a palanquin and nominated me as their head, notwithstanding my refusal, and conducted me from Dambool to the estate of Wariyapola.

Mr. Buller, the Government Agent, reported that on the night of the 20th July vid had been crowned at Dambulla. Another version was that about 11.30 A.M. was invested with the sword of state and proclaimed king.

Another account was (*Papers relative to the Affairs of Ceylon*, p. 100):—

Denis, his brother, then entered the interior of the temple, and approaching the image of Maha Vishnu and kneeling before it made the following declaration: "I and my brother are no ordinary persons. We are princes descended from the royal family of (naming an ancient king of Lanka). If this be an untruth may divine vengeance visit us, may the curse of God rest upon us. God, Vishnu, Sky, and Earth be ye witnesses to this our solemn declaration."

Upon this the priests of the temple pronounced the hymns of victory and blessing over a vase full of water, and anointed Denis King of Kandy. People then prostrated before him, calling him their king, and rose against Government.

On 6th November, 1848, Lord Torrington reported to the Secretary of State (*Papers relative to the Affairs of Ceylon*, p. 260):—

The keys of the temple at Dambool have already been restored to the priest of the establishment, and their landed property belonging to it, together with that of another temple in the neighbourhood, is in process of restoration to the legitimate temple tenants.

I am not aware of the extent of paddy lands, with possession in their own hands, which the incumbents of the vihara own. There are certainly several acres of mullett. The tenants of the vihara hold 143 pangu, consisting of nearly 400 acres of fields (191a. 1p. 2l.), 36 acres garden land (19a. Op. 14l.), and about 2,500 acres high land (1,214a. 2p. 1l.). The services of the tenants might be commuted for Rs. 1,763 60.

There lie in twenty-one villages: Ambawela, Bimbawawela, Etambendiawela, Karandagullewela, Kapuwawela, Kiralawa, Kulungolla, Meriamulla, Moragullewela, Nayakumbura, Niggollewela, Padaniya, Pawakattawala, Ratmalagaha-ela, Rajamalawela, Talakiriyagama, Tittaweligolla, Udawela, Wattagammeda, Welamitiyawa, Yajagama.

The services due are of the usual description: to repair the vihara and panasala, to decorate at festivals, to keep guard at the vihara, to present gifts at the new year, and at times to carry the palanquin of the chief priest and to accompany him on journeys; many of the tenants are bound to give betel, honey, oil, and vegetables; many pound paddy; some give rice.

There are boatmen; and one set of tenants in Nayakumbura supply the iron work needed throughout the year; the tenants of Udawela are the washermen of the vihara.

Many pangu are held for the service of feeding the priest during Was.

Giranyama Nayaka Unnanne es. Kongahage, 90,910.

When the Commissioners on Buddhist Temporalities in 1871 examined Dullwo Laku Banda (now Adigar), he complained that in the large tracts of forest belonging to the Dambulla Vihara, the chief priest had, three years before, sold all the halimila trees, and that when he (Dullwo) examined the vihara he found "the pinnacles of the high priest in ruins, falling down in fact, and in the temple the colour of the rice offering was very bad, and in three of the buwa there was no carry at all..... the lowest estimate of timber cut would be about £300; the land has been denuded of all valuable trees. To fell one tree, four or five others are destroyed, and the system has been so wasteful that the tenants were deprived of their reserves for jungle rice, honey, &c. He issues permits through his pupils, who make out permits for, say, 30 trees instead of 20, and take the value of the excess to themselves One of the pupils, Immanthura Unnanne, has thrown off robes, and now lives in a very fine house which he built when a priest of the vihara. He had no means of his own to enable him to build such a house."

This and similar complaints led to the passing of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance, which vested temple lands in trustees.

THE MAHA VISHNU DEWALE owns Pahawawela in Kandapalla koralu. It has lands in Kongolla Galkandegama, Henawa, Mawidilaputa, and Dambo, in the Seven Korales. The services due to the dewale are commutable for Rs. 868 per annum.

At Dambulla is a central station for Indian immigrant coolies. There is a Government vernacular school with (in 1893) 74 boys on the roll.

DAMMANTENNA.—A village in Gangula Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Stream.—Dammantenno-oya, which flows almost due north till it joins the Amian ganga.

Hills.—Handamadakekanda, Wulangakekanda.

Population in 1871, 86 (39 males, 47 females); in 1881, 109 (52 males, 57 females); in 1891, 95 (46 males, 49 females).

In 1874 39 acres paddy land were registered. 19 amunu are regularly cultivated from the oya.

Three amunu of land in Galboda Dammantenno were granted to Idirisekara Wikramasinha Mudalya by King Kirti Sri in 1774 A.D.

This village was granted to Yatawatte Disawa. His nephew's widow married Mulligama Disawa.

On 1st February, 1817, there was a question whether the village had been declared to belong to the Crown.

C. R. Matale 2,882 and D. C. Kandy 55,006, whether it belonged to the Mulligama family.

Notice of a hole placed on a field here (*Jud. Com., 1st February, 1817*).

Vannasinha Vanninayaka Wasala Panulita Indiyanselage Mudallamu, Korala of Weragama, es. Udaha, Alut, and Egula Walawwa Bandes, for chena purchased from the son of Mulligama Maha Nilame, 55,006.

DAMMANTENNA.—A village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East, known as Puwakpitiya Dammantenna.

Population in 1881, 111 (64 males, 47 females); in 1891, 90 (53 males, 37 females). Little paddy cultivation, mainly chenas.

DAMUNUMULLA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Galewela-wasam.

Hill.—Kiriwolkanda.

Population in 1881, 107 (49 males, 58 females); in 1891, 98 (46 males, 52 females). Vellalas and Paduwo.

In 1878 24 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 1a. 1p. 5l. (paid Rs. 3-06); uncommuted 10a. 2p. 4l.; total 11a. 3p. 9l.

Families.—Damunumulle Pahalege is a tenant of Dambawa Vihare.

DAMUNUMEYA.—A village in Diyatilaka korale, Upper Hewaheta, adjoining Hanguranketa. Alawatugama, Haragama, and Uda Maluwa are hamlets. The Church Missionaries' church and school and the Hanguranketa reathouse are in this village.

Population in 1881, 165 (90 males, 75 females); in 1891, 245 (131 males, 114 females).

Vihare, endowed with 2 amunu paddy land and 4 acres high land (Le Mesurier).

Families.—Ambagaspitiyego, 68,899; Attanayaka Kapuge, 65,209; Kotuwege, 65,209, 68,899; Kotuwege, estate of Punchirala Korala, 51,669, 70,007, Test. 762; Rajapaksha Ratnayaka Mudiyanseelage, 82,929, 96,132; Sarawanage, 65,309.

DAMUNUPOLA.—A village in Pallopalata korale, Tumpane, in Wolagama-wasam.

Stream.—Parugala-ola.

Hill.—Hingulgollekanda.

Population in 1871, 82 (41 males, 41 females); in 1881, 113 (56 males, 57 females); in 1891, 91 (48 males, 43 females).

In the H. L. M. 22 acres (11a.) were registered. Owners: Atapattu Nanakara Ranawira Achchi, Herat Achchi, Atapattu Nanakara Disanayaka Achchila, Bini Perumu, Padikara Kaluwa, Atapattu Kaluwa, Atapattu Nanakara Wattu Appu, Dalada Maligawa, Dotu.

In 1878 22 acres (11a. 0p. 1l.) paddy land were registered.

Gannile Herat Mudiyanseelage, 19,629, 93,325.

The vihare is modern.

DANDENIKUMBURA.—A village in Gandoko korale, Upper Dumbura, in the Mimura Arachchi-wasam.

Hills.—Rawana-ella, Udawannimanekanda.

Population in 1881, 69 (32 males, 37 females); in 1891, 71 (34 males, 37 females).

In 1878 were registered 71 acres paddy land, of which 49 paid Rs. 107-06; and above 18 acres sold by the Crown and exempt from tax.

DANDUBENDIRUPPE.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North. A wasam which includes Miwalaputaha, Pangala, Rambawela, Makulgaswewa, Damana, Diggala.

Population in 1881, 139 (63 males, 76 females); in 1891, 158 (82 males, 76 females). Vellalas.

15½ acres of field were registered in 1878. No cultivation of late years.

DANGAMUWA.—A village in Howawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta, adjoining Galagoda and Ududeniya.

Population in 1881, 70 (34 males, 36 females); in 1891, 73 (33 males, 40 females).

12½ acres paddy land registered in 1878. Commuted 5a. 0p. 1l. (paid Rs. 34-10); redeemed 1a. 1p. 0l.; total 6a. 1p. 1p.

Hulawalige Sobani and Suramba vs. Dingira Yakdessa. Plaintiffs filed a Talpot, Saka 1754 (1832 A.D.), granted to them by their father and uncle Udage Savanna Hulawaliya, which narrates that when the deposed king was at Buwelikada, Pusselle Gabada Nilame and Mattamagoda Gabada Nilame

represented to him that the lands had been lying waste for twenty years, and obtained them for Hulawaliya as Tuvikaraya. That at the time of making the grant there were five Duraya prostrating before the king, 22,796. *Takdes-milage* *vs.* *Kunankarage*, 53,750.

DANGOMUWA.—A village in Aguraya Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South. In the Census of 1971 it was grouped with Moragolloyaya, Ihawala, and Gonkaramulla. Population in 1881, 14 (6 males, 8 females); in 1891, 32 (17 males, 15 females). In 1878 were registered 29 acres paddy land. The lands are owned by Moormen, who live in Nikagolla, and by Alutgama Ganmale.

DANKANDA.—A village in Matale Pallonaya pattuwa, Matale East, 3½ miles from Rattota and 8 miles from Pallogama. The wama includes Potwattekauda, Weralugawenna, Molakumbura.

Stream.—Dankanda oya.

Hill.—Hata-mul'ukauda.

Population in 1881, 407 (224 males, 183 females); in 1891, 425 (225 males, 200 females).

In 1878 66½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 21a. 1p. 6l. (paid Rs. 84 19); uncommuted 10a. 1p. 1l.; redeemed 11a. 2p. 7l.; total 32a. 1p. 4l.

Dangkanda estate, of 532 acres, lies between Midlands and Cattarattenne estates. Wenwegulawatta estate, 49,425, 48,426 and 58,535. Koladachchi and Katukitulgaha Elawatta, 48,214.

Wisi Arachchilage *vs.* Korallage, 52,289.

DANTURE.—A village in Medapalata koralo, Yatinuwara. It was originally in Kandupalata, but by Mr. Braybrooke, Government Agent, was transferred to Medapalata. On the minor road from Isubulmalgama to Alagalla. Ayagama is a hamlet.

Stream.—Danture-ela.

Population in 1881, 337 (167 males, 170 females); in 1891, 298 (153 males, 145 females).

In 1878 76½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 14a. 1p. 9l. (paid Rs. 112 59); redeemed 17a. 2p. 7l.; temple land 6a. 0p. 2l.; total 38a. 0p. 8l.

Loku and Kuda Danture Mudiyanse hold an estate here in King Kirti Sri's reign (*Ind. Con.*, 9th November, 1824).

Family.—Ambagoda Kuda Unname of Siyambalagoda Vihara, 39,502, 41,624, 55,629, 59,921, 67,849, 69,824, 82,768. Ambagoda Ekannysa Mudiyanse, 69,824, 82,768. Arambewattege, 38,962. Ayugamuge Kiri Etana *vs.* Wattege Tikiri Naide and Devasta Acharige Appu Naide, 11,534.

(1693 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1615, in the month of Eshala, the decreasing moon, under the constellation Punava Akurubbi, the niece of Appu, after having rendered every necessary assistance to her uncle when he was attacked with smallpox, inherited the field Saranwala of 5 peles with all its appurtenances, high and low grounds, at Ayagama, of Kandupalata, in Yatinuwara Mendurawannahala. When Ahawa asked, "How, what is for me?" then he said, "All of you take the smallpox that I have, and all of you will be cured, save and except my niece Akurubbi, she may possess freely, and in case she takes her oath even upon the five ordeals, still she shall not suffer the calamities of the same; and I further declare that after Akurubbi has possessed until her death, she may give the lands to Rammunugoda Achari Naide, with her daughter." Thus this was written and granted by the knowledge of Sivu Waran Dewiya. Witnesses who know the same are Walgowagoda Herat Mudiyanse, Walgowagoda Nahela Rala, Molalanda Panwidakaraya, and Manudawala Panwidakaraya Liyana (11,534).

Bowala Gunaratana Unname, 39,502, 41,624, 55,629, 59,921, 67,849, 69,824, 82,768. Ganitayalage Sarana's estate. Test 898. Gamtege, 58,105, 67,227. Gongalege, 39,502, 41,624, 55,629, 59,921, 67,849. Gonkarage, 58,105, 67,227. Hewahetage alias Alahakon Mudiyanse-elage, 39,502, 41,624, 55,629, 59,921, 67,849. Korahagolage, 39,502, 52,136, 60,999. Mula Durage, 50,531. Megoda Gurugama Durayalage, 60,999. Saranwala Vidane, 38,962. Pandakkarage, children of Talapat-walana Mudiyanse-elage Arachchila, 69,455. Panikkiyalage, 4,748. Panna Durayalage, 36,324, 52,136. Payindakarage, 38,350. Rajapaksa Mudiyanse-elage, 59,455. Suduhkurage, 58,105, 67,227. Talapatawadana Mudiyanse-elage, 67,765. Udagge, 1,029 (Talpat Saka 1687). Waharakoda Appuhami Arachchila's estate, 28,860. Test 31. Warnakogilage, 10,999 (Talpat Saka 1687).

VIHARE.—There is a tradition that at one time the Dalada or Tooth-relic rested at Danture, and that lands were dedicated to Buddha.

Early in this century Danture Samanera Unnanse was incumbent. He quitted the priesthood, and about 1807 gave this vihare to Mawatagama Nayaka Unnanse, who held it for a few months, and then Dehigama Unnanse claimed the incumbency, on the ground he was a member of the family which had the hereditary right to it. The king decided in Dehigama's favour. He was succeeded by Danture Unnanse, who litigated in 1827 with the Government of Ceylon for this and Malagama Vihare in the Seven Korales (*Jud. Com.*, 26th June, 27th August, 1827, 23rd, 24th, and 28th June, 1828).

In 1858 there was no pansala and no image in the vihare, but a large bo-tree. The pilimage had been built by Giragama Basnayaka Nilame, but it was not kept in repair. One of the members of that family was bound to be a priest. The Unnanse, in 1858, was a grandson of the Basnayaka Nilame. It was said there had been no incumbent since 1815, when the last priest had thrown off his robes. The claim to register the lands as temple property was refused, though in the H. L. M. 7 amunu had been registered as the property of the vihare.

Giragama Diwa Nilame rebuilt the vihare.

There is a bana maduwa, in which are four carved stone pillars from the old vihare. Opening from that, a vihare with a recumbent figure and a painting of Giragama Diwa Nilame on the wall. Above there is another vihare, in which is a sitting figure of Buddha and a statue of Giragama.

Two long inscriptions on stone slabs beside the bo-tree recount the endowment and rebuilding of the vihare by the Diwa Nilame.

DASGIRI-ELA.—In Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, on the Kalu-ganga. It was supposed to be capable of irrigating 1,000 giri or 8,000 acres of paddy land. It is situated two or three miles beyond Pallegama on the Kalu-ganga. The land which it used to irrigate is forest belonging to Government, with the exception of a few fields here and there, which are still cultivated when the floods are sufficient to enable the natives to turn water down the ela. It leads from the Hattote amuna. 5,000 acres have recently been leased to Messrs. E. G. Reeves & Company. (*Mr. Moysey's Administration Report, 1878.*) *Sessional Papers, 1889 and 1890.*

DASKARA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Udunuwara.

Population in 1881, 149 (82 males, 67 females); in 1891, 130 (65 males, 65 females).

Daskara, Bambaradeniya, and Galgepitiya were originally one. It is not registered as a separate village in the H. L. M.

In 1878 there were 69 acres paddy land registered. Commuted 3a. 3p. 8l. (paid Rs. 25-71); redeemed 24a. 3p. 0l.; temple land 5a. 3p. 0l.; total 34a. 1p. 8l.

Families.—Aludeniyege, 5,779, 6,295. Aragoda Vidanelage, 95,896.

Daskara Arachchi got Palkala 3 pelas, Galkona 1 pela, and Etto Arawe 2 pelas, on a Sannas from King Kirti Sri before going to war with the Dutch. He had no issue, and left the lands to his niece, Kiri Etana, who married Abesinha Mudiyanse of Harispattu, and left three children, Menikrala, Mahaiyawe Vidano (whose descendant was Daskara Muhandiram, 5,779, 6,295), and a daughter who married (1) Wattarantenne Malappurala, and (2) Gangoda Mudiyanse. Three of her sons joined the rebellion of 1818, and their lands were confiscated.

Daskara Liyanarala is entered in the H. L. M. as owning lands in Galgepitiya.

Hatnagolage holds a Nila Panguwa from Wegiriye Vihare. Service: to give two pela of paddy and assist to repair the vihare. Commutable for Rs. 6-85 a year.

The Hilpanwela Mudiyanse family were related to Karalliyadda Idamege in Dumbura. They had a Sannas. (*Jud. Com.*, 21st June, 1821.)

Kurullan Mudiyanse, 5,571.

Ogolapola Mohottala came from the low-country in the reign of King Narendra Sinha. The chief of the district being ordered to give the Mohottala a Purappadu land, a land of the Hilpanwela family was granted to him. (*Jud. Com.* 21st June, 1823.)

The father of Dewallikada Vedarallage Ahamedu Lohbe Abetakar Palle was a physician to the king's Baga. When Alutgama Dappana Unnanse, the ancestor of Rajadhi Raja Sinha, was sick, Kotakumbura Ratamahetmaya recommended him to the king as a good doctor and got him lands in Daskara. (*Jud. Com., 81st June, 1885.*)

The Dalada Maligawa has a Pidawilli Pargawa. The tenant gives ten measures of rice a year. Commutable for Rs. 1-24.

DELOGAHATENNE alias HILPANWELA VIHARA (*T. L. Com., 130, 1885*).—The tradition was that a king, Rawanaka Rahu, dedicated the lands to a priest, Pirawannami, and that these had been possessed by his pupillary descendants in succession (*Jud. Com., 22nd July, 1884*). The original vihare was at Kuttan-gala; it was removed to Panulastenna, and in King Kiri Sri's reign the present vihare was built under a rock on a hill side, reached by ascending many stone steps from the field below. On the side of the top step is a modern Sinhalese inscription, recording by whom the steps were erected.

In 1824 there was a litigation for the vihare between Kotakumbura Kuda Unnanse and Werawela Nuliharakkhita Unnanse.

In 1857 Werawela Nuliharakkhita Anu Nayaka was examined by the Temple Lands Commissioner. He said he had been incumbent for thirty years, that the succession was to nephews or grandsons, in the latter case if the incumbent had married and had issue before taking office. He said, "I received the vihare from my (Gurunna), Nuliharita Unnanse, who was my grandfather. We had a copper Marinas, but it was given to the court in a case during my predecessor's time, and we have never been able to get it back." Some of the fields, he said, were multi-tu, cultivated in soils, others were held by paravoni tenants. The last king gave four people to perform service to the vihare, and their descendants occupied six of the eight gardens.

On 24th December, 1862, Daskara Maranankkara Unnanse, residing at Palle Alukeniya, granted to Daskara Ratapala Unnanse of Nittawala, his pupil and nephew, the vihare at Hilpanwela, which he had right to from his tutor Kamleradeniya Dhammalawa Unnanse. On 27th March, 1868, Sumangala Unnanse (who died in 1869, a pupil of Buddharakkhita) gave to Sumana Unnanse, (Hadeniya and other lands (dedicated by Kulalala Korala and others in 1861 and 1868) on condition that the grantees should improve the vihare and lands and give assistance to the grantor and to his tutor Werawela Madhura-wara Nuliharakkhita Anu Nayaka Guru Wanin Wabansa and obey him, and burn his remains according to the rites of religion, and perform and observe the pinkamas and other ceremonies for the good of his soul.

Buddharakkhita Anu Nayaka Unnanse died 25th September, 1873, leaving property worth Rs. 1,500.

There was a contest for the right to administer his estate. The applicants were his widow, his brother and sister (Wiharego), and Sumana Unnanse, who claimed to be his sole pupil. Administration was first granted to his brother, but he did not find security, and by consent the pupil was appointed administrator. (*Test. 1, 1875.*) Lands belonging to the estate were sold under writs 66,695, 66,700, 62,613.

Sumana Unnanse's right to succeed to the vihare was disputed in 1874 by Daskara Maranankkara Unnanse (62,932), who claimed to be a pupil of Buddharakkhita Anu Nayaka, and by virtue of the Nhati Siya Paramparawa to be entitled to Bulugahatenna alias Hilpanwela and Wegiriya Vihara, and complained that Sumana Unnanse had been in possession since Buddharakkhita's death. Sumana said that shortly before Buddharakkhita's death he had given charge of the vihare to him with directions to robe and instruct and present for ordination Kiri Hanla, his grand nephew. An intervention was filed by a son of Werawela Kusanayaka Nilame claiming to be the pupil of Nuliharakkhita, averring that the vihare descended by Kusanu Niya Paramparawa. The plaintiff admitted that the intervention had been a pupil, but averred he had been displaced by Nuliharakkhita Unnanse.

Some of the lands were leased to Musman, but in 1886 these were restored to the vihare.

HILPANWELA VIHARE has in Daskara two Sila Pargi:—

(1) A Vellala tenant holds two acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 29-45) to attend the festivals and guarding the vihare, and also thatch it. To give an alampajasa for thirty days.

(2) Three low-caste tenants hold $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 51.50): to cowdung the vihara for the festivals; to thatch it once a year, and repair it and the pansala, and to watch at night when the incumbent is absent; to perform multen hewisi three times a day; to cultivate six pela of the muttettu, and thresh and remove the paddy to the granary and tie the straw, and do any other work for seven days.

It has also a panguwa at Galgopitiya, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres field. Services commutable for Rs. 44.15.

The incumbent holds Wegiriye Vihare, which is at no great distance.

LABUANGE AND BODIKOTUWE VIHARE.—Lands in Ketakumbura were dedicated by the Mudiyanse.

Sriniwesa Unnanse succeeded to the vihara from his tutor (who threw off robes and became Dungenara Punchirala). Talpot by Bodikotuwe Unnanse to the effect that the incumbency descended from teacher to pupil.

Bodikotuwe Kuda Unnanse vs. Ketakumbura Dingirala. The plaintiff said that Dingirala and Menikrala had offered land to the Labuange Vihare, of which he was incumbent, 9,996.

The Temple Lands Commissioner rejected the claim for registration of Pin-pelokumbura (*T. L. C.* 49, 57, 115, 122).

DAWULAGALA.—A village in Medapalata, Udunuwara. It derives its name from a conspicuous hill.

Population in 1881, 99 (58 males, 41 females); in 1891, 103 (56 males, 47 females).

There is a large ambalam and a village tribunal court-house.

In 1878 36 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 5a. 3p. 9l. (paid Rs. 35.99); redeemed 9a. 1p. 5l.; temple 2a. 2p. 6l.; total 18a.

About 50 acres (24a. 2p. 8l.) paddy land were registered in the H. L. M.

Owners.—Dawulagala Walgama Rala, Imbuldeniye Rala, Imbuldeniye Gannila, Dawulagala Pahala Walawwe Ralahami, Manchadiya, Yahalatenna, Dawulagala Ratemahatmaya, Dawulagala Meda Walawwe Rala, Dunkole Vihare, Dawulagala Dugganna Unnehe.

WALAWWA.—Early in the eighteenth century Dawulagala Haluwadana Nilame married the sister of Kobbekaduwe Rajaguru. They had a son, Kuda Nilame. He married a Mampitiye lady, and had four children: (1) Dugganna Nilame, married to Pallewalawwe Kumarihami and had a son, the Lokam Mahatmaya of Udupalata, and other children; (2) Loku Kumarihami, wife of Panabokke Muhandiram Nilame; (3) Tikiri Kumarihami, married first to Angammana, second to Imbuldeniye Nilame; (4) Kumarihami, married to an illegitimate son of King Kirti Sri.

Meda Walawwe Nilame married a daughter of Kirindé Ralahami, and had a son, Payindakarana Lekam, and a daughter, a concubine of King Rajathi Raja Sinha, to whom she had children. On the accession of the last king she and her sons were sent to the village (*Jud. Com.*, 21st September, 1818).

After the accession, when all the members of the royal family were removed from the Kandyan district, D'Oyly reported (27th March and 4th April, 1815, *Col. Sec. MSS.*, Vol. 522) that reputed sons of the late king and a Malabar concubine, who resided at Dawulagala in Udunuwara, had attended with their mother, and on being informed of the Governor's pleasure that they should proceed to Colombo, made strong objections. They had no friends in Colombo, and wished to possess their lands quietly. Molligoda Adigar said that they had resided for two or three years in Kandy and had subsisted on the produce of $7\frac{1}{2}$ amunu of land purchased in Udunuwara. Ebelepolu Maha Nilame said that they were really the sons of two Malabar men of low birth, but he recommended that, as the case was a doubtful one, they should be sent to Colombo. Molligoda thought they might stay in Kandy, and they were allowed to do so in the meantime. D'Oyly adds, "They seem of mean condition and no consideration."

Erawwawela Ratemahatmaya married a Dawulagala Kumarihami. They had no children. He adopted a niece from Ambanwala, who married (1) Molligoda, late Ratemahatmaya; (2) Kobbekaduwe, President. By her first husband she had a daughter, married first to Panabokka and afterwards to Rambukwello Ratemahatmaya. She was adopted by Erawwawela Ratemahatmaya, and succeeded to the Dawulagala estates.

Walanawa Families.—Dawulagala Meda Walawwa belonged to Dawulagala Lekam, Pahala or Haluwadana Walawwa to Angunawala Lekam, and the Uda Walawwa to the wife of Rambukwelle Ratamahatmaya.

Dawulagala Attahalamai Unnanse of Lankatilake Vihara died in 1888, leaving considerable property, and his sister Dawulagala Walawwe Kumarihami his sole heir. Test. 871.

Dawulagala Lekam, 92,879, 95,314.

Dawulagala Meda Walawwe Tikiri Banda died in 1885, leaving his widow Yattakula Walawwe Moiduma Kumarihami his sole heir. Test. 1,406 (95,348).

Dawulagala Walawwe Moiduma Kumarihami, 46,314, 46,836.

Dawulagala Uda Walawwe Tikiri Banda of Angunawala *vs.* Dawulagala Kumarihami of Iliyarajatiye Walawwa and Dawulagala Unnanse of Lankatilake Vihara. Defendants of Golu Banda, whose father was Jayasundara Herat Mudiyanse. Golu Banda's son Tikiri Banda was (by his wife Haluwadana Walawwe Kumarihami) father of plaintiff. Defendants were Golu Banda's children, 44,264.

Dawulagala Weluhada Walawwe Kumarihami, for lands at Nugaliyadda in Hewaheta. 17,131

Giragama Mahatmalya (*Jud. Com.*, 16th July, 1821).

Yattakula Walawwa, 46,314, 46,836.

Other Families.—Dango, 92,879. Handawegge Kirala *vs.* Handawee Durayalage Pancha Duraya. Plaintiff purchased lands in 1813 from Dawulagala Meda Walawwe Loku Banda. Defendant said the lands were his jaravani property, and held of the Handawee Vihara by service as a hereditary tenant, 25,840.

Petiyyagala Panchirala (*Jud. Com.*, 16th July, 1821).

THE LANKATILAKE VIHARE has a nila panguwa. Three tenants (low-caste) hold four acres field and some high land. Services (commutable for Rs. 47 10): to weed the compound four times a year; to assist in decorating the vihara for the festivals and perahara; to give one neliya of oil for the kattimangalya; to cultivate two polas of muttuttu; to thatch the granary and the salawn; to carry six loads of rice and ten bundles of straw to Kotugodolle Vihara; to watch the granary for four nights in each month; to assist in repairs of the vihara and pinnala and its fence, in felling and removing timber, in whitewashing the vihara, in supplying clay and firewood; to make tiles; to carry the palanquin of the Maha Nayaka Unnanse; to present betel.

DEDUNUPITIYA.—A village in Pallepallata, Tumpane, in Rangomwewasam, on the extreme south-west of Tumpane, on the road to Rambukkana from Galagedara.

Streams.—Atakkotte-ela, Yakkala ela.

Hills.—Ambukanda, Galapitumullekanda, Talakolukanda, Torekanda.

Population in 1861, 255 (130 males, 125 females); in 1891, 85 (49 males, 36 females).

In 1878 32 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted Rs. 2p. 3½. (paid Rs. 68 99); redeemed Ga. 1p. 4½; abandoned Ga. 3p. 1½; total 15a. 2p. 8½.

In the H. L. M. 17 acres (Rs. 2p. 0½) paddy land were registered. Owners: Walumtuwakkukara Kapuru, Kadawat Mahaddara, Balaya, Achchi, Kaluwa, Mepala and Tikiri, Konara, Achchi, Padikara Menhami, Mubandiram Hantana, Nanayakkara Hantana, Pallikara Tenhami, Beni Irugalhami.

The vihara is a rock temple on a hill. It is endowed with two gardens (Vihara and Pinwatna), which were dedicated by Dedunupitiye Mohottala. (*T. L. C.* 345, office 478.)

Families.—The lands of Dedunupitiye Mohottala and of Dedunupitiye Mubandiram Rala were confiscated for rebellion on 9th June, 1819. Half of the Mohottala's lands were restored to his nephew and adopted son, Bindurala, on 2nd October, 1819, 18,973.

Angodaga (*Jud. Com.*, 20th February, 1822). Arawpolaage, 67,541.

Deniya Kanate Mudiyanage *vs.* Pallepitiye. Plaintiff, as the only son of Deniya Kanate Mudiyanse, claimed the whole estate. Defendant said she was the issue of an associated marriage of Mudiyanse and his elder brother Panchirala with Ran Menika, and claimed three-fourths of the estate of the two brothers, admitting the plaintiff's right, as the issue of Mudiyanse's second marriage, to one-fourth. Judgment in favour of the plaintiff, 93,192.

Herat Mudiyanseelage, for a garden Maligatenna, 52,108. Muhandirange Dugganarala, 80,018. Panikki Mudiyanseelage, 67,541.
 Muhandiramalage Ukku Menika got lands from her mother in 1843. (Redemption certificate 11th December, 1841.) She gifted these to her husband, Amarakon Mudiyanseelage Kiri Banda, of Makadawara, in Four Korales, in 1885. 96,898.

DEGALDORUWA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbura. Siri-malwatta, Lewella, Degaldoruwa, and part of Arangala form an Arachchi-wasam.

Population in 1871, 269 (126 males, 143 females); in 1881, 166 (76 males, 90 females); in 1891, 154 (60 males, 94 females).

It is about three miles from Kandy, a little more than a mile from Lewella ferry across the Mahaweli-ganga. The lands in the village are undulating; paddy and tobacco are the chief products. The coffee in the native gardens has died out. There was a Mission school, in 1887, 61 boys on the roll; cost to Government Rs. 108.50; it has been closed.

In H. L. M. (1810-11) 21 acres (10a. 2p. 0l.) paddy land were registered.

In 1878 28½ acres were registered. Commuted 7a. 2p. 5l. (paid Rs. 104.55); redeemed 5a. 0p. 0l.; sold by Crown 0a. 1p. 4l.; total 14a. 0p. 5l.

Families.—Mr. Paranatela gives me the following: "This is said to have been the residence of Kiriwawule Rala, who refused to bow to royalty, believing himself a monarch in his own right. He planted stakes in the favourite bathing-place of King Narendra Sinha at Lewella, at a short distance from Degaldoruwa. The king discovered the danger by observing some flies on the points of the stakes, which projected very slightly above the surface of the water. The king ordered the arrest of Kiriwawule Rala, who threw his wife and children into a deep well in his own grounds. This well is still pointed out by the villagers at a place called Wewatenna. Kiriwawule Rala suffered capital punishment. Here, too, lived Miyanadeniye Lekam, a lineal descendant of Kiriwawule Rala, who met a tragical end in the early days of the British accession. His walawwa was entered by a gang of Malay desperadoes, who, besides robbing him, inflicted wounds that caused his bowels to gush out, but such was the firmness of the wounded man, that he bound up his bowels with his waist cloth and found time before his death to leave his property to his only daughter, who gave evidence before the then Resident of the Central Province, which established the identity of the robbers and led to their conviction and execution; and as a token of her highminded behaviour throughout the lamentable scene she received 3 amunu of paddy land at Poddalgoda from Government."

Siyambalange Teldeniyi Vidane *vs.* Degaldoruwe Lekam Mahatmaya. Plaintiff said he had allowed defendant to cultivate the land for half share. Defendant said that his grandmother, Degaldoruwe Mahatmayo, purchased the land from plaintiff's grandfather, Vidane, upon Talipot Saka 1717 (1795 A.D.). 6,861 (*May, 1835*).

Miyanadeniye Walawwe Dingiri Amma *vs.* Degaldoruwe Maluwe Lekam and wife Dingiri Amma, for the garden Degaldoruwe Wattala of 5 lahass. Plaintiff stated that Degaldoruwe Dugganarala was the original owner, who bequeathed it to his daughter Ukku Menika (plaintiff's maternal grandmother), who made it over to her son Degaldoruwe Lekam and his daughter-in-law Punchi Menika, who, in 1794, transferred to Mutu Menika, plaintiff's mother. The Lekam and Mutu Menika were murdered, when it devolved on the plaintiff. Miyanadeniye Lekam was plaintiff's father. Defendant claimed through Kalu Menika, a daughter of the above Punchi Menika, their grandmother. On the day of trial defendants consented to judgment being entered in favour of plaintiff. 6,565 (*13th December, 1836*). see 8,460.

Degaldoruwe Herat Mudiyanseelage family, children of Herat Mudiyanseelage Menikrala Arachchila, 27,258.

Gainage, 56,876, 63,871. Makuru Vidanelage, 9,350 D. C. Naranpanawege, 56,872, 56,876, 63,871. We-angege, 56,872.

(1810 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1723, in the month of Nawan, on Monday, the twelfth of the decreasing moon, under the constellation Uthrasala. Grant of lands which belonged to Heratge Kirihami, to Kirihami's son Menikrala. If any of my descendants or any other persons should come forward to dispute this, such persons shall suffer from the ordeals, but Menikrala and his descendants shall not suffer therefrom. Witnesses: Wirakonge Punchirala, Jayasekarage Appurala, Polgahamulage Punchi Appu, Gunamalrala, the son of the landowner, and for the writing Degaldoruwe Panikkiyalage Tikiri-kolla Panikkiya.

(1827 A.D.).—Grant by Makuruwege Naide Humi to Pallepitiyege Kiri Menika, of Naranpanawa, in consideration of assistance rendered. Witnesses:

Giyambalang Appa, Walabala Appa, Hingaga Appa, Degablorawa Panthiyya, Degablorawa Lekam Mahatmaya, Amunwama Metukade Nilama, Kabanawiraga Kiri Nanta, Uruwawirala Mahatraya, Makorawiraga Kanbanama, Menikrala, Tunnahwaga Appa, Gididala Vidanawaga Appa, Vengaga Kudarala, and for the writing Pannakumbura Kanhami.

(1679 A.D.).—Transfer by Pathipitigga Kiri Menika to Kanbanamala Mahatraya, in consideration of the sum of fifty riddi. Witterama : Degablorawa Lekam Mahatmaya, Aggipitigga Vakkarala of the same village, Myantalegumawaga Pannidrala of the same village, Kekulanga Hingirala of the same village, Mahandiram of the Uaggarama Vihara, Hagi Appa, Kabanawiraga Kiri Nanta of Nirimawirala, Walabala Pannigurala of the same village, Pathipitigga Pannidrala, and for the writing Menika, who is residing in the garden attached to the Degablorawa Vihara.

(1680 A.D.).—Transfer by Ubbu Menika, Appa, and Pannidrala, the wife, son, and brother-in-law respectively of Mahawiraga Appurala, to Menikrala, the brother of the said Appurala, in consideration of fifty riddi. Witterama : Degablorawa Lekam Mahatmaya, Wirakongga Arachchala of the same village, Walabala Pannigurala, Gannawiraga Mahandiram, Tunnakongga Kanwarala, and for the writing Myantalegumawaga Kudarala 9,360 D. C. North.

VIMANA—Is built at the foot of a mass of rock about 40 ft. high. The inner part of the temple, in which is a large recumbent image of Buddha, is a cave. Above, on the top of the rock, stood an ancient Piyu Dewale, it has now been removed to an adjoining garden.

MAHARAJA (1766 A.D.).—When His Great Majesty King Kirti Sri Raja Rinha, who was descended from the original Royal Race called the Mahasammata, and who was possessed of immense wealth and pure wisdom, whose fame reached from land to land, was reigning with equity and justice in the city Sriwaranagapura, which is styled Penhalagala Kuvam, and having won the affection of his subjects, His Majesty caused new temples, dagabas, and images to be made, and others to be repaired, and when he was by such deeds promulgating the Buddhist religion, his brother, who was also great in royal birth, having heard that there was a small cave in a rock at Amunwama, in Dambura, and having supplied from the royal stores crucifixes, hammers, pickaxes, &c., caused the cave to be enlarged to a length of twelve cubits, and a breadth of eight cubits, and a height of three cubits, and the floor of the front court or hall to be levelled, whereon twelve pillars were set and stone steps were placed leading to the court from the stone at the entrance Panthakalagala, and when the work had thus far been carried on, His Highness Asihama, the younger brother of the King Kirti Sri, at whose feet virtuous men performed services, he then gathered themselves around him, caused stone walls to be put up, and doors and windows to be set with logs and bars, and an image of Buddha of twelve cubits in length to be made in a reclining posture, and six other images in a sitting posture to be placed at the head and feet of the image, and also caused twenty-four Buddha images to be engraved in the ceiling and on the walls within and without, and other workmanship and engravings to be made thereon and upon the stone pillars, the roof of the front court to be put up with beams and rafters and covered with tiles, and on the cross-walls thereof a representation of hell and heaven, near which he also caused a dagaba of nine cubits in height to be erected, and a tree to be planted, and a pyre and as well as a priest's residence to be constructed, enclosing the temple on all the four directions with ditch and embankments, and also caused jaks, mango, coconut, and plantain trees to be planted, and having furnished the temple with curtains, cloths for ceiling, umbrellas, flags, lion tones, trumpets, and silver priests' dishes, kettles, spitting pans, lotus stands, and lamps, His Majesty, on the seventeenth day of Bak of the Suddanta moon, in the year of Maka 1693 (1771 A.D.), ordered the festival Kirtti Pankama to be performed, and His Majesty also furnished all the necessaries thereof, and having granted much riches as clothes, money &c., to the artists, the painters, and stone cutters, His Majesty received merit and was filled with exultation, and for the purpose of carrying on the offerings of rice, flowers, &c., and for the necessities of the ordained and unordained priests in the said temple to enable them to perform the rites, and also for the necessities of the chief priest who presides over and causes the ceremonies to be performed therein, His Majesty having received much instruction and exhortation in the Buddhist faith and full explanation of the books Daganikaya, Upanisa-Jana Alankaraya, Nitthaprasangaya, and Mahawamsa from the High Priest Mawinda Dhammakanda, who had a thorough knowledge of Buddhism, granted to him, his pupils, sub-pupils, in succession, to be held by them for ever the following property: the field Tampawala of 3 annas, Alampawala of 3 annas and 3 pimas, Kottaleniya of 3 pimas, Kaddaleniya of 2 pimas,

amounting in all to 12 amunu and 3 pelas, which are situate at the village Dunuwila; from Dumbura the fields Uradeniya of 3 pelas, Ganakumbura of 2 pelas, Dahanakayayekumbura of 15 lahas, Gedarawela Aswedduma of 3 pelas and 5 lahas, Mataambe of 1 pela, Aswedduma of 5 lahas, Nikeboda of 2 pelas, and the adjoining coconut plantation in Karalliyadda, and the five Moormen to supply salt to the temple; and from the village Kapuliyadda, in Hewaheta, the fields Kahawekalala of 2 amunu, Hanguranketo-ambegota of 1 amunu and 2 pelas, Malanwela Millamaye of 1 amunu and 2 pelas, and Pihilituduwa of 2 pelas extent; and from the District of Matale the range called Atirahapitiya and His Majesty enjoined that none shall take forcibly any of the above lands. His Majesty Sri Rajulhi Raja, who surpassed all other kings in dignity and possessed a virtue that attracts all as bees to flowers, sitting on a golden throne in the Audience Hall under a pearl canopy in the city of Senkadapura, surrounded like Sakra by all his ministers, on Thursday, the seventh day of the increasing moon of the month of Wesak, in the year of Saka 1708 (1786 A.D.), called Parabawe, granted to the said temple the lands above-mentioned, written on a copper Sannas to be possessed uninterruptedly as long as Buddhism lasts. Any one who shall take for his own use even a blade of grass, fuel, flower, or fruit which belongs to Buddha shall be born as a pretaya. (T. L. C. 409.)

By the Service Tenures Commission the vihare was registered as holding (1) a Suduhakurudena panguwa of about half an acre field and half an acre garden in Degaldoruwa. Tenant: Upasakadurayalago Hawadiya. Services (commutable for Rs. 2.50): to supply the vihare monthly with four balls, each weighing half pound, of white jaggery; twice a year to cowdung the floor of the pansala; to do any menial work on four festival days, when he receives meals; and (2) a maruwena (teldona) panguwa.

In Dunuwila the vihare owns three pangu held by paravoni tenants and four maruwena pangu held by tenants-at-will.

A pitawili panguwa is held by Moormen for a money payment and to supply salt and tavalam bullocks, commutable for Rs. 140. A nila panguwa is held by low-caste Kandyanas for the service of cultivating the muttettu, &c., commutable for Rs. 156.95. A multen panguwa held by Vellala Kandyanas, for the service of supplying a man to cook the food offerings at the vihare and to do other services, commutable for Rs. 128.10. If these services were commuted the incumbent would derive an income of Rs. 425.05 from the Dunuwila tenants, but as they hold only 12 amunu and 3½ pelas of mud land it is plain that the commutation was excessive.

The Dunuwila lands were in dispute in 60,203, 60,173, 62,375. In the Temple Lands Commissioner's file 409 there is a good deal of evidence recorded as to the boundaries between the vihare and walawwa lands.

The vihare has a panguwa in Uradeniya. Services (commutable for Rs. 14.10): to beat tom-tom for three months in the year at the three towawa, and also at the four festivals; to guard the vihare and to accompany the incumbent on journeys.

There is a panguwa at Pilawela. Services (commutable for Rs. 25.85): to supply flowers for the ude and sawasa towawa daily for six months in the year, to weed the compound, to guard the vihare, to carry the incumbent's umbrella on journeys.

There are two pangu in Kapuliyadda. Services (commutable for Rs. 28.20): to be on duty three months in the year and to beat aliyanduro (morning music) and hendeduro (evening hewisi music), to beat the drum at the festivals, and to accompany the incumbent on journeys of importance beating the drum, to give 1,080 balls of jaggery yearly.

There is one panguwa at Napana. Services (commutable for Rs. 8.80): to be on duty for three months in the year, to guard the vihare, to do domestic service, to pick flowers for the ude towawa and the sawasa towawa, to weed the compound, &c.

The lands at Atirahapitiya (16 amunu: 8 amunu muttettu; 8 amunu nila) are cultivated for the vihare by the people of Wehigala.

The incumbency was originally conferred on Moratona Maha Nayaka and his pupillary descendants. In 1813 Dunumalo Silawansa Ummansa and Paramatela Anu Nayaka gave the vihare by deed to Balaharuwe Sonuttara Samanera Ummansa. Paramatela Anu Nayaka Ummansa was beheaded by the last king in May, 1814, not for rebellion, but because he had fallen under the king's displeasure at the time when the king was committing the greatest atrocities in

Kandy. The king ordered the *Ann Nayaka* to be derobed, but no one would obey. He was confined in the *Uda Waha*, and some time after he was beheaded. His *vihara* and *panimala* were confiscated and given to *Kobbekaduwa Unnanse*. His pupils, *Paranatale Ratanapala Unnanse* and others, fled to Colombo to seek the protection of the British Government, and these pupils came with the troops to Kandy. The *vihara* were restored to them. *Dunumala Unnanse* was incumbent about 1820. In 1824 *Balahuruwe* gave the *vihara* by deed to *Balaharuwe Ratanapala Unnanse* (*Jud. Com., 6th April, 1829*).

Paranatale Ratanapala Unnanse was incumbent for many years (see 17,018 for an action by him against *Arachchige Punchurala* for temple land). This *Paranatale Unnanse*, in 1849, granted the *Degaldoruwe Vihara* to four priests, *Munana*, *Ratanapala*, *Paruselle*, and *Munangala*, and having leased the lands he threw off robes and became a layman. He married, and afterwards held the high office of *Ratemahatmaya* of *Yatinuwara*. Of the four grantees in the deed of 1849, *Munangala* disrobed himself, *Munana* died without leaving pupils, *Ratanapala* died leaving a pupil. *Paruselle Unnanse*, as the survivor of the granters, held the incumbency for some time. (See an action by him against a *Chetty*, 38,547.) In 1890 and for some years afterwards there was a prolonged litigation (81,630, 90,099) between *Paruselle Unnanse* and the pupil of *Ratanapala* as to the right to the *vihara*. *Paruselle* was not a pupil of *Paranatale Unnanse*, and was not in the line of pupillary descent from the original incumbent *Moortala*, and it was decided that the grantor of the deed of 1849 had no right to divert the succession from the *Asyana-Sunya Paramparawa* line specified in the *Manna*. The *vihara* was in the end adjudged to belong to the young pupil of *Ratanapala*.

Rajakaruna Bandara Mahatmaya, levere of the *vihara* for ninety-nine years, against a *Tom-tom* Healer, 56,526.

Paruselle Dhammanjoti Unnanse, for a *paguwa* of the *vihara* in *Pangollamada*, *Haripatta*, 56,529.

DEHIANGA.—A hamlet in *Medapalata*, *Yatinuwara*.

In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with *Waturukumbura* and *Gurugama*.

Population in 1881, 308 (159 males, 149 females); in 1891, 318 (165 males, 163 females). The inhabitants are *Potters*, with some families of *Moormen*.

Families.—*Galahakumbura Kirisanga* *vs.* *Dohlange Lakama*, 4,089, 40,651, 92,834. *Asana Marikar alias Veda Naidu* *vs.* *Adam Palle Sunil*, 8,894. *Moormen*, 61,161.

(1700 A.D.).—There being an expedition to proceed to the camp at *Dambadeniya* in the year of *Baka* 1712, it was intimated by the *Arachchila* then in office that for that expedition a soldier and arms should be furnished for the field of *Dehianga*. Seven brothers then assembled, six of whom said they did not want the field and refused to go. 1, *Aila Nalla*, did, in consideration of that field, proceed to the camp at *Dambadeniya*, together with the *lekam* in command. Again, on an expedition to *Kandy*, several persons proceeded with *Mahadanta Nilame* as far as *Gannoruwa*, and then on that day, too, the others refused to go, but *Vilane* went to *Kandy*. When the king proceeded to the maritime provinces, he also went with him. For the said field was paid in cash sixty *rupees*, and in paddy 10 *amunas*. The landowners were for three years maintained. He got two corpses buried, for which were paid ten *rupees*. To the wives of the landowners were also given 10 *amunas* of paddy, at the rate of 1 *amuna* per year. Three pieces of cloth were also given. When inquiry was made after the firelock for the said field, a gun was taken by *Ketakumbura Nilame* of *Udunuwara*. (8,894)

DEHIDENIYA.—A village in *Gangapalata*, *Yatinuwara*, in *Iriyagama* and *Godagadeniya Arachchivasam*. It lies on the minor road from *Iriyagama* to *Aladeniya*, a mile from the Colombo high road. It is bounded on the north by *Pilapitiya*, east by *Gannoruwa*, south and west by *Iriyagama*, west by *Walgama*, and is on the road from *Iriyagama* to *Aladeniya*. The fields are below the minor road. On the left of the road, on a little open *patana*, is the burying ground of *Iriyagama Rannayaka Nilame*, his wife, and son. The adjoining land below the road was planted with coffee, *arecanuts*, &c., by Mr. Advocate *Dunuwila*, who gave it to his sister, the *Iriyagama Kumarihami*. It is now abandoned.

Stream.—*Dehideniya* *ela*

Population in 1881, 155 (83 males, 72 females); in 1891, 131 (74 males, 57 females). *Potters*.

In 1878 nearly 33 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 4a. 1p. 4½l. (paid Rs. 36.35); redeemed 7a. 3p. 4l.; temple land 3a. 1p. 4l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 6l.; total 15a. 2p. 8½l.

In the H. L. M. about 14 acres were registered (6a. 3p. 3l.). Owners: Atapattu, Nettu, Imihani, Gurugama Vidane.

Families.—Doniyewattege, Potters, tenants of the Nata Dewale, 46,131; 66,291, 69,435.

Gottapolage (*Jud. Com.*, 20th June and 27th August, 1827). Deed Saka 1714 (1792 A.D.), Dehideniya of two polas.....being the paraveni property of Ampitiye Arachchila, of Dehideniya of Gangapalata, in Sindurawanabada of Yatinuwara, who gave it to Atapattu Vidane and received from him 250 ridis and 10 amunu of paddy. Witnesses: Dehideniye Arachchila, Nekatrata, Alapege Appuhani, Panditaya, and Peliya.

Kahawatte Divanage Mudiyanseage Siyatu *rs.* Saviyal Lazzar, 66,058.

Malgammuna Kankanama and others *rs.* Ganigoda Basnayaka Nilame of Nata Dewale, for the garden Kendakaduwo Malwatta of 7 amunu. Plaintiff stated the garden was the property of the king, who about 1781 gave it to the people of Malgammuna for the cultivation of jasmine flowers, which they were to offer at the Maligawa and other temples in Kandy every day. Defendant stated that it was an appurtenance of the fields Galatundeniya and Kandakumbura, which were given to the dewale in exchange for lands taken for the formation of the Kandy lake. Neither party had any Sanmas from the king (821, 1st February, 1834). The garden was sold by Government.

Panditago (Potters), 46,131.

Pediyalage Ukku *rs.* Pediyalo Maina Henaya, 219.

Yakdehige (Smiths, related to those in Madawala), 66,058, 96,593.

The NATA DEWALE holds lands here and at Walgama, which were originally the property of Donigomuwo Lekam, who was beheaded and his lands confiscated by the last king. They were given to the dewale in lieu of lands belonging to it taken for the Kandy lake. 41,131, 66,294.

Mura Panguwa.—Tenant: Vidanelage. Holds 1½ acre paddy land and 2 acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 14.70): to be on duty for five months yearly as watchers and messengers, to attend the festivals and fifteen days of perahera, to give a penuma of sweetmeats and betel.

Walandena *alias* Badahela Panguwa.—Tenant: Panditago. Holds three-fourths of an acre paddy fields, 2 acres garden, and 2½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 5.58): to give four pingo-loads of pottery for three festivals, Nanumura Mangalaya, Alutsal Mangalaya, and Katti Mangalaya: to present at the new year to the Basnayaka Nilame a pingo of pottery.

Towil Panguwa is maruwona.

Rajakaridena Panguwa.—Tenant: Heratge. Holds 1½ acre field and half an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 8.80): to give a penuma of sweetmeats and betel at the new year.

DEHIDENIYA.—A village in Udapalata, Tumpane. It is on the borders of Tumpane and Harispattu, at the top of the pass near Bolagala. The people are mostly Vellalas.

Streams.—Mawussadala-ela, Nakanna-ela, Migaskumbure-ela.

Hill.—Galwetakanda.

Population in 1871, 150 (76 males, 74 females); in 1881, 186 (93 males, 93 females); in 1891, 152 (70 males, 82 females).

In 1878 about 25½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 9a. 0p. 2½l. (paid Rs. 78.17); redeemed 3a. 1p. 7l.; Crown fields 0a. 0p. 5l.; total 12a. 2p. 4½l.

In the H. L. M. (1809 A.D.) about 22 acres (10a. 3p. 5l.) were registered. Owners: Nanakara Wannu, Amata Hetti Appu, Gannila Kiri Appu, Atapattu Menik Appu, Wirasekara Achchi, Nanakara Meniki Appu, Samuda Wattu, Atapattu Mutu Naide.

Families.—Dehideniye Mudiyanseage Dugganmarala descended from Herat Rala (*Jud. Com.*, 7th November, 1816). 17,379, 17,460, 18,212, 23,402, 23,488, 37,206, 52,939, 53,737, 67,729, D. C. K.; 430 D. C. Mad. Gamage, 127 D. C. K. Mad. Ganigodlawattege, 52,939, 53,737, 67,729, 67,730. Henepola Mohottalage, 67,729. Herat Mudiyanseage, 67,729. Mahaganage, 52,939, 53,737, 67,729, 67,730. Millagasange, 17,460. Munkotuwege, 52,939, 53,737, 67,729, 67,730. Panthkige Mudiyanse, 127 D. C. Mad. Sandirange Arachchila (*Jud. Com.*, 7th November, 1816). 17,379, 17,460, 18,212 D. C. K.; 430 D. C. Mad. Wattappolage Panchirala, grandson of Disunayakage Nambirala, 23,402, 23,488.

Land given on the occasion of the Patabendi Magula at Dehideniye Adikari-godara in 1707 A.D. (See Pelena.)

DEHIDENIYA.—A village in Pallopalata, Tampara. In the Census of 1891 it is called Dehideniya Madaga.

Sirrama.—Yakulawawa-ala, Dorawadola-ala.

Hills.—Ambakanda, Palenkanda.

Population in 1871, 149 (76 males, 73 females); in 1881, 157 (80 males, 77 females); in 1891, 140 (74 males, 74 females).

In 1878 about 18½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted Sa. 2p. 11. (paid Rs. 51-03); redeemed Sa. 2p. 41.; abandoned Ga. 1p. 11.; total Sa. 1p. 61.

In the H. L. M. 14 acres (7s. 0p. 21.) were registered. Owners: Ganalla Ischen, Ganpatta Jayta, Padikara Kulatunga, Kala Honde Arachchi, Atapatta Minkama, Atapatta Kalawa, Padikara Akura, Kulataaga.

Plunders.—Dhenugalpedita. Talpot Saka 1700, written at the rock of Sigodawa, 17,505.

Mittu by Migammas Adigar (1798 A.D.) :—

Isammas.—Of the field Dehideniyekumbura of 1 amuna, the hereditary land of Puttaya Herathami of Dehideniya in Narawinpalata of Tampara, the lower 2 pias were given by Herathami to his daughters Menik Etana and Etana, and the upper 2 pias to his daughter Wattuhami Etana. Afterwards Herapala Mohotala, the descendant of Wattuhami Etana, had a dispute with Etanabgola Arachchila, the descendant of Menik Etana, and Wasimondara Arachchila, the descendant of Etana, concerning the lower 2 pias, and an action was preferred. And when this matter was properly inquired into, as Herapala Mohotala stated that Mahilhami, son of Wattuhami Etana, had given a land Talpot to his nephew, Kumuduhami, for the field Dehideniya of 1 amuna sowing estate, and because when inquiry was made whether such was the fact or not, it appeared that the said Talpot was forged, the three letters which compose the word "2 pias" were altered for "1 amuna", and because the lower 2 pias have uninterruptedly been, for five generations, in the possession of the descendants of Menik Etana and of Etana, the said forged Talpot was taken by the Gamama, and it was decreed that Etanabgola Arachchila should peacefully possess the lower 2 pias of the land.

In the year of Maka 1730, the year called Kala-yakki, the month of Il, the fifth day of the increasing moon, being Monday, this Mittu was granted by Dambara Mahakarana Nenciratta Wasala Abeyakona Mediyasa Kalahami, Adigar of Mirissakumbura; chief of Kengalla Atapatta kurawa; Ratumahattaya of Murewa, who holds the four villages, beside Nuala, Vidana, and Galsala villages, the Kalamahattaya in the Udarata; Ratumahattaya of Dambara; Kato Atapatta; Dambara Lekam; Rasmayaka Nilame of the Nala Dewala; Lekam of Kalamawala Mawlappe; Maha Aramudala Wannaku Nilame; Diwara of Nawarakulawaya; chief of the Naramara village, Gilmale; Rantarakulawaya; Diwara of Nallagana; and first Adigar of Kandy. 17,379, 10,212.

The altered Talpot :—

In the year of Maka 1748, in the month of Wesak, the thirteenth day of the increasing moon, being Tuesday, to Wattu, the daughter, and to the grandson of Herathami of Dehideniya in Tampara 1 amuna extent of field, with tenements, garden, and trees, Liyangahamulabena, Ganpattalabena, Keliyalambalabena, and Keliyalabena. The persons who know this are Dehideniya Hothani, Lema Appu of the same village, Wasimondara Arachchila, and Hantanshami. The Talpot having been in the hands of Etanayakhami was given by Herathami to Wattu. Wirachchala Arachchila is witness. They that judge this matter unjustly shall fall into hell, and they that judge favourably shall enjoy the felicity of the works of the gods. 17,378.

DEHIDENIYA.—A village in Udumya pattawa, Matala South, in Weligalawanna.

First settler was Dehideniya Bandara, of Gopalapa.

Population in 1891, 90 (47 males, 51 females); in 1891, 79 (34 males, 41 females). South.

In 1878 16½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted Sa. 2p. 71. (paid Rs. 14-22); redeemed Sa. 2p. 01.; total Sa. 0p. 71.

Bulage, 71,076, 71,018, 82,578, 83,601, 86,833, 8,865 (N. S.). Hangdiga, 82,578, 86,833 Nyamulagahaga vs. Vedaga, 29,666, 49,331 Nyamulagahaga vs. the incumbent of Weligala Vihara, 49,331, 51,111. Wijemlaraga Etana vs. Gama-wala Panchi Nade, Talpota (Maka 1697 and 1698), 1,500 D. C. M.

DEHIGAHAMADA.—A village in Udumyapala korela, Hariyapatta.

Sirrama.—Gurula-oya.

Hill.—Parakalenna.

Moormen. 41,637

DEHIGAMA.—A village in Gangapalata, Yatinuwara, to the left of the minor road from Iriyagama to Aladeniya, 7½ miles from Kandy.

Stream.—Dehigama-ela.

Hill.—Dehigamakauda.

Population in 1881, 361 (173 males, 188 females); in 1891, 325 (149 males, 176 females).

In 1878 about 121 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 11a. 1p. 0l. (paid Rs. 98.53); sold by Government 0a. 2p. 0l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 5l.; redeemed 37a. 3p. 1l.; temple 10a. 0p. 0l.; Maligawa 0a. 3p. 0l.; total 60a. 1p. 6l.

In the H. L. M. about 9½ acres were registered as belonging to the vihare, 3 pelas as "to the priests," and 1 pela to Medawatte Pansala, and 71½ acres (35a. 3p. 3l.) in Dehigama Katugandenyia Gannila. Owners: Gonagama Horatala, Atapattu Mudaliwasam, Yatidehigama Herathami, Ratnakela Hitihami, Kalugala Vidane, Kalugalarala, Dunukewatte Kankanama, Dedunupitiye Mohottala, Pelawe Hewaya, Walgampaye Appu, Gonagamege Ratrala, Ratnayaka Arachchila, Panepitiya Rangomuwe Vidane, Irugalhami, Dodanwela Appuhami.

The Dalada Maligawa holds a mura panguwa, 1 acre field and 1½ acre garden, for which the tenant Kahata-angege Kuppa Tambi pays Rs. 4 a year.

Several families hold lands for service to the Nata Dewale. It is said the king granted these in lieu of lands at Ampitiya taken for the lake at Kandy.

The extent in the possession of tenants is 11 acres field (5a. 2p. 0l.), 10 acres garden (4a. 2p. 7l.), and 21 acres (10a. 2p. 0l.) hen. The services are commutable for Rs. 94 05.

Tenants.—Angunawala Medduma Kumarihami. Services: to supply a watcher and messenger for three months; to attend the festivals and fifteen days of perahera; to give customary presents of betel, &c.

Ankumburege Sundara. Services: to blow the horn for the three multen services daily for four months in the year and to attend the festivals and perahera.

Dewalewattege Pusumbala and others formerly supplied iron, now make money payments, and attend the perahera and give presents.

Rankondege Punchirala, to be on duty for nine months in the year cooking the offerings of rice, &c.

Uguressapitiyege, to be on duty one month in the year cooking the rice offering.

Wadugodapitiye Muhandiramalage Punchirala, to pay £1 a year to the officiating Kapurala, and to give presents to the Basnayaka Nilame.

Uguressapitiye Kankanama *rs.* Dnnuwila Basnayaka Nilame of Nata Dewale and another. Plaintiff said the land was his paraveni property, held subject to service to the temple. The land was a Bulatsurulla Panguwa, i.e., held by paying a fee to the Basnayaka Nilame. 14,242.

Uguressapitiye Kankanamalage *rs.* Mudiyanseleage, for a field subject to the Nata Dewale. 43,661.

Action between Dehigama Appu *rs.* Dumbarage Vedarala. Plaintiff stated that the garden belonged to the Nata Dewale, and was given to him by the chief of that temple (*Jud. Com., 21st April, 1828*).

Dehigama Appuhami, of the Madige Bulda Department, witness to an ola dated Saka 1638, drawn at the Hanguranketa palace, 661 D. C. Mad.

Dehigama Kodituwakku Mohottala was one of the Kandyan chiefs who met the Dutch Ambassador at Sitawaka in 1721 A.D.

Kalugala Walawwa, of the second class (Rate Etto). 64,729.

Notice of an ola by the widow of Piligalla Hulawaliya, dated Saka 1682 (*Jud. Com., 31st July, 1820*).

Diyakelinawela Sobita Unnanse *rs.* Boange Nilame. Plaintiff claimed fields for the Diyakelinawela Vihare, as the late incumbent died intestate. Defendant stated that the fields had been decided by the Malwatto priests to be his paraveni property (*12th November, 1823*).

Paluwattege Dingiri Etana *rs.* Muttettuwege Kiri Etana. Claim for Weraluwe-kumbura. Plaintiff claimed as heir of her cousin Medawatte Appu, the defendant's husband. Held that defendant was entitled to possess the field during her life, after her death it should revert to Appu's heir-at-law. Plaintiff's claim dismissed, being premature. 966, 7th April, 1834.

Muttettuwege Kiri Menika *rs.* Gettapola Koralage Punchirala, for the field Weraluwa and its appurtenances. The defendant failed to prove a transfer to his father by Medawatte Appu, who at his death bequeathed it to his wife (plaintiff) during her life. 5,858, 14th February, 1834.

Hangidige Ukku Etana and her son Appu *rs.* Polgaha Unnumuwege Omaru Lobbie and Jainambu Nachehiya and three others, intervenients. Talpot Saka 1704

(1793 A.D.) in favour of first plaintiff's father. Defendant and intervenients said that first plaintiff's grandfather sold lands in Saka 1654 (1733 A.D.) to Dedanwala Dhamma of Sallagama, who in Saka 1705 (1784 A.D.) sold to defendant's father. 11,366.

Dedanwala Walawwa Kalu Menika vs. Dabigama Gurunneha. In the king's time the lands were subject to Dagganna service at the palace. Plaintiff claimed in right of her mother. Defendant said he purchased the lands from plaintiff's father, Dedanwala Kiri Basila, in Saka 1727 (1805 A.D.). 12,300.

Polyola Walawwa Lokka Banda vs. Wattige Kuda Mahatmaya of Werelagama. Defendant's mother, Wattige Kalugala Mahatmaya, in right of her husband, Kalugala Nilawe, mortgaged lands and borrowed money from plaintiff. When the lands were seized under writ 22,305, defendant claimed a portion in right of her brother, Isipitiye Upanne's 15,555, and 20,337, 28,462.

(1781 A.D.)—In the year of Saka 1703, Duruta Mass, the fifth day of the full-moon on Thursday, in the constellation Purnam. On this day this land voucher was given—

I, Menik Dama, the wife of Kalugala Mudiyane, of Dabigama, in Gangapalata of Yattawara, do hereby grant the lower 15 labas of the field Kalugala and the upper portion of the dwelling garden, including the upper range of the house, with one-third of Murutalawenna, to my son the priest. (Here follow the imprecations.)

Witnesses: Mudige Mudiyane of Datuwa, Polwatte Mudiyane, Karawattige Korala, Mohottige Korala, Werelapadeniya Appahami, Henrige Kudarala. With the knowledge of these witnesses I have granted this Talpot (*Jod. Sum., 2nd April, 1829*).

Palle Palukkegga alias Kankanige Tikira Maha Duraya vs. Nanampere Mudiyane-lage Panchirala, Deputy Coroner. Possessory action. Plaintiff purchased in March, 1881, under his will, 86,621. Defendant purchased in July, 1881, under his will, 88,072, 92,579.

Wemullege and Nanarasekara Wijetun Mudiyane Pallage vs. Dabigama Aladeniya Arachchilage. 83,491.

DENBUWA alias WERUWALA VIHARE stands on a hill, and is reached by long flights of stone steps. The dagaba is conspicuous at a great distance.

(1704 A.D.)—In the 2,300th year of Lord Buddha, the chief of righteousness, when King Kirti Sri Raja Nisaba, the monarch of Lanka, adorned with jewels of victory, was patronising Buddhism with pure zeal and devotion, His Majesty heard that the vihare at Dabigama, in the Gangapalata of Sidoruwana-lana, Yattawara, was in a ruinous state, and that the dagaba had partly fallen down, therefore His Majesty commanded Hewata Upanne of this village, a pupil of Sangha Raja of the Poya Maluwa, to repair the vihare, and supplied him with the necessary materials from the royal stores and 30 amunas of paddy to defray the expenses. Thereafter a number of gold and silver images and genuine robes of Buddha were deposited therein, and a granite dagaba, nine cubits high, was erected thereon. In the old vihare two portals, Nila Mahara-torana, and the image of Buddha on his seat whereon he attained his Buddhahood, were repaired, and on the two side walls one hundred images of Buddha and thirty-two images of Rahat priests and other drawings were painted. The festival of painting the 1300 was then celebrated, and the artists were remunerated at a cost of 1,300 *annas*. Hewata Upanne also inscribed the likeness of Buddha's foot on a rock, and he erected a pavilions at a short distance. He planted flower-gardens and fruit-gardens. After the completion of the work, when His Majesty was dead and had gone to his rest, his august brother, Rajadita Raja Sinha who was as pleasantly bright as the morning sun on the Lanka like thicket hill, and who shed a lustre over the whole of Lanka, had ascended the imperial throne, he ruled the country, continuing as his brother had been doing in the anxious care for Buddhism, and exercising all royal virtues like unto Indra, the king of the gods.

At this time His Majesty's Maha Nilawe and chief leader of the forces, Dedanwala Wikramaninba Chandras khara Karunatilaka Senewerana Pandita Mudiyane, did all the remaining works in the vihare, and for the upkeep and maintenance of it he dedicated Kendskeniya gonganna in his name, including the original property of the vihare, Telbuluwaka of 3 pels; Udayabokka of 1 pel; Himbulanga of 15 labas; Galanga of 1 pel; Hoyagataleniya of 4 labas, with the surrounding high land; Karadaleniya of 2 pels and 5 labas, with its adjoining garden; Wata-anga of 2 pels and 5 labas; Murutalawa of 3 labas; the aforesaid Kendskeniya, the Asweddum land of 2 pels and 5 labas; Dedanwatta of 1 pel; Pilla-anga of 1 pel; Tambalawela of 5 labas, including Rambakketrenawatta of 2 pels; Palkala of 2 pels; Immedeniya of 2 pels; Koholana of 3 pels; a portion of jungle below the tamarind tree

and jak tree on the top of Alakola-anga; and Alakola-ange-wanata extending from Tippiliye-wanata to the rock in the vihare—all these high and low lands, jungles, and plantations were dedicated. This dedication and the history of the vihare were brought to the notice of His Imperial Majesty, and he accordingly caused this dedication to be made on Monday, the second day of the increasing moon, in the month of Poson, of the year of Saka 1703. (*T. L. C. 280, office 1,812.*)

In the king's time two priests died of smallpox at this vihare. A man of Malgammuna removed and buried the corpses. The tenure of his lands was to bring flowers to the Maligawa. On its being discovered that he had touched a dead body he was degraded and his lands were confiscated (*Jud. Com., 3rd July, 1821*).

On the investigation of the claims of Weragala Vihare for registration of its lands by the Temple Lands Commissioner in August, 1858 (*T. L. C. 286, office 182*), Ratanajoti Unnanse said he had been incumbent for twelve years; that the vihare had been built by Dodanwela Maha Nilamo; that it had lands in Deligama, Mangalagama, and Gettapola; and that he gave about 2½ amunu (5 acres) paddy land to be cultivated for half share, and the other lands were held for service by tenants. In Mangalagama the Service Tenures Commissioner registered about 3 acres field as held by Morawelage Dingiriya, Sema Lebbo, and Ratanajoti Unnanse for the services (commutable for Rs. 23.50) of keeping the vihare in repair and decorating it for the festivals, keeping the compound and the paths leading to the vihare clean, and giving customary presents. In the same village the vihare has a maruwena (towil) panguwa.

Ratanajoti Unnanse, incumbent, rs. Jambukotawege, for a vihare garden, 58,180.

I find notices of Kahalogoda Pansala and of Medawatto Pansala. (*H. L. M. and Jud. Com. Diary, 14th August, 1920.*)

DEHIGAMA FAMILY.—Sannas 1804 A.D. :—

SRI. This is the Royal Edict made by His Majesty, seated like Sakra, the king of the worlds above, on his throne set with gems, at Kandy, abounding in all prosperity like the celestial worlds.

Whereas Dehigama Nawaratne Atapattu Wasala Mudaliya acquitted himself in a manly manner in Kandy at the time of the disturbances by the English and was loyal to His Majesty, these lands, bounded on the east by Galpottakandura, on the south by Palle Kandulessa, on the west by Ellapatane Melpara, and on the north by Kuda-oya, and situated at Udabhalana, in Udapalata of Udukinda korale, within the District of Uva, within these four boundaries, Buluwatura of 7 amunu, Puranwela of 7 amunu and 2 pelas, Bogalakumbura of 3 amunu, Nugahalande of 5 amunu, Wiyakale of 1 amuna and 2 pelas, Ambakumbura of 4 amunu, Galketiya of 4 amunu, Nawatto-kumbura of 6 amunu and 2 pelas, Yatelekumbura of 3 amunu and 2 pelas, Mulattekumbura of 5 amunu, Ratuwekumbura of 6 amunu and 2 pelas, Urulawattekumbura of 4 amunu, Ude-ambekumbura of 5 amunu, Agalepasa of 6 amunu and 2 pelas, and Bibile-arawa of 3 amunu, in all 75 amunu, with all the appurtenant high lands, plantations, and buildings, this Halewelilla, and also 43 amunu extent which belonged to Galagoda Asprantiya Pereliya, situated in Alagolla, bounded on the east by the Depawella in Pannelewelo, on the north by Pambekumbura, on the west by Unumugala, and on the south by Kirindekandura, with all the plantations and buildings thereon, were granted to him, so that he and his children, grandchildren, and their generations may possess the same.

This Sannas was granted on Monday, the tenth day of the waning moon in the month of Poson, in the year of Saka 1726.

The grantee was the son of a Dehigama Kumarihami and Kahawatto Atapattu Disava. He was in the last king's reign Udagabada Nilamo and Ratamahamaya of Yatinuwara (*Jud. Com., 27th January, 1810*). He was Maduwe Lekam in 1804. He was loyal to the English in 1818. It was declared by the Proclamation of 18th November, 1818, that his lands should be free of duty during his life and that of his heirs. He was Diwa Nilamo from 1824 till 1830. He was frequently an assessor in the District Court (*Jud. Com., 27th January, 20th October, and 25th November, 1810, 14,242, 35,073*). He married first Demolara Kumarihami and second Amunugama Kumarihami, but had no children.

His elder brother, Kahawatta Nilame, married Gonigoda Kumarihami of Niven Karalen, and had nine children :—

(1) Loku Banda, who married Kobbekaduwa Kumarihami and had a son, Gannoruwa Dehigama Loku Banda, whose son was Dehigama Basanayaka Nilame.

(2) Padikara Lokam was Ratemahatmaya of Yatinuwara and Diwa Nilame from 1844 till 1864. He married Makadara Kumarihami alias Vairudi Menika. They had (1) E. J. Dehigama, of whom hereafter, (2) a daughter married to Giragama Hatemahatmaya of Yatinuwara and Diwa Nilame.

(3) Kuda Banda ; no issue.

(4) Kunam-Maduwa Lokam, Basanayaka Nilame of Kataragama Dewale from 1839 to 1859, and Hatemahatmaya of Hewaheta. At the time of the Matale rebellion in 1848 Sir Emerson Tennant suspected his loyalty and wrote : "I have some reason to believe he has been playing a double part in this affair, professing to support the Government and yet privately expressing sympathy with the disaffected." He had no issue.

(5) Loku Kumarihami, married Gonigoda Nilame ; no issue.

(6) Modduma Kumarihami, married Damlawinne Disava and left issue, the present Damlawinne family.

(7) Kuda Kumarihami, married Daggumawwa Ratemahatmaya ; no issue.

(8) Tikiri Kumarihami, married Eknolgoda Basanayaka Nilame ; no issue.

(9) A daughter.

Dehigama Udagabada Nilame, their uncle, having no children, disposed of his property by the following deed dated 1822 :—

This is the signaturo of Dehigama Navaratna Atapattu Wahala Mudiyanne Balahani, who causes the office of Udagabada Nilame to be performed :—

The dividing and granting, with benevolent feelings and with the view of obtaining merit in this world and in the other world, by Dehigama Navaratna Atapattu Wahala Mudiyanne Balahani, who causes the office of Udagabada Nilame to be performed, of the high lands and fields belonging to the community, are as follows :—

I have given Amegumulla of 3 polas and 5 lahas, situate at Miwatura, in the Gangapalata of Udunuwara, to Padikara Lokam Mahatmaya ; I have given Hithuwewa of 2 polas and 5 lahas, situate at Gannoruwa, in the Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, also to Padikara Lokam Mahatmaya ; I have given Welikpala at Gannoruwa aforesaid to Loku Banda ; I have given Mahakumbura of 3 polas to Vairudi Menika ; I have given Molalanda-kaditilanga of 1 amuna in the same country to the elder brother ; I have given to Padikara Lokam Mahatmaya, Veniyara of 5 polas, situate at Kahawatta, in the Pallagampaha of Hiri-patta. I have given to Vairudi Menika the upper 1 amuna of Hettigolara Aswabhummala ; I have given to Kuda Banda the upper 2 polas of Gistangawa-bija amuna. I have given to Kunammaduwa Lokam Mahatmaya the lower 2 polas ; I have given to the elder brother's wife Malwanagolara Aswabhuma of 2 polas and 5 lahas in the same village ; I have given to the Walawwa Kumarihami, Mukundeniya of 5 polas and Honthayakumbura of 15 lahas in the village Uduwawala in the same country ; I have given to Padikara Lokam Mahatmaya the village of Alagolla of 1 amuna in sowing extent and the high and low lands appertaining thereto, situate in the neighbourhood of Udukunda in the Uva Province ; I have given also to Vairudi Menika, Udalalana of 7 amuna in the same Province, with the high and low lands, houses and gardens, trees and foliage appertaining to it. All you four male children should render every assistance to my affectionate niece Vairudi Menika, who is dear to me as one of my own eyes, in the same manner as if I were living and you were rendering assistance to me. In case you cease to render assistance, I, having empowered Vairudi Menika to take the lands hereby given, have given and do give to Vairudi Menika, with a loving heart for the first, for the second, and for the third time, the Sannasa, Talpota, Isala, guala, &c., and everything animate and inanimate. If you the eldest child, or the next child, or the next child, or the youngest child, you four, or your children or grandchildren, raise any dispute with Vairudi Menika, any one raising such dispute shall suffer the vengeance of the ordeals for the third time. And declaring three times that no vengeance shall follow Vairudi Menika in consequence of her swearing on the five ordeals, I have made this grant. The four children shall cultivate the fields and lands and feed and clothe well. The four male children shall have no right whatever to alter this division and gift, or to take or to give ; Vairudi Menika shall have power.

Vairudi Menika, my niece, shall maintain these arrangements made by me by leading a good and respectable life. Padikara Lekam Mahatmaya shall get all the lands and fields cultivated as if I were living, and shall cause the Rajakariya service due for the lands to be done, and take care and maintain the four male children and five female children, all the nine, without any difference, as if they were his own eyes: to do these things I have given power to Padikara Lekam Mahatmaya. All these people should be obedient and submit to Padikara Lekam Mahatmaya. The affairs of the pilimage and all the people I have given to the charge of Lekam Mahatmaya. What my father owned was only Kaditanga of 1 amuna and Mahakumbura of 3 pelasin Gannoruwa. What my mother owned was only the following lands from the village Udabadana, namely, Buluwatura of 5 amunu, Puranwela of 7 amunu, Katuwewekumbura of 6 amunu, and Urulewatta of 5 amunu. If the elder brother or his children should raise any dispute, there will be the law to divide into two legally. If this much is to be divided between us, all the other lands and fields, the property which had been lost, I have regained possession of by my exertions. If by law the property of parents should be divided into two, then the lands and fields which I have regained by my exertions, the lands obtained from the Great Gate, the lands obtained from Government, and the two shares which I would inherit from the two portions belonging to my parents, all these Vairudi Menika should get. All these things were written with due deliberation and consideration. In case the male children or anybody else say falsely this was given to us at my death, do not take such saying as a truth. By the power of the Gods and Buddhas of the respective religions do not take such saying as the truth. In case any alteration be made in these directions it would be as if one worked against the Gods and Buddhas of the respective religions. Padikara Lekam Mahatmaya and Vairudi Menika should perform meritorious acts and conduct themselves without a separation, and be loyal to the Government. As death is certain, either of you who survive should consult with the children and all should live agreeably with one another. Do not act rashly according to your own wishes, you are now living very agreeably together. If you violate the word of Dehigama Uda Gabada Nilame it will not be lawful.

This Talpot was written under the constellation Mula, on Tuesday, the tenth day of the increasing moon in the month Nikini in the year of Saka 1744, and was granted to my niece Vairudi Menika.

Witnesses: Kotikapola Anu Nayaka Unnanse, Wattegedara Unnanse, Parakumbura Unnanse, Beddegama Unnanse, Goluwewe Unnanse, Mampitiye Maba Lekam Mahatmaya, Kadigomuwe Nanakkara Lekam Mahatmaya, Rankotdiwela Kataragama Dewale Basnayaka Nilame, Malugalle Wannaku Nilame, Millowa Banda, Kalutota Mudaliyar, Coruis Muhandiram, Mr. Armour, David Muhandiram, Figeira Muhandiram, elder brother, Gannoruwe Loku Bahda, Padikara Lekam Mahatmaya, Kahawatte Banda, Mehiyalle Vidane, Gannemakada Vidane, Udawela Gebanaralage Pinhami, Wariyapola Gebanaralage Loku Appu. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot was written and granted to Vairudi Menika. Whenever any dispute arise hereto, and if there be any good person rendering assistance to it even by a word or a syllable, God will extend to such person long life in this world, and in the other world he will obtain heavenly bliss. And if there be any unrighteous person who would render any assistance to any one opposing this, such person shall be plunged into the eight great hells and shall suffer sorrows and pains therein. This Talpot was written by me, Parakumbura Unnanse, with my hands.

Edward James Dehigama, who became the only male representative of the family, was born in 1836, and was educated at St. Thomas's College, Colombo, where he became a Christian. He was a Proctor. In 1866 he married the daughter of James Alexander Dunuwila, but within a year his wife and father-in-law died, and Dehigama was heavily involved in the pecuniary distress of the Dunuwila family. He was a Member of the Legislative Council for some years. His chief property in the Kandyan District was Siyambalagoda, where he had a walawwa and lands, and tenants who owed him ninda services, which were commutable for Rs. 159.60. He mortgaged his Yatinuwara lands and in broken health retired to the neighbourhood of Badulla. The Uva lands were extensive. His claim to a very large extent under the Sannas was denied by Government (448, Sanford *vs.* Waring). He died in April, 1888, in Kandy, at the Dehigama Walawwa, the house of his brother-in-law, Giragama Diwa Nilame. He was survived by an only child, a daughter married to a Kandyan chief in Uva.

Dehigama Diyawalana Nilame *vs.* Demala Vidanelage Kirihami, for a field purchased from Hittige Walawwa, 33,466. Dehigama Diyawalana Nilame's estate, Test. 617, 48,327, 68,278, 68,279, 89,998.

DEHINTALAWA.—A hamlet of Nawangama, Pallopoosa korale, Kotmale.

Population, 30; in 1891, 84 (82 males, 22 females). The people are Smiths, Lowcountry men, and Moormen.

Extent under cultivation 4 acres (2a.). No elec. Watered by springs in the fields.

Duhintalawage, 41,723.

DEHIPADANA.—A hamlet in Dunuwila-wasam, Modaniya pattuwa, Upper Dumbara. The people were once degraded, but about eight months before the late king was deposed he fled from the capital, and on his way to Modanabaluwanuwa he stopped at this village. The degraded villagers came forward with provisions. This offering, after inquiry, was accepted. The degradation was thereby removed. (*Strenuous Con. Thury, 20th August, 1828.*)

DEHIPAGODA.—A village in Ganggusala, Udunuwara, on the road from Kandy to Gampola, about 8 miles from Kandy, 4½ miles from Gampola. It was originally a royal village. The forest Pettiya-kanda was reserved, not for the sake of its timber, but for people to hide in in times of trouble (*Jad. Con., 8th June, 1829*). It is said the inhabitants were in old times degraded.

Population in 1871, 503 (267 males, 236 females); in 1881, 603 (315 males, 291 females); in 1891, 603 (296 males, 307 females).

In 1878 127 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 23a. 3p. 8pl. (paid Rs. 157-14); redeemed 35a. 0p. 0pl.; sold by Government 1a. 3p. 5l.; abandoned 6a. 2p. 8l.; temple land 2a. 0p. 1l.; total 63a. 2p. 3l.

In the H. L. M. about 100 acres (49a. 3p. 2l.) paddy land were registered.

Owners: Akkumbure Appu, Yakulchige Vekarala, Patutunekaraya, Menika, Kottalawala Acharya, Urua Gamaya, Atukoralege Appu, Ukku Gamaya, Melagoda Gammahle, Pancha Sundara Gamaya, Kiri Nade, Ukku Nade, Nila, Subaya Dhipagoda Velarala, Kuchurala, Hongurankera Appu, Batgeya, Kulenalla, Nekkugamaya, Taluake Nilame, Porokara Gammahle, Singankutti Appu, Dhipagoda Duraya, Dhipagoda Appu, Uruawa Witarana, Palkudaya, Hanubhale Arachchila, Koswatte Arachchila, Danta Gamaya, Munemala Gamaya, Wegala-kumbure Gammahle.

Demolitions.—Aranwile Welipolage, 74,805. Dambadeniya Disanyaka Mudiyanselage, 97,323. Dambakara Mudiyanselage Goharallage, 58,923. Garmadeniya Walawwe, 21,589. Haturu-laha Durayalage, 51. *Habasa Corps.* Triyawa Walawweyaka Tilakuruma Rajakaruna Senoviratna Mudiyanselage, late Ratamabhatmaya of Wellesa, 97,323. Kihelwattege, 39,111. Kotakadeniya Walawwe, 21,589. Kumbal-angege, 5,640. Melura Hulawalage, 39,111. Meligawa Arachchila, 6,258, 15,971 (Talpoa Saka 1606, 1713). Mohattalage, 68,923. Oligoda Durayalage, 49,048, 87,714, 87,713, 87,710, 87,717. Panikki Mudiyanselage, 39,029, 61,546. Pettiya-goda Arachchillage, 4,258. Pettiya-goda Walawwe Peringia Kakkya Wimalatille; Raudaranayaka Hangakkon Wasala Mudiyanselage, 59,323. Pitawelage, 40,981. Polwattege, 4,301, 21,589. Puvak-gollege, 39,929. Singankuttige, 4,258. Sinhalapetti Durayalage, 51. *Habasa Corps.* Sivuralage, 2,052, 68,916. Suriyagollege, 4,301, 19,387, 49,683, 87,714, 87,713. Talagollege, 40,981. Uru-angege, 53,265. Yakulchige, 4,258. Wikaradeniya Walawwe, 97,323.

VIHARE.—There is an inscription on a rock of date 1737 A.D. near the vihara, of which this is a translation:—"Aggabodhi Viharaya in the year six [teen] hundred and fifty-nine of the King Saka, when the King Sri Wira Prakrama Narendra Sinha was reigning in Kandy, the priest Polgaha-ango Unnanu, attended by a large procession, brought a bo-tree, one of the Sri Maha Bodhi-manna, from Anuradhapura, and planted it in this place, and caused the Gammahle of the village and other virtuous people to make an offering of six poles extent, ten coconut trees, and two garbans."

The vihara was built, it is said, in the reign of King Kirti Sri by Dhipagoda Sattambila and the villagers. They appointed Pandulupota Unnanu as incumbent. He miscondacted himself and was brought before the king, when Paramatela Anu Nayaka interfered on his behalf, in gratitude for which he gave over Dhipagoda Vihare to Paramatela about 1807.

Paramatela Anu Nayaka was beheaded in 1814. About a month before his execution he gave this vihara to his pupil Ratanapala, and Ratanapala before his death gave it to Mahalle Unnanu. Meanwhile, after he had put Paramatela to death, the king allowed the villagers to appoint a priest, and they are said to

have appointed Talduwe Unnanse and Maswela Unnanse. About the time of the English accession the temple was deserted. Afterwards it was repaired, and the villagers appointed Talduwe incumbent. There was a litigation in March, 1829, between him and Mahalle.

The incumbency was afterwards recognized as passing by pupillary succession. Gannoruwe Piyadassi Unnanse (33,342), who had succeeded his tutor, was incumbent at the time of the Temple Lands Commission inquiry. (*T. L. C. 66, 67, & 67; 215 D. C. K.*)

There were some late dedications of land, including a field at Eladotta, given by Ketakumbure Ratomahatmaya. The Commissioner registered $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres field and 9 acres garden, and rejected the claims for registration of about as much more.

DEHIPE.—A village in Kohoka korale, Upper Hewaheta. It lies on the high road to Maturata, 23 miles from Kandy, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rikkillagaskada, and 2 miles from Padiyapelella.

Population in 1881, 258 (147 males, 111 females); in 1891, 286 (152 males, 134 females). The people are Vellulas, Smiths, Dhobies, and Low-country Sinhalese.

Dehipe, Elgama, Galuko, Hiyadala, and Welapahala form an Arachchi-wasam, of which the population in 1891 was 1,155, including 301 labourers on estates.

In 1878 the paddy lands in the wasam were registered as 359 acres. Commuted 179*a.* 1*p.* 7*l.* (paid Rs. 929.53).

In Dehipe alone there are about 160 acres which are irrigated by Galuko-amuna-ela and Kehelgaspe-ela. In Mr. Hartshorne's report on irrigation in 1872 he complained that Dehigollawewa, Panwewa, and Welwalawewa had been sold to the owner of Amunumulla estate, and that great hardship had been caused, as these tanks might have been repaired.

Amunumulla estate, of 413 acres, belongs to Mr. Armstrong. In 1888 271 acres were under tea and 44 acres under coffee.

OLA (1737 A.D.).—Talpot caused to be written on Monday, the..... of the increasing moon, in the constellation Utraputupa, in the month Wak, in the year of Saka 1659. That the field Dolankumbura of 3 pelas, with the houses and gardens thereto belonging, and 8 hen, including Wiwanakotuwehena and Kanalewattchena, have been bequeathed to Brakmane Arachchila by Kehelgaspe Yahalage Rala, of Dehipe, in Megolatihe of Hewaheta, in consideration of the assistance rendered by Brakmane Rala. Witnesses: Arachchila, Dehipe Gammahe, Dehipe Inihami, Patewelipitiye Arachchila of Dehipe, Dehipe-deniyage Appu, Dehipe Gurunnehe, and Dehipe Peliya. (The usual imprecations.)

(1797 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1719, Unduwakmasa, the eleventh day of the decreasing moon, Thursday. On this day, on account of my necessitous circumstances, I, Deniyage Kalu Etana, of Dehipe, in the Megolatihe of Hewaheta, have assigned my hereditary property, viz.:—

Bodanda-arawe of 3 pelas and 8 labas, Atalalakumbura of 16 labas, and Yahulewatta the garden belonging thereto, and from the high grounds the hen Hathaya, Wakkumburegawa, Hapugalahpille, Heyedala, Hekelando, Badamalkada, Deyebu, Galankotuwa, in paraventi, to Arauwe Hewaheta Diava. (Usual imprecations.) Witnesses: Pallewelo Muhandiram, two Deniyage Korals, Agalakumbure Korala, Hilege Korala, Deniye Arachchila, Padikara Arachchila of Makuruppe, Gorakarawe Arachchila, Pallege Korala, Tolabowatte Korala, Gonagama Idamalande Arachchila, Bannek Arachchi, two Appus of Deniyage, Dabelawatte Korala, Angarawe Arachchila, Ambagasipitiye Padikara Arachchila, and also known to many others this land voucher was given.

(1801 A.D.).—That the fields Atapattuwa Bodanakumbura of 3 pelas, Atalalakumbura of 1 pela, the garden Yahulegedarawatta, eight hen, the dwelling-house, &c., belonging thereto, and paddy granaries, money, cloth, chests, pewter dishes, billhooks, &c., all of which have been given to my daughter Punchi Etana by me Kalu Etana, on Wednesday, the fifth day of the increasing moon, under the constellation Utraputupa, in the month Wak. (The usual imprecations.) Witnesses who know the above are Uduwela Vedarala, Deniyage Geharala, Badde Vidane, Ganneuwe Atu Korala, Doluwelege Arachchila, Dambulawatte Arachchila, Gallendekande Appu, Ratninde Sirimalhami, and Ganachari Naide.

I, Deniyage Kalu Etana, in the first instance cohabited with Brakmane Arachchila for the space of ten years, and then with Konarage Arachchila for eighteen years, and for my third husband I cohabited with Yakulagala Wikramasinha Mudiyanse for the space of eight years, and now I am advanced to eighty years of age, and all this time there was no claim against me nor against

my father, Yehalaga Kanna Appa, concerning lands or goods. Gurakgaha-arawe Pancha has neither a right nor relationship. I brought Panchi from Hingamawogolara, and when she was grown up I gave her in marriage to Pancha, and then gave to them the following property, viz., 88 amana of paddy, and afterwards 18 amana, which were in the granary of Bogaba Ellogolara, and in all 4 amana and 3 picas, and 3 amana and 3 picas of paddy which were deposited on the top of the same granary, and besides this 1 pan, 1 alia, 1 mamoty, 1 pair of ear ornaments, 1 ridia, 4 strings of necklaces, 1 bet 3 purse, 2 chunam boxes, 1 cow and calf, the paddy which was in the Galagula Arachchila's granary, viz., 6 picas, interest 15 amana. This much have I given to them.

Rec'd her ther-e, the things which they robbed me of: 6 mamoties, 6 knives called ketta, 4 axes, 2 adira, 6 corn reaping knives, 1 indeowuna, 1 saw, 1 sledge hammer, 1 picket, 1 chombo, 1 pan called wandetitiya, 1 pan called pattitiya, 8 nut cutters, 3 chunam boxes, 3 bottles, 2 jackets, 2 ottinches, in foreign cloth 30 talu qu, 36 amana of paddy which I gave to be kept in their granary, and 23 amana of paddy which were afterwards taken, 50 ridia, the silver chunam box which was given to me from the walaawa, 1 red cloth betel purse, 1 gujala tappatti cloth, 3 silver bangles, 2 bullocks, 3 buffaloes, the ploughing buffaloes. These things they have stolen from me, and the things which were given to me are 2 measures of salt, 1 kg. of pork. And after receiving from me so many things they, Pancha and Panchi, bade me feed in and have otherwise disgraced me. Therefore I have disinherited them—Gurakgaha-arawe Pancha and Panchi, and her descendants—of my landed property, and also my houses, granaries, and goods, and of all other things, and have given the same to Hewaheta Hewa; and if any opposition and disturbance shall arise, the things which I have given them shall also be taken from them. Witnesses to this Hingalagara Arachchila, Pulugurula of the same house, Deniyage Kalurata, Kula Kurala, Delahawatte Kosula, Deniyage Lanka Koralu. Known to these witnesses I have written and granted this Talpat.

Family—Molalando Pallikara Lekam vs. Gurakgaha Arawe Arachchila. Action for Molalanda Arawa and Atalaha. Plaintiff stated his father, Molalando Kalamahatmaya, got the lands from defendant's grandmother upon Talpat Paka 1719 for assistance rendered. Defendant filed gifts from his grandmother to her daughter Panchi Kana (*Jud. Com.*, 30th August and 8th November, 1825).

Deniyage Panchirala Koralu and his descendants, 27,333.

Kechigayage family. For their paternal estate, 27,731, 22,536, 22,540, 64,101, 67,812, 62,363, 62,364.

Imbhamillage. Talpat Paka 1666 (1714 A.D.). Gift by Wetakeyama Imbhami to his son Tikirala. Witnesses, Miratama of Makuruppa, Gurubandi of the same village, Hejalaga Yallawara Appu, Jangubami of the same village, Hanabami Andawela Appu of the same village, 323 D. C. N. E.

The widow of Galagula Kotte Di-ara vs. Subadda Hulawaha. In 1818 the lands which belonged to plaintiff's husband were confiscated to the Crown on account of his treason and rebellion, but after his death, in 1821, the lands were restored by Government to plaintiff. Defendant produced two Talpots Paka 1640 and 1712.

(1754 A.D.)—Land voucher written and granted on Monday, the fourth day of the increasing moon of the month of Nibini, under the constellation Pura, in the year of Paka 1660, by Kiri Ukkawa Panikhiya, of Hiyadala, to his son Kiri Ukkawa. Witnesses, Gurakgahawara Kawala, Nekalala of the same house, Hingahala Nandhami, Menikrala of the same house, Galapitaga Kottana, Unga of the same house.

(1820 A.D.)—Land voucher written and granted on Monday, the eighth day of the increasing moon of the month of Wank, under the constellation Mula, in the year of Paka 1712 by Kiri Ukkawa to his son Suramba. Witnesses: Kechigayage Arachchila, Mula-arawe Madawa Appu, Andawela Mahaniram, Hingahala Pulugurula, Dambal-arawe Panchirala, Wattege Unnanee, Hiyadala Appu, Kuchuwakkukaranne Bilanda, Galapitaga Kirihalea, Myambalawatte Kiri Santa, Hiyadala Ganita, Elgama Kalawa, Hiyadala Amelara, Balaya of the same house, 19,245.

Kula Hewaya vs. Rana Hewaya, Talpat Paka 1734, 7509 D. C. N. E.

Galagula Panchi Kumarihami vs. Mathes Appu, 89,483.

Wihramasinha Muthiyawilage Appuhami Arachchi and Kiri Hani Gannawa Koralu vs. Hanabami Wannakurala. Plaintiffs, in 1867, got a lease from the then Hanayaka Nilame (Galagula) of Hanguranketa Maha Dewala of temple lands for a term of twenty five years. After the Hanayaka Nilame ceased to hold office, the defendant, as the Wannakurala of the temple, disputing the validity of the lease, took the produce of the lands. 37,471.

Kitul-alukege *vs.* Gintotage, 53,492.

Nekatge Rajakaruna Rajamitta Maha Terunnanselage, 25,145, 37,804.

Vedaralalage Ranhamy, 84,847.

Deniyegedara Walisundara Ekanayaka, 74,589.

THE HANGURANKETA MAHA DEWALE owns an estate here. A muttettu field of 10 acres (5a.).

Udawelage Dingirala Vidane holds an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 6) : with others to take care of the Munwatte granary and to superintend the issue of paddy, to take charge of Uyanwatta, and to send the produce to the dewale. The dewale paid the tax.

Ambatenne Dantuwa holds an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 6) : to give five pingo-loads of pottery yearly, and two to the dewale officers, and one for the Waliyakuma. The dewale paid the tax.

Uhanege Sobana and Mirahampe Sobana hold two acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 18) : to beat tom-tom at the four festivals, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and at the perahera ; to give the usual presents to the Harnayaka Nilame. The dewale paid the tax.

Medage Hawadiya holds half an acre of Aswedduma, for which he performs no service.

VIHARE.—Kinagahawela Vihare and Bodimalkada Dagaba are conspicuous, standing in the middle of the extensive tract of fields. I have no note regarding the endowments or the succession of the incumbents.

DEHIPITIYA.—A hamlet of Warakamure, in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Nitala South. Population in 1881, 73 (30 males, 43 females) ; in 1891, 61 (27 males, 34 females). Moormen.

The fields were not separately registered.

DEKINDA.—A village of Pasbage korale, Upper Bulatgama.

Population in 1881, 168 (51 males, 77 females). This is exclusive of the coolies on the extensive tea estates of Galkula, &c. The village includes a part of the valley Massawata-oya and the valleys of the Hangaran-oya and of the Gigan-oya, which were formerly forest, and which, after being planted with coffee and having been for the most part abandoned, are now valuable tea estates.

In 1887 nearly 80 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 34a. 2p. 9l. (paid Rs. 209.71) ; redeemed 1a. 2p. 4l. ; belonging to Crown 0a. 3p. 3l. ; abandoned 2a. 0p. 8l. ; total 39a. 1p. 4l.

The Dekinda trigonometrical station stands in Kintall estate, on the left bank of the Massawata-oya.

Rivers.—Massawata-oya *alias* Massiyaweti-oya, Hal-oya.

Hills.—Uswelkanda, Galbodagamakanda, Dalanekekanda, Kurukudekanda, Ritagalakanda, Mapakanda, Amuhenkanda, Honawalahinna, Kalugalahinna, Puhupalakehinna, Watagodehinna.

DELDENIYA.—A village in Kandupalata, Udunuwara. In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Galkoho, Kotagaloluwa, and Ganhata.

Population in 1881, 13 (6 males, 7 females) ; in 1891, 23 (14 males, 9 females).

The village was formerly much larger than it is now. I do not know when it was divided.

In the H. L. M. 38 acres (19 amunu) paddy lands were registered in the names of Deldeniya Undiyarala, Deldeniya Kuda Appu, Dehigoda Karaya, Korahagoda Appu, Ganhato Undiyarala, Atapattuwa, Deldeniye Arachchila, Danderala, Kattuwadi Mulachariya, Maha Lekam, Haliyadde Gebanarala, Medagammabe (waste), Tambi, Deldeniye Jubahuge Appu, Maha Lekam (waste), Badahalebadde (waste).

In 1878 5½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 0a. 1p. 3l. (paid Rs. 2.67) ; redeemed 2a. 1p. 0l. ; abandoned 0a. 1p. 0l. ; total 2a. 3p. 3l.

Nekatge Punchi Menika *vs.* Deldeniye Arachchilage Ukku Menika, Deldeniye Punchirala, and Ratnayaka Mudiyanseilage Ungurala Arachchila. Plaintiff claimed twenty-seven lands and shares of land under a deed of gift from her husband, Deldeniye Arachchilage Punchirala. The first defendant was the daughter of Punchirala by a former wife, and the second defendant was her

husband. Punchirala died the day after the date of the deed, and first defendant obtained administration to his estate (Test. 1,047). The first and second defendants impugned the deed as a forgery. I held the deed was executed by Punchirala, and that it did not comprise the whole of Punchirala's lands so as to require a clause of disinheritance. In appeal affirmed, 69,412.

64,009, by a priest of Hariyattu against the plaintiff in the above case, for money due by her husband on a bond.

66,373, parties of different villages, but the lands mortgaged by the bond in this village.

Eliagudage, sons of Danta Gammabe, 60,439.

DELDENIYA.—A village in Kawulapalata, Yatinuwara. In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Ipladana. Talawapitiya and Hatanapitiya are parts of the village. It lies to the north of Amunapure.

Stream.—Deldeniya-ela.

Population in 1881, 152 (82 males, 70 females); in 1891, 161 (80 males, 81 females).

In the H. V. M. about 33 acres paddy land were registered (16a. 1p. 3l.) in the names of Muhandiram Wengubami, Kalu Appu Wa-am, Muhandiram Bomini, Nalla Tambi Hettirala, Muhandiram Jangubami, Muhandiram Bini, Welepe Korala, Muhandiram Jangu Naidu, Dissanayaka Achchala, Yapawelepe Korala.

In 1878 about 53 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 10a. 7p. 3l. (paid Rs. 86-42); reversioned 4a. 3p. 2l.; temple land 11a. 1p. 3l.; total 26a. 2p. 8l. The watawwa belongs to the Kobbekaduwa family.

Family.—Notice of Deldeniya Adigar, who had a son Aramudala Mohottala, who gave a land in Mamulawala to his daughter Panchi Menika in 1719 (Saka 1611). *Jud. Com., 17, 22nd September, 1818.*

Deldeniya Dissanayaka Rala, father of Toradeniya Mahatmayo, who married two Mattamagoda Bandas, 7,996, 18,851.

About two years after the last king was crowned, Mattamagoda Dissa was appointed Dissa of Tamankaduwa; he refused to perform Maduwe service. His land at Deldeniya was given to a Maduwe soldier, meantime the Dissa made it over to a priest, with the original Talpat. Saka 1689 (1767 A.D.), in favour of his father (*Jud. Com., 15th February, 1818*).

Kandaya Nayaka Unnanne *vs.* Pusapitiya Ramia, for the fields Deldeniya 3 pahas and Naratalanga 2 pahas, with gardens and hen. Plaintiff stated that Mattamagoda Dissa purchased from defendant's father Kanyayaka Mudiyanne, the Dissa dying left it to Narawala Unnanne, he dying to Weluwala Nayaka Unnanne, and he dying it by right devolved on his successor, plaintiff (*Jud. Com., 28th August, 1826*).

Kanyayaka Mudiyanne-*elago* Muhandiram, children, and widow of Ipladeniya Dugganna Rala, 8,791.

Eliagudage (low caste), 53,889, 62,053, 62,572, 68,572. For lands subject to service to the Katta Dewale formerly held by Dantawa Gammabe.

Viharige *vs.* Vihabdege Banda, for land held under the vihara (*Jud. Com., 25th June, 18th September, 1827*).

Pusapitiya Watawwe family owned land here, 29,796, 41,326. Kobbekaduwa Unnanne, 87,999. Ipladana Watawwe Loku Banda, 91,497.

The **VIHARE** owns in Deldeniya (1) Patabendi Panguwa. Tenants: Viharage, Ganegudage, who hold three acres field, a garden, and high land. Services (commutable for Rs. 29-45 a year): each to weed half of the compound once a month and to clean it for the festivals, to decorate half of the vihara for the festivals; to offer one seer boiled rice and three kinds of curry on festival days; to repair and keep in order half of the vihara and half of the eastern wall of the melawa; to give a new year present of sweetmeats and betel.

(2) Nila Panguwa. Tenant: Kidaranpitiyawattego Rankiri. Holds half an acre field in Deldeniya and a small garden in Ipladeniya. Services (commutable for Rs. 2-90 a year): to cowdung the pansala for the festivals and to weed its compound once a month; to repair the fence of the pansala garden once a year; to thatch the pansala, straw being supplied; to carry the Patabendi-Kanyanne presents.

In Ipladeniya the vihara owns a Patabendi Panguwa. Tenant: Viharage. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 11-70 a year): to weed the compound one day in each month; to decorate the vihara for the festivals; to offer a seer of boiled rice and three kinds of vegetable curry at each of the festivals; to repair and keep in order the vihara and its eastern wall and to give the customary new year presents.

In Menikdiwela and Ratmiwala the vihara owns a Patabendi Panguwa. The tenant, Gamage, holds $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres field, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres hen, and half an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 11.70 a year): to weed the compound once a month; to cowdung the mandappe of the dagaba; to thatch the roof of the shed over the dagaba, supplying straw; to give the incumbent a new year's present.

The NATA DEWALE holds a Nila Panguwa in Tawalapitiya. Tenants: Udage Nandiya Gammaho; Paluge Tikiri Gammaho; Panwatta Ukkuwa Gammaho; Medduma Menika, widow of Udalupole Ratamahatmaya; Ipiladana Banda; Rattepititiyo Hawadiya. Hold 10 acres field, 6 acres garden, and 7 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 80.35 a year): to attend the dewale on festivals, join in the perahera, &c., and give vegetables and cocoanuts.

DELDENIYA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, next to Rambukowela. Population in 1881, 38 (20 males, 18 females); in 1891, 36 (20 males, 16 females).

The village has about 20 acres of paddy land, 6 acres pay Rs. 38.03, 7 acres (3a. 2p. 2l.) belong to the Dalada Maligawa.

I presume the Maligawa lands are muttettu, as no services have been registered by the Service Tenures Commission.

Epitage Appuhami *vs.* Talgahawatto Appuhami.

(1755 A.D.) Saka 1677.—Gift by Talgahawatto Arachchila of Medagoda to his daughter Kalu Etana and son-in-law Owille Appu. Witnesses: Talgahawatto Nekatralla of Medagoda, Wahalge Hitihami, Viharege Kudarala, Galwaduwuwa, all of the same village. Bilinda Duraya of Dombagammuna, Dingawa Duraya of the same village. 693 D. C. Mad.

Wahalge, Dalada Maligawa tenants, 17,167 (Talpot Saka 1735).

DELGASANGA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matalo South, in Kaduwela-wasam.

Population in 1881, 39 (21 males, 18 females); in 1891, 35 (20 males, 15 females). Bajjan Durayo, Vellalas, Tamila.

Moormen, 52,093, 90,461.

DELGASTENNA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Harispattu. In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Pangollumada and Kurugoda.

Population in 1881, 41 (19 males, 22 females); in 1891, 41 (17 males, 24 females).

DELGASYAYA.—A village in Udapalata, Tumpane, in Madawala-wasam, to the north of the road to Kurunegala.

Stream.—Hapugaha-ela.

Hill.—Dikhenakanda.

Population in 1881, 50 (18 males, 32 females); in 1891, 58 (29 males, 29 females). The people are of the Jaggery caste.

In 1878 $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 0a. 1p. 0l. (paid Rs. 2); redeemed 1a. 0p. 0l.; total 1a. 1p. 0l.

DELIWALA.—A village in Medapalata, Udunuwara. In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Muhitiyapola and Pawunuwa.

Population in 1881, 110 (49 males, 61 females); in 1891, 112 (55 males, 57 females). It is not mentioned in the H. L. M.

In 1878 $34\frac{1}{2}$ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 1p. 4l. (paid Rs. 54.55); redeemed 9a. 2p. 7l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 6l.; total 17a. 0p. 7l.

This village belonged to Pilima Talawwo Adigar.

Girigama Walawwo Kuda Banda *vs.* Polwatto Walawwo Loku Menika and Bambaradeniye Banda. Plaintiff said that Ratnayaka Mudiyanse *alias* Bambaradeniye Ratnayaka Nilame was possessed of about 20 amunu extent of fields. The lands claimed were his acquired property, which he obtained from Government upon a grant dated 29th August, 1828. That the Ratnayaka Nilame, in 1830, transferred the lands to his wife, the first defendant, who, in 1840, transferred them to plaintiff. Second defendant said that the first defendant was his step-mother, that his father never transferred the lands to her, and that the deed from his father to first defendant was a forged document. 11,160. Galpottege, 68,547. Horatalpeldige, 61,291. Pallege, 61,291.

DELMADA.—A village in Medapalata, Udunuwara. In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Duskara, Hattagoda, Monikbowa, and Wegiriya. Population in 1881, 37 (17 males, 20 females); in 1891, 31 (20 males, 11 females).

In the H. L. M. 24 acres (14 annam) paddy land were registered in the names of Embukko Dewala, Uthkoma Vihara, Dewandra Mulachariya, Mangalagama Nalle.

In 1474 38 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted for 24. 81. (paid Rs. 32-23); redeemed for 14. 21. 21.; total 15a. 0p. 0f.

Family.—The leading family was that of the Mulachariya, goldenmiths to the king.

MANNA (1751 A.D.).—The command declared on Friday, Vesaliya, in the month Bhara, in the year Prigajati, the year Saka 1873, is as follows:—

Through the profound and great devotion entertained for a long time by his Majesty, the prosperous and illustrious king of Lanka, he caused the Dhammakavyamuttaya and several other discourses delivered by Buddha, the enlightener of the three worlds, to be inscribed on a most precious golden book by the goldenmith Hiyagama Wijayawardana Dewanarayana Achariya, to whom the lands Galkona, Imbilakitiyawa, Keholawa, Kokumbura, Parakalawa, Mahawiyala, Kudawiyala, Pawuna, Miriyawela, and Pilawela, of 12 annam, together with their appurtenant high and low lands, houses, and plantations situated at Delmada, in the Medapalata of Udunuwara, are hereby granted upon this Mannas. This command is an absolute command.

Delmada Appu Nalle ex. Kanatige Appu and Nilawahgo Eana, to recover the fields Pilawela and Bahubakpata. These lands had been in possession of Dambura Hangdiya and Dambulawawela Mohotula. Judgment for plaintiff. 6,174, 10th October, 1832; 10th August and 23rd November, 1833.

Mangalagama Melhuma Appu Nalle, the grandson of the goldenmith, to whom the Mannas was given, married Kala Eana, who owned lands in Delmada (433, 611, Total: 45,017 and 46,073). Litigation between Melhuma Appu Nalle and his son Tenneya Tikiri Appu. Money cases against Tenneya Tikiri Appu and his wife Olgankotawige Itan Eana, 53,547, 59,658, 62,228, 62,810, 91,503.

VITHAY.—Galkona Vihara was founded and lands were dedicated by Delmada Loku Gullakka abba Dambura Hangdiya and his wife in the reign of King Rajasinha Raja Sinha with the king's permission.

He caused Godapola Unnanse, then a child, to be ordained in his name and entrusted him to the care of Wehela Unnanse, whom he placed in charge of the temple. In consequence of suspicion having fallen on Wehela that he had concealed some jewels belonging to the confiscated estate of the Mampitiya family he was banished. Godapola Unnanse came to Kandy and obtained the temple from the king. In Saka 1726 (1904 A.D.) the founder's nephew gave this out:—

In the year of Saka 1726, I, Delmada Gullakka, of Medapalata, in Udunuwara in Minluruwana, have offered the field Polmottawo of 1 amuna and the house attached thereto, in order that I may hereafter obtain divine and human happiness as well as the happiness of Nirwana, to Godapola Unnanse (who is called Delmada Gullakka's priest, being made priest by offering robes) under a promise of improving the temple Delmada Vihara, which was constructed by my uncle Delmada Loku Gullakka, and that the portion of lands may be possessed without any interruption. Witnesses who know the same are Monikbowe Patabenda Appu of the same family, Gannorawe Nalle, Kankaniya, and Alkemade Wimalalinge Appu. Whosoever will dispute this portion of land which has been offered with the knowledge of the said witnesses shall suffer in the four hells, but such as will assist hereto by a single word shall receive divine blessings. Let success attend.

After the British accession Wehela Unnanse returned from the low-country and took possession of the temple. A complaint was made to a Ganassa.

Decree of the Ganassa (1819 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1741, in the month of Esala, on this day, Friday, the fifteenth of the increasing moon, at the Bulugakotenna Parana at Duskara of Medapalata, in Udunuwara, the following men assembled and formed a Ganassa, viz.:—

The priests Narawela Unnanse, Watapuluwa Ann Nayaka Unnanse, Worawala, Kahawatte, Tiddaniya, and Wapula Unnanse. The chiefs Hendene Rata-mahaimaya, Panabukko Muhammadum Mahaimaya, Bannaradeniya Mahaimum.

Mahatmaya. The headmen Watupola Korala, Undiyarala of the same village, Nikahetiye Arachchila, Watapuluwe Arachchila, Werawale Undiyarala, Ganbata Punchirala, Wegiriye Kapurala, Siyambalagoda Gammabe of the same village, Talawature Gammabe, Delmada Kankaniya, Delmada Muhandiram, as well as many other individuals, in whose presence the case touching Galkone Vihare was inquired into from Godapola and Wehela Unnanse. The landowner, Delmada Galludla, having represented to the king, made this Godapola Unnanse (by offering robes) and delivered to him this vihare for its future improvement, and Galludla's nephew, Delmada Galludla, afterwards offered upon a Talpot the field Polmottawa to the aforesaid Godapola Unnanse, who was made priest by his uncle. As Wehela Unnanse had transferred, in presence of witnesses, his movable property as well as the said vihare to his only pupil, this Godapola Unnanse, on his going away below the mountains leaving his country, having incurred the displeasure of the king, and as the said vihare, which had been confiscated for the delinquency of its incumbent, was obtained from the king through endeavours during seven months, it was proved that Godapola Unnanse is the proprietor of Galkone Vihare, but, however, Wehela Unnanse being Godapola Unnanse's tutor, it was decided that Godapola Unnanse should render assistance to him, to which he is entitled as a tutor, and improve the vihare, and that the parties be reconciled to each other (*Jud. Com., 12th October, 1822*).

The decision of the Gansaba was confirmed, 4,037, 15th August, 1835.

In later years there was a litigation (32,754) : Godapola Siddharta Unnanse, the pupil of Wehela Unnanse, against Karalliyadda Unnanse, appointed by the grandson of the founder. Judgment for plaintiff.

The Temple Lands Commissioner rejected the claim for registration, because there was no proof of royal permission. *T. L. C. 120*.

In 1876 the vihare was neglected and the lands had been mortgaged by the incumbent.

DELPATKADA.—A hamlet of Bambaragama, in Gannowo korale, Upper Howahota.

Population in 1881, 79 (41 males, 38 females); in 1891, 49 (33 males, 16 females).

The people are Tom-tom Beaters and eight Vollalas.

The fields are watered by Galpibillawela-ela from the kandura of the same name.

DELPAWANA.—A hamlet of Imbulgolla in Matala Pallosiya pattuwa, Matala East.

Population in 1881, 52 (30 males, 22 females); in 1891, 27 (17 males, 10 females).

DELPITIYA.—A village in Kandukara Ihalapalata, Udapalata, on the left side of the road from Gampola to Nuwara Eliya, 1½ mile from Gampola bridge, 16 miles from Kandy. The inhabitants are Blacksmiths and Paduwo.

Population in 1881, 134 (75 males, 59 females); in 1891, 152 (83 males, 69 females).

In 1878 16½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted Ga. 1p. 9l. (paid Rs. 54-48); temple land 1a. 3p. 0l.; total 8a. 0p. 9l.

Mira Nachchiya vs. Kone Hami, for a coffee garden, 52,601.

DELTOTA.—A village in Gandaho korale, Lower Howahota, 17½ miles from Kandy by the road *via* Peradeniya and Nillambo, 10-63 miles by the road *via* Hantane and Udawela.

Streams.—Deltota-oya, Ambalamada, Kekolotenne, Kitulomulla.

Hills.—Nahaluwe, Galeantenne, Galaha, Dunello, Karagaskada.

Population in 1871, 464 (228 males, 236 females); in 1881, 479 (273 males, 206 females), exclusive of immigrant Tamil labourers on the estates; in 1891, 418 (226 males, 192 females).

In 1886 about ninety men between the ages of 18 and 60 were liable to pay road tax.

In 1875 49½ acres paddy land were registered, of which 45 acres paid Rs. 132-81.

VIHARA.—A new viharu was begun about ten years before and was completed in 1886; the Netra Pinkama was celebrated in July of that year. The villagers brought a priest from Nagama Vihara. The Deltota Vihara is intended for all priests; the succession is not to be pupillary.

The village gives its name to the surrounding planting district, in which the largest estates are Great Valley 400 acres, Little Valley 762 acres, Galantonne 600 acres, Deltota 660 acres. New Forest, 3,500 feet above sea level; average rainfall 108.57 in. Beyond Karagastulawa, where the Post Office and Police Station are, lie Iankokulura 1,130 acres, Pattigama 900 acres, Narauhoua 700 acres, &c.

MacDoe said's Administrator *vs.* Kreitzheim, for a house and garden, 47,027. Wijetunge Kawra *vs.* Koditawakku Arachchilage Jusu Hama, 3,933, 61,953.

DELTOTA (PALE).—A village in Kandukara Pihala korale, Udupakata.

Population in 1881, 201 (107 males, 94 females); in 1891, 178 (95 males, 83 females).

In 1878 36½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 17*a.* 3*p.* 4*l.* (paid Rs. 172.74); abandoned (i.e. 1*p.* 0*l.*; total 18*a.* 0*p.* 4*l.*

Duraya Families.—Maharaja, Wabunpuraga, Nuwaraga, Pillapitiya Duraya-laga, Dadangidawattaga, Huduakuraga, 28,610, 36,771, 68,390.

DELUOTALAMADA.—A village in Udupone korale, Kotmale. It lies about quarter of a mile south-west of the 30th milepost on the Kandy and Nuwara Eliya road to the north and on the Kandy side of the Ramboda river. It is in Pananganamana Arachchi-wasam.

Hill.—Kotugala.

Population in 1881, 92 (50 males, 42 females); in 1891, 122 (66 males, 56 females). The inhabitants are Smiths and Duraya.

In 1878 there were 65 acres (27*a.* 1*p.* 2*l.*) paddy land registered. 53 acres paid Rs. 185.60 as commuted tithes.

The fields are watered by the class called Tapuwado, Kandekumbura, Billa, and Pattiarawa from Rauno-oya, and Pitapala-ola from Moradudala-oya.

Pattiarawege family (Duraya), 37,735.

DEMADA-OYA.—A hamlet of Walmoruwa in Ebulapala-wasam, Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Winttuwa-ola.

Population in 1881, 156 (86 males, 70 females); in 1891, 97 (56 males, 41 females). Kutupalle and others who work in iron.

DEMBAWA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North. It adjoins Wegedapala. It lies about a mile from Heliyamuwa-ola, where the road from Kurunegala to Hambulla enters the Matale District. The wasam includes Madipala, Kodangomuwa, Wegedapala, and Palkumbura.

Population in 1881, 185 (96 males, 89 females); in 1891, 133 (58 males, 75 females).

In 1878 about 65½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 4*a.* 3*p.* 6*l.* (paid Rs. 15.09), uncommuted 13*a.* 3*p.* 0*l.*; redeemed 1*a.* 2*p.* 0*l.*; temple 2*a.* 0*p.* 0*l.*; sold by Crown 4*a.* 1*p.* 0*l.*; total 32*a.* 1*p.* 5*l.*

The Talagahapala family and Kandungama Banda were the principal land-owners. Pallego or Ratnayakugo Monkala and Kawra were registered by the Service Tenures Commissioner as owners of half an acre garden held in ninda by Henayalaga Kiri Henaya for the service (commutable for Rs. 2 a year) of washing for the proprietor, receiving some paddy and kurakkan.

Ratnayakugo Kawra is registered as owner of 1½ acre field. Three fourths of an acre garden held by Thalaga people (low-caste) for the service (commutable for Rs. 3 a year) of giving the proprietor three pingo-loads of pots and chetties yearly; the tenants paid the tax.

Indiyamalaga Panchirala is registered as owner of a garden of 6½ acres held by Thalaga people (Vellalas) for the service (commutable for Rs. 3 a year) of giving the proprietor forty leaves of betel, a basket of rice, and twopences annually.

Ratnabahu Mudiyanseelage Appuhami Arachchi, &c., are registered as owners of (1) Gamagedara Panguwa of 2 acres field and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden held by Palapatwalayalage, Omaragollage, and Henayalage for the services (commutable for Rs. 10 a year) to work three half-days in the proprietor's field and hons; to accompany him on journeys not more than six days in the year, not more than three days at a time; the tenant to be fed; the proprietor paid the tax. (2) Pallo Panguwa of $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres field and half an acre of garden held by Henayalage Henaya and Hittarage Naido for the services (commutable for Rs. 17-50 a year) to put up ceiling cloths; to spread cloths when there is a wedding in the house; and to accompany the proprietors on three journeys in the year, of two days at a time; the service of the smith is to present an arecanut cutter at the old year. Ratnabahu Mudiyanseelage Appuhami claimed a share in the panguwa.

Cattle-stealing was prevalent in the village, 7,791 Cr.

VIHARE.—The succession is pupillary.

Ratanapala Unanase vs. Haduwege Appuhami, for Moragahakumbura gifted to the vihara. Judgment for plaintiff, C. R. Matala, 3,759.

DEMBOWAGAMA.—An abandoned village in Kandapalla korale, Matala North. In 1878 11 acres (uncommuted *la. 2p. 0l.*) were registered.

DEMBOWAWATAWANA.—An abandoned village in Galowola-wasam, Kandapalla korale, Matala North.

Population in 1881, 8 (4 males, 4 females). Jaggery caste.

In 1878 17 acres paddy land were registered.

Arachchilage and Nagahapola Nekattayalage *vs.* Dewenalage.

DENAPITIYA.—A hamlet of Nugatonna in Gampaha Korale West, Upper Dumbura.

Population in 1891, 35 (12 males, 23 females).

DENIKE.—A village in Kohoka korale, Upper Howahota, on the road from Kandy to Maturata, 1-75 mile from Rikiliganagoda, 21 miles from Kandy. The Arachchi-wasam includes Udalumuda and Welampu.

Population in 1881, 334 (170 males, 164 females); in 1891, 435 (211 males, 224 females). The inhabitants are Vellalas, Potters, Low-country Sinhalese, and Tamils. 121 men paid road tax in 1891.

In 1878 the extent of paddy land in the Arachchi-wasam was registered as about 200 acres. Commuted *96a. 1p. 6l.* (paid Rs. 504-64); redeemed *2a. 3p. 6l.*; abandoned *1a. 0p. 7l.*; total *100a. 1p. 8l.*

A bann maduwa built by the villagers at Welampagoda.

The Government of Ceylon *vs.* Metiwela-oye, late Hasnayaka Nilame, for fields forfeited, a breach of the Proclamation, 14th January, 1826. The defendant registered his father's fields as his own property (he being in office at the time) for the purpose of avoiding the Government tax. 407, D. C. N. E., *May, 1833*. **Budalge Punchirala vs. Budal Mudiyanseelage Kawrala.** Talpota Saka 1721 and 1727, 1,178 D. C. N. E.

Dambularawege vs. Metiwela-oye. Talpota Saka 1713, 1731, and 1749.

Dambalawattege vs. Wirasuri Mudiyanseelage, 97,217. **Gamago vs. Herat Mudiyanseelage**, 61,977, 73,044.

DENIYA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura. This village, Dehipsedena, and Ambalo are in the Dunuwila Arachchi-wasam. It is near Medamahunuwara.

Population in 1881, 296 (161 males, 135 females); in 1891, 281 (154 males, 137 females).

In 1878 about 68 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted *27a. 3p. 9l.* (paid Rs. 246-80); abandoned *2a. 3p. 4l.*; redeemed *0a. 0p. 7l.*; **Dalata Maligawa** *3a. 0p. 2l.*; total *34a. 0p. 2l.*

Families.—Golakumbura Dantuwa, Puhulle Arachchi, Gonakumbura Kudarala, Kattanulupitiye Dingirala (*Jud. Com., 1st January, 1822*).

Saka 1654 (1732 A.D.), gift by Menikhami. Saka 1680 (1758 A.D.), gift by Gorakagahawatte Etana to Kuruppage Tikiri Appu.

The Dalada Maligawa owns 6 acres field, about 2 acres garden, and 2 acres hen. Held by ten tenants of the Deniyodurayinnage family. Service: to be on duty for fifteen days for each pole of paddy land, with customary presents. The tenant on duty is fed. The services are commuted for Rs. 2 a year for each pole.

DEPAWELLA.—A hamlet of Weligala, in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South. One inhabitant. Three amunu of paddy land.

DESDENIYA.—A Dambulla Vibara village, now called Udawela, in Wagapanaha, Palesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

DEWAWANDIYA.—Villages in Gampaha Korale East, Upper Dambara.

Hill.—*Damburukandura-ola.*

Population in 1871, 801 (411 males, 393 females).

DEWAWANDIYA EAST, on the Dewawandiya-oya.

Population in 1881, 210 (98 males, 112 females); in 1891, 143 (66 males, 75 females).

In 1878 109 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 42s. 1p. 1l. (paid Rs. 202'52); redeemed 12s. 0p. 6l.; abandoned Os. 0p. 8l.; total 54s. 2p. 4l.

DEWAWANDIYA WEST—Population in 1881, 416 (209 males, 207 females); in 1891, 230 (124 males, 106 females).

In 1878 about 160 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 74s. 2p. 6l. (paid Rs. 363'75); redeemed 4s. 0p. 8l.; sold by Crown 1s. 0p. 0l.; total 79s. 3p. 4l.

DEWAWANDIYA METIWALATENNA.—Population in 1891, 78 (40 males, 32 females).

VIHARA (1708 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1716, on Monday, the fifteenth day after the sun had entered the sign Dhana, being full moon day, under the constellation Rohini, (Talpothe Arachchil dedicated part of a field of 2 labas. Witnesses to this are Galwala Gammabe and Hinda Yamana.

Pawela.—Pallekumburego Banda *vs.* Kirala Arachchila, for Godarakumbura. Plaintiff claimed in right of his father Wannu Rala. Defendant stated that on his and plaintiff's grandfather, Suduhani, being appointed Dunukara Lekam, King Kirti Sri gave him a jungle, Dewawandiya, of twenty fathoms. The lower part the Lekam gave to plaintiff's father and the upper part to defendant's father, who respectively awarded him. 4,095.

Talagumbelego Monkula *vs.* Letiyalandego Kirala. Ukkuhani, the great-grandfather of the parties, obtained from King Kirti Sri twenty fathoms extent of forest ground, which he divided equally between his two sons, Panchappa, plaintiff's grandfather, and Wannu Rala, defendant's grandfather; each awarded him 2 poles and 5 labas. 9,409.

Welagumbelego, for Talke-tiyekumbura. Plaintiff stated that she was the child of Kiruhani by his second wife and the defendant a child by his first wife. Although plaintiff was married in diga she claimed a share of her father's lands. Held that as she was married in diga and held no Talpot from her father, she had no ground of action. 5,560.

Ratneke Tikirala *vs.* Weweye Dintuwa. Defendant said his grandfather Siriya Hani Panakkirala bequeathed land to his son Sirimala upon Talpot (Saka 1675). 8,053.

Melage Kirala *vs.* Ruala and Arachchila. Meliwaka Mudiyanne was the great-grandfather of plaintiff and grandfather of defendant. Talpot (Saka 1737). 8,761.

Dewawandiyege. Parties were the children of Dewawandiyege Banda. 22,237. **Weweye Kudarala *vs.* Wewatuwege Panohi Menka,** for the estate of their father Weweye Kalu Rala Arachchila. Talpot (Saka 1741) to defendant by her father. 23,692.

Dambawelege. 1,188, 39,221, Talpot Saka 1737. **Kaluwalage,** 37,913, 55,130. **Kowattage alana Mulaketiyege,** 43,521. **Melage,** 37,913, 55,130. **Pallege,** 1,188, 39,221, Talpot (Saka 1737). **Wadawalage,** 1,188, 39,224, Talpot (Saka 1737).

DEWARADAPOLA.—A village in Haduwa-wasam, Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, on the road from Naula to Kaduwela.

Sirrama.—Kongayayyanga, Magaranwela-ola.

Hill.—Batagahakunda.

About 10 amunu paddy land, which have not been cultivated for many years.

Population in 1881, 20 (9 males, 11 females) ; in 1891, 29 (13 males, 16 females).

In 1878 9 acres paddy fields were registered. Commuted 4a. 3p. 5l. (paid Rs. 4-28) ; uncommuted 3a. 2p. 3l. ; total 4a. 1p. 8l.

DEWARAMMULLA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Angurukanda-ela.

Population in 1881, 109 (59 males, 50 females) ; in 1891, 90 (48 males, 42 females).

In 1878 about 68 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 13a. 3p. 7l. (paid Rs. 49-06) ; uncommuted 12a. 1p. 0½l. ; Crown 0a. 2p. 0l. ; redeemed 1a. 1p. 0l. ; sold by Crown 5a. 1p. 9l. ; total 33a. 1p. 6½l.

Mudiyanseelage. Parties were the granddaughters of Dewarammulla Mudiyanse. 6, D. O. Matale, May, 1831.

(1707 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1629, in the month of Wak, twelfth day of the increasing moon, Saturday.

Whereas I, Kombi Etana, the granddaughter of Pannepitiya Rala, of Dewarammulla, in Udasiyapattuwa, do hereby make over to my daughter, Punchi Etana, the following property, which I inherited from my grandfather :—1 amuna of Wayalekumbura, 2 amuna of Godakumbura, with all the houses, gardens, &c., attached to them, and the garden Hevanetenne Megolawatta with the 1 pela and 5 labas extent of Daranda ; in arms 1 kastana sword, 1 gun, 1 patistana sword, 1 stone-handled knife ; 1 single-fold chain, 1 pair of golden carpins, 1 girdle, 1 small girdle, 1 golden hair bangle, 1 pair of golden ear-rings, 12 silver bracelets, 5 double rings, 1 pair of foot rings, 1 set of silver jacket buttons, 2 metal basins, 1 large hatchet, 1 small hatchet, 1 jagalat cap, 50 ridis, 1 pair of bullocks, 2 cows with their young ones, 1 cow-huffaloes with their young ones, 1 ohinted tuppotti cloth, 1 silk cloth. Witnesses who know the same are Muningomuwa Rala, Tisawe Rala, Undiye Naide Kankunama, Vidano Panditaya, Ganage Rala, Millawane Kudawate Arachchila, Millawane Bamunuge Arachchila, Millawane Achari Naide, Dewarammulla Gama Naide, Paldeniye Vidane, Kuda Henaya, Hevanetenne Meddumarala, Kassewe Arachchila, Nekat Naide, Panadura Pannikkiya.

If any persons dispute this, which was given in presence of many witnesses, they shall suffer the vengeance of oaths. Punchi Etana is free from vengeance. If any persons do injustice to this they shall suffer punishment in hell, but persons who do justice shall have merit in the heavens.

Dissanayake Mudiyanseelage, 38,956, 39,315.

DEWITA.—A village in Kandukara Thalpalata, Udapalata, on the Mahaweli-ganga. The people are of the Paduwa caste.

Streams.—Dewita-oya and Mahaweli-ganga.

Population in 1881, 30 (16 males, 14 females) ; in 1891, 39 (23 males, 16 females).

In 1878 about 11½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 5a. 3p. 1l. (paid Rs. 49-65) ; abandoned 0a. 0p. 5l. ; total 5a. 3p. 6l.

DEYYANNEWELA.—In Gangawata korale, Yatinuwara. It is within the limits of the Municipality of Kandy, and is the part of the town round and near the railway station.

The whole village belonged to the Nata Dewalo ; a considerable portion was acquired by Government for the railway. The sheds and other offices are built on ground which was one of the dewalo paddy fields.

The houses of the Station Master, Foreman, Guards, &c., are on the high land just above the station, where formerly stood the houses of some Wahumpurayo and Tom-tom Beaters, tenants of the dewalo. There are brick kilns and a tannery close to the railway line. The smallpox hospital stands on the southern verge of the fields.

Government paid £1,554 sterling as the value of the land taken. When examined by the Buddhist Temporalities Commission, the Kapurula said : "About £1,000 was divided amongst the tenants. The Basnayaka Nilame received upwards of £500. He lent out £100 at interest. I do not know what became of the rest. That Basnayaka Nilame is dead." The Commission asked : "Then the land is lost to the dewalo, and so is the money which Government paid as compensation ?" The Kapurula answered : "Yes, except that the hereditary

tenants agreed to render for their reduced holdings the same services as they used to perform for the original holdings. This was in consideration of the compensation they received; though they took the money they do not render the full service.

The Service Tenures Commission registered seven pangs as belonging to the dowals. The tenants hold $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres (4s. 1p. 2l.) field and $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres (Rs. 0p. 6l.) garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 61-30 a year):—

1. Mukta.—Tenant: Pussallego, Gamaga. Holds 2 acres field and half an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 16-20 a year): to cook curry and rice for the three multentams during six mura of fifteen days each, in alternate months, and during that time to be on guard at nights; to carry the rankoli in procession on the six last days of perahera; to give a present to the Banayaka Nilame of sweetmeats and betel after the new year, to convey a piango of rice from the granary at Kurukeniya for the Alutal Mangalaya; when on duty the tenant receives food.

2. Walandana.—Tenant: Harikaduwo. Holds half an acre field and half an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 2-30 a year): to supply earthenware for the Nanamuro of the Nata Dewiyo and for the perahera; to give a present to the Banayaka Nilame after the new year of eleven earthenware vessels.

3. Nanyarakara.—Tenant: Sukkana Nawulkaraya. Holds half an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 4-40 a year): to beat tom-tom during six mura of fifteen days each for the three multentam daily, and also for the festivals; to present betel after the new year.

4. Horanekara.—Tenant: Horanekaraga. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and half an acre garden. Services (commutable for 11-70 a year): to blow the trumpet for the three multentam daily during four mura of thirty days each, in May, August, and February, also at the festivals; to sleep at the dowalo; to give presents of betel after the new year; at the festivals they receive meals.

5. Handapandunne Henayinne.—Tenant: Handapandunne Vidane Honaya. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 11-70 a year): to supply cloth once in seven days to the Malappulirala, who returns to the washerman the cloth worn by him during the previous week; to tie white cloths to the coiling of the dowalo for the perahera and the festivals; to present to the Banayaka Nilame a new white hat after the new year.

6. Galahitiyawa Henayinne.—Tenants: Malwattego Modduma Honaya and Kiri Ukku, Handapandunne Vidane Honayage Ukkuwa and Kiri, Malwattego Kinnara and Appawa. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 19-00 a year): to supply the Kapurala with cloth once in seven days throughout the year; to assist the Handapandunne washers in tying coiling cloth; to give new year presents.

7. Nilawwam.—Tenants: Haripattuwego, Horanekarnayalage Ukkuwa, Gamaga: Alin Appu, Pussallego Panchi Menika, Handuwaga, Durayalage, Pulakadyalage. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 3-30 a year): to cultivate for the maha harvest the Deyyanno muttettu, buffaloes for ploughing and threshing being supplied; to present to the Banayaka Nilame 300 betel leaves after the new year; to help to decorate the dowalo one day for the perahera and one day for each of the festivals; to join in the processions of the perahera and festivals; to put up a hut for the dowalo elephant at the perahera.

The Dunumadalawe-oya, which flows from the Kandy lake, runs through the village. The Nagasunge-oya divides it from Huluhumpala. This oya irrigates the Deyyannewela paddy fields, and on a flat rock close to the stream the clothes of the queens of Kandy used to be washed daily. One family, descendants of the royal washerman, is still in the village. The site of Nagawango Kowila is marked by a few na trees.

On the Colombo road, close to the Chetties' temple and to the Royal Engineers' quarters, stood a Gana Dewi Kowila, and for many years the Chetties who owned the Kowila supplied lights for the last five nights of the perahera in Kandy, but in consequence of some misunderstanding they discontinued the customary supply of oil.

In 1887 the Dwa Nilame and the Banayaka Nilames of the four dowals brought the action 98,264 in the District Court against A. R. L. Waliappa Chetty, as the head Chetty and chief of the kowila, for damages for having failed to supply the lights. I held that the service was purely voluntary, and I dismissed the action. The defendant announced that he and the other Chetties, now that

their position was understood, were ready to continue the voluntary offering, and would make the next perahera better lighted than any had ever been; and I believe they kept their promise.

Families.—As to land claimed by the Nata Dowalo and by Government, see 42,535, Falconer *vs.* Queen's Advocate and Government Agent (land leased to Welster and sold to Falconer), and Wadugodapitiye *vs.* Queen's Advocate, 25,258, 30,962. Binduwa Dewayalage, 56,033. Getanewattege, 36,627, 38,844. Hanwellege, 36,627, 38,844. Kalawilage Daniel Perera's estate, Test. 70. Kobbewalage Tikiri Ukku Ridi's estate, Test. 166. Mahamadu Kasim Madar Na *vs.* A. Lodowyke, 23,076, 41,129. Nata Dowalo *vs.* Tikirati, for a garden, 25,955, 60,226. Pussello Gammahelage, 22,979. Telge, 36,627, 38,844. Uduatala-angege *vs.* Samiel Sahib, for a garden held of the Nata Dowalo, 63,860.

DIBBURUWELA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matalo South, in Ratwatte Arachchi-wasam.

Population in 1881, 48 (24 males, 24 females); in 1891, 46 (27 males, 19 females). Welli Durayo and Guruwo.

In 1878 28 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 1a. 2p. 3l. (paid Rs. 8.20); uncommuted 0a. 1p. 6l.; redeemed 11a. 2p. 2l.; sold by Crown 0a. 1p. 6l.; total 3a. 13p. 7l. The fields are irrigated by the Bandara Amunne-ela.

Families.—The Ratwatte family had land here, 91,021. Abakolage, 59,657. Anumetige, 59,657. Hettige, 44,452. Humbahahitiyawege, 59,657. Medage, 59,657. Ratnekge, 44,452. Udage, 59,657.

A Kataragama Dowale in ruins.

DIDDENIGODA.—A hamlet in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

In the Census of 1871 the population of Niyangoda, Kandekumbura, and Diddenigoda was 484 (273 males, 211 females). Diddenigoda is not mentioned in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

DIDDENIYA.—A hamlet in Pallegampaha korale, Harispattu, in Palipana Arachchi-wasam.

Population in 1881, 98 (52 males, 46 females); in 1891, 176 (82 males, 93 females).

Hunuketawellage *vs.* Mullegama Arachchila. Plaintiff produced a Talpot, Saka 1564 (1612 A.D.), purporting that Gantahami disinherited his son and daughter and bestowed Dorakada Anga, gardens, and hen on Sepuhami (*Jud. Com.*, 12th November, 1824). Hunuketawellage *vs.* Idiriyagoda, 17,834, for the estate of Udage Punchirala Korala. The lands in this village adjudged to his daughter of the second bed and those in Mullegama to his son by the first bed. 24,209.

Mudiyanselage, Talpots (Saka 1712, 1716, 1724, and 1729), 201, D. C. Mad. Wahala Mudiyanselage of Medagoda, 46,560.

DIGAHAWATURA.—A hamlet of Alutgama in Pallegampaha korale. Lower Dumbura.

Population in 1891, 247 (119 males, 128 females).

Moramadege, 17,642, 18,925. A. L. Mohamadu Lebbe *vs.* Dorakumburage, 68,508.

DIGALA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Harispattu, on the Danwatura-oya.

Population in 1881, 379 (194 males, 185 females); in 1891, 348 (177 males, 171 females).

In 1878 65½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 48 acres were redeemed and 17½ acres paid Rs. 77.06.

Families.—Digala Mudiyanse got a Sannas from King Kirti Sri. Action in 1824 for Totapolahana. (Talpots Saka 1666 and 1716). A Sittu by Angammanna Adigar dated Saka 1708 (*Jud. Com.*, 27th August, 1824).

Alutgamage, 65,969, Test. 863. Ampitiyege, 96,378, 97,662, 2,857 (N. S.). Dewannehelage, Test. 462. Galboda Walawwa, 55,907. Gama Adikari Mudiyanse Undiyage, 96,378, 97,662, 2,857 (N. S.). Gamage, 43,828. Gorakugahadeniyage, 1,720 (N. S.). Hapukotuwe Herat Mudiyanselage, 2,857 (N. S.). Hewahetage, 23,973. Hittige, 96,378, 97,662, 2,857 (N. S.). Ihagama Pihannarala, 27,016. Killagamago *alias* Ekanayaka Mudiyanselage, 67,694. Kornage, 68,688. Miyanakolamada Walawwa, 55,907. Moormen, 17,079 (Talpot Saka 1729), 17,439 (Talpot Saka 1718, deed in Arabic characters dated year of Hegira 1248 =

1881 A.D.), 22,973 (Talpot Saka 1731). Pallakumburege, 27,018. Pihilla-deniyege, 17,079 (Talpot Saka 1729). Polgahakumburege, 67,694. Tanakotawalege, 63,207. Udage, 67,694. Udakumburege, 67,694. Yatiwawalege, 96,578, 97,662, 2,257 (N. S.).

MILLANASHIENE VIHARE.—There was an old bo-maluwa. The vihare was built about 1648 by the villagers, who dedicated portions of their taxed fields. The claim for registration and exemption from tax was rejected. (T. L. C. 401, office 276)

DIGALDA.—A village in Gampaha korale east, Upper Dumbura.

Population in 1881, 118 (57 males, 61 females); in 1891, 107 (62 males, 45 females).

In 1878 3½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 14s. 2p. 0d. (paid Rs. 69-57); redeemed 2s. 3p. 2d.; total 17s. 1p. 2d.

DIGANPATALLA.—A village in Inanaluwa korale, Matale North. It lies about a mile and a half from the Trincomalee road, north of Dambulla.

Population in 1881, 76 (42 males, 34 females); in 1891, 118 (66 males, 52 females), including 10 in the Public Works Department lines.

In 1878 were registered 6½ acres of paddy land. Commuted 1s. 1p. 6d. (paid Rs. 7); redeemed 1s. 2p. 8d.; total 3s. 0p. 3d.

There is no vihare. The paddy fields are seldom sown, from want of water. A third of the people suffer from parangi and aramana.

DIGGALA.—A hamlet of Puwakpitiya-wasam in Gampahasiya pattawa, Matale North.

In the Census of 1871 the population of Digalla, Hatamunegala, and Ranademele was stated to be 117 (64 males, 49 females). It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

The hamlets by the Nuwara-ganga river have been abandoned as unhealthy.

In 1878 were registered nearly 42 acres of paddy land. Commuted 10s. 0p. 7d. (paid Rs. 59-28); uncommuted 1s. 3p. 4d.; redeemed 8s. 3p. 7d.; total 20s. 3p. 8d.

A cattle shed of Wijesundara Mudiyanse was here in former days.

Site of a dewale and a bo-tree.

Diggala amuna across the river.

DIGGALLA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

PARALA DIGGALLA.—In Dandabendiruppa-wasam.

Population in 1881, 53 (24 males, 32 females); in 1891, 70 (35 males, 35 females).

In 1878 nearly 4 acres paddy land were registered. (Uncommuted 1s. 3p. 6d.)

Seldom cultivated.

IBALA DIGGALLA.—In Belyakande-wasam.

Population in 1881, 39 (20 males, 19 females); in 1891, 40 (20 males, 20 females).

In 1878 3 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 1s. 2p. 0d. (paid Rs. 3).

Swarie Perera *vs.* Dilinghamullovatage, 51,064.

DIKKUMBURA.—A hamlet in Mahawela-wasam, Argiri Pallesiya pattawa, Matale South. About 20 acres of paddy land depend on rain.

Population in 1881, 166 (86 males, 80 females); in 1891, 123 (66 males, 57 females).

DIKKUMBURA.—A village in Matale Pallesiya pattawa, Matale East.

Population in 1881, 163 (90 males, 73 females); in 1891, 134 (79 males, 55 females).

In 1878 were registered nearly 32 acres paddy land. Commuted 7s. 1p. 9d. (paid Rs. 36-07); uncommuted 0s. 1p. 3d.; redeemed 8s. 0p. 7d.; total 15s. 3p. 9d.

Watered by eas from Nikol-aya.

Smaller—Dikkumburege (smiths), for the estate of Hittara Naidu *alias* Dikkumbure-Gurunneche Talpot Saka 1734, Monday, the sixth day of the waning moon, in the month of E-sala, by Hittara Naidu to his daughter Nachchire. The old bears that the land belonged to Kulu Achariya, after his death it devolved on his son Sugara Achariya, after his death on his daughter Nachchire Hani, after her death on her daughter Punchi Hani, afterwards on her son Hittara Achariya, at whose death it was given to his daughter Nachchire. Witnesses.

Hitihammillage Korale Rala, Bilindahami of the same house, Sepalahami of the same house, Kiriya Kapurala, Ukkuwa Panikkiya, Naide Panikkiya of the same house, and Sottana Berakaraya. Talpot written by Ellepola Unnanse. 27,246.

Wedakara Durayalage *es.* Wijagalge, 71,817, 77,781. Godawewege, 43,532. Pallege, 43,532.

DIKKUMBURA.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Hariapattu.

It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891. In the Census of 1871 the population of Dikkumbura, Galhinna, Halgolla, and Batagolladeniya was stated to be 231 (126 males, 105 females).

DIKOYA.—A village in Ambagamuwa korale, Upper Bulatgama, 45.76 miles from Kandy *via* Nawalapitiya, 2½ miles from Hatton.

Population in 1881, 498 (398 males, 100 females) ; in 1891, 624 (473 males, 151 females).

DIKOYA DISTRICT comprises 86 square miles, lies in the valleys of the Kehelgamuwa-oya and its tributary streams Dik-oya, Monik-oya, Darrawelle-oya, Batukele-oya, &c. Distance by rail from Colombo to Hatton is 108.16 miles. Dikoya estate, latitude 6° 54' N., longitude 80° 39' E. There are dispensaries at Glencairn and Bogawantalawa. Railway station at Hatton, where there are a Police Court, churches, &c.

The older estates, Dikoya, Darrawella, Dunbar, Monikwatta, and Wanarajah were opened about 1855 ; Battagalla, Hornsey, Glencairn, Norwood, Elbedde, &c., in the early sixties.

Extent of tea and coffee cultivation 29,269 acres ; extent of estates about 32,396 acres :—

	Acres.		Acres.
Abbotsleigh and Florence	... 1,065	Glencairn	... 592
Abercairney	... 221	Glengariffe	... 338
Aldie and Dunlow	... 487	Glen Taaffe	... 214
Annfield	... 289	Gonagalla and Parramatta	... 322
Barkindale	... 78	Gorthie	... 308
Battalgala	... 442	Hadley	... 228
Bathford	... 219	Halloowella	... 238
Berat	... 227	Hatton	... 210
Bittacy	... 142	Hornsey	... 251
Blair Athol	... 306	Ingestre	... 732
Blairgowrie	... 118	Invery and Waterloo	... 513
Blinkbonny	... 223	Ireby	... 272
Bogawane	... 436	Kew and Upper Venture	... 495
Bogawantalawa	... 615	Killarney	... 359
Bon Accord	... 163	Kinloch	... 122
Bridwell	... 473	Kirkoswald	... 877
Broad Oak	... 199	Kotiyagalla	... 1,080
Campion and Kohinoor	... 724	Kudaoya	... 725
Castlereagh	... 526	Lawrence	... 565
Chapelton	... 684	Lethonty and Essex	... 333
Claverton (Upper)	... 200	Loinorn	... 231
Come Away and Lynford	... 253	Lynsted	... 405
Darrawella	... 690	Marlborough	... 258
Devonford	... 282	Mayfair	... 299
Dikoya	... 400	Morar	... 485
Dunbar	... 365	Newton	... 234
Dunkeld and Banff	... 436	New Valley	... 456
Elbedde	... 747	North Cove	... 233
Eltofts	... 290	Norwood	... 881
Erlesmere	... 171	Osborne and Lower Claverton	... 505
Erroll	... 239	Ottery	... 243
Fetteresso	... 439	Overton	... 157
Fordyce and Garbawn	... 614	Pannure	... 319
Friedland	... 163	Poolbank	... 184
Fruit Hill	... 277	Portree	... 272

	Acres.		Acres.
Poynton	... 169	Strathdon	... 304
Rolapill	... 433	Sommerville	... 237
Rosera and Dorothea	... 216	Thoresia	... 332
Rothos	... 100	Tiontan	... 385
St. John del Rey	... 725	Tillyrie and Berar and Hilton	756
St. Leys	... 130	Venture	... 427
St. Vigorans	... 187	Wanarajah and Monikwatta	1,134
Stamford Hill	... 276	Warleigh	... 185

Heights and average rainfall: Annfield 4,700, rainfall 117.05; Blair Athol 3,641, rainfall 143.35; Campion 4,840, rainfall 93.06; Friedland 5,200, rainfall 108.57; St. John del Rey 4,300, rainfall 117.14.

LOWER DIKOYA.—Extent of cultivation about 7,368 acres; extent of estates about 13,926 acres:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Aberdeen and Lovat	... 480	Huathorton	... 127
Abergeldie	... 193	Kadawella	... 328
Agraoya	... 274	Kohelgama	... 333
Agrawatta (including Tra-		Kilfin	... 307
salgar)	... 1,100	Lenach	... 406
Bonachio	... 338	Morland	... 213
Biruya or Rozelle	... 929	Nethorton	... 73
Carolina	... 962	Norton	... 336
Claremont	... 336	St. Heliers	... 427
Comar	... 274	Shannon	... 339
Coldstream and Ivanhoe	... 424	Templestowe and Inchyra	... 1,023
Dandukelawa	... 605	Vellaiya	... 1,383
Donnybrook	... 200	Wattawella	... 754
Dottingalla	... 182	Woodlands	... 120
Glenalvah	... 274	Woodstock	... 773
Hardenhuish	... 258		

DIMBULA.—Udagama and Metagama, a village in Udapons korala, Kotmale, on the southern bank of the Kotmale river. The wassam includes the districts of Dimbula, Lindula, Agrapatana, and Kotagala, with a population of 34,819 (21,958 males, 12,123 females).

UDAGAMA.—Population in 1881, 796 (441 males, 354 females).

In 1891, Udagama, 181 (99 males, 82 females); Pallagammedda, 97 (59 males, 38 females); Ruwanagoda, 223 (122 males, 101 females); Udagammmedda, 139 (76 males, 63 females); Wijepabukanda, 103 (49 males, 59 females); Dimbula or Doyon Bazaar, 331 (234 males, 97 females).

In 1878 176 acres (88 amunu) paddy land were registered, of which 175 paid Rs 728.68.

VIDARA.—The Metabuge Vihara is an old one; another, built since the accession, contains a reclining image of Buddha twelve cubits long.

Action by Konage Ummawo against Rattapitiye Ummawo for the Dimbula Vihara, 21,148.

Families.—Aluthkoralege, 38,375, 43,034, 68,043, 67,509, 83,465, 97,902, 3,161 C. R. N. E. Dunukeduniyge, 136, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1633). Ekanayakage Dingirala in 1874 gifted lands in Wattadara to his son, daughter, and nephew (Pulugunage), 65,062. Gamage, 65,733. Maralege *vs.* Panoluwattege, formerly lands held for Katubulle service, 61,216. Ravanagoda Yaddabige, 65,733. Watteliyaddege, 136, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1633). Wedage, 66,043, 3,151, C. R. N. E. Yaddahige, 67,509.

Kulibwala Kiri Banda of Metagama *vs.* Mawikumbura Rithkoralege Dingiri Etna and Elewelleru Mudiyance of Metagama, 86,675, 81,911. Mapitiage Panchirala *vs.* Gamage Dingiri Banda, 84,630. Pandakarege Ran Etna *vs.* Pandakarege Appahama, 80,089. Ummabuwu Alahukon Karunahapati Wasala Mudiyance Tikiri Band and his wife, Gamage Karunaratna Wasala Mudiyance, *vs.* Gamage Karunaratna Wasala Mudiyance, 79,726.

METAGAMA.—Population in 1881, 442 (241 males, 201 females).

In 1891, Metagama, 913 (592 males, 321 females), Hinnarangolla, 55 (32 males, 27 females); Katarandeniya, 7 (4 males, 3 females); Koshinne, 47 (24 males, 23 females); Maldeniya, 33 (22 males, 11 females); Pallegammedda, 147 (70 males, 77 females); Udagammedda, 53 (32 males, 21 females).

In 1878 194 acres (97 amunu) paddy land were registered, of which 185 acres paid Rs. 786.39. An acre and a half registered as temple land.

Restoration of the headworks of the Makandura-ela at Metagama was sanctioned in 1884 (*Administration Report*, p. 67.1).

Families.—Adikarige rs. Toragollege, descendants of Wegomuwe Mudiyanse, 20,391, 23,502. Dewage Appu rs. Harakwadiyegge Ranghamy, 88,635. Idamege rs. Dange, for Dango Punchirala's lands in Metagama, Nugatota, and Madakumbura, 68,581. Ithalagamage Udahage Dingiri Menika rs. Welege Menikrala, 94,115. Kaluhandirige rs. Kuruge of Ravanagoda, 68,482. Masalage rs. Ganagege, 64,216, 72,312, 79,383. Magadage Menika rs. Magadage Appu, 80,771. Wattamberege Etana rs. Yakkessalage Appu, 83,465, 36,375, 43,031. Wataliaddege Appurala rs. Wewaliadde Kadu Loke Appu, 80,231. J. F. McLeod rs. C. B. Lutyens, for Belgravia, Logie, and Donside, 96,497.

There are shops at Diyagama, Holbrook, Glenlyon, Maria, Kowlahona, and Caledonia.

DIMBULA DISTRICT.—154 square miles. Subdivisions: Dimbula, Lindula, Agrapatana, Kotagala. Dimbula Gap, latitude 8° 59' N., longitude 80° 38' E., 86.36 miles from Kandy, 13.13 miles from Nawalapitiya. Total extent of cultivation 45,912 acres.

Population, 34,819 (21,958 males, 12,861 females).

Hospital at Lindula, and Government dispensaries at Dimbula and Agrapatana. Churches at Kotagala, Lindula, &c. Railway stations at Kotagala, Talawakele, and Watagoda. Schools at Kotagala, Lindula, Middleton, and St. George.

	Acrea.		Acrea.
Aadneven	... 188	Devon	... 457
Abbotsford	... 544	Doyanilakele	... 267
Agra	... 278	Diyagama	... 3,125
Agrakando	... 300	Dimbula and Niagara	740
Agra Ouvah	... 326	Drayton (including Kottagal-	
Albion	... 289	oya)	... 883
Aldourio	... 270	Eamlalo	... 135
Ardallio	... 211	Edinburgh	... 189
Ardlaw	... 209	Eildon Hall	... 413
Argyll	... 191	Elbeddo	... 276
Avoca	... 158	Elgin and Kelly Hill	... 470
Balnoral	... 204	Faithlio	... 190
Bambrakellie	.. 449	Fankerton	... 198
Bearwell	... 233	Fassifern East	.. 138
Belgravia	... 267	Fassifern West	.. 138
Belton	... 45	Perham	... 255
Bismreck and Bonair	... 365	Freshwater	... 261
Braemore	... 260	Galaten	... 189
Bromley	... 86	Galkandowatte	... 422
Caledonia	... 245	Glasgow	... 454
Calsay (including Penmynydd)	381	Glassaugh	... 353
Carlabeck	... 265	Glencagles	... 222
Chalmers	... 357	Glenlyon and Stair	... 638
Chrystler's Farm	... 475	Glenomera	... 298
Clarendon	... 317	Great Western and Scalpa	... 1,216
Clydesdale	... 227	Harrington	... 233
Conon	... 130	Hauteville	... 320
Coombe wood	... 331	Helbeck	... 109
Craigie Lea and Forest Creek	808	Henfold and St. Regulus	... 570
Cranley	... 812	Holbrook	... 188
Cwm	... 150	Holmwood	... 393
Dambagustalawa	... 155	Holyrood East (Rathnilokello	
Dell	... 100	included)	... 736
Derryclaro	... 417	Holyrood West	... 546
Dessford and Lorne	... 546	Inverness	... 271

	Acres.		Acres.
Iona	111	Radella	637
Katook Elth	299	Rahanwatta	304
Kelliwatta	434	Ritnageria	296
Kottagallakelle	274	Rosita	310
Kowlahena	236	St. Andrews	282
Laniliere	406	St. Clair	296
Langdale	303	St. Coombs	140
Llan Thomas	147	St. George and Woodlake	425
Lidulula	217	St. Margaret	196
Lippakelle	207	Sandringham	289
Lochiel (including Cameron's Land)	490	Nomersot	240
Longie	299	Springfield	86
Loxa	64	Stirling	291
Macduff	221	Stonycliff and Springkell	712
Maha Eliya	305	Sutton	277
Maria	297	Talawakele	412
Mattakelle and Cairnes	900	Tallankanda	265
Mayfield and Pittonweam	577	Tangakellie and Begolly	910
Muklekumbura	2,665	Taprobane	830
Medwyn	44	Tasmans	162
Melton	207	Thornfield	292
Middleten	250	Tillicoultry	897
Mornington	399	Torrington	283
Mossend	125	Troup	355
Mount Vernon	840	Uda Radella	555
Munna Ella	647	Vellekello	174
Nann-oya	260	Wallaha	290
Newton	312	Waltrim	570
Nithlalo	256	Wangieoya	647
Nuthourne and Land's End	165	Wattegodde	895
Oldington	100	Waverley	157
Ouvahkellie	297	Wollington	271
Palmerston	212	Wigton	346
Portuoro	310	Wishford	158
Powys Land	184	Wootton and Charing Cross	378
Preston	250	Yarravale	220
Preston, New	167	Ythauside	608
Queenwood	220	Yoxford	487
		Yuillefield	240

DIMBULGODA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Imbulpititiya-wasam.

Population in 1881, 57 (32 males, 25 females); in 1891, 33 (10 males, 13 females). Stone-cutters and Carpenters.

In 1878 6 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 0a. 3p. 0l. (paid Rs. 5-9-0); uncommuted 0a. 0p. 5l.; redeemed 2a. 0p. 0l.; total 3a. 0p. 1l.

Faculties.—Talghakotawego vs. Dimbulgoda Udage, 57,287. Udage vs. Udage, Anumetigo, Melage, Abakolage, Humbahabitiyawego, 50,657.

DIMBULGOMUWA.—A hamlet in Kohulanwola-wasam, Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Hulanwatto-ola.

Hill.—Dallandekandu.

Population in 1881, 67 (37 males, 30 females); in 1891, 66 (40 males, 26 females).

In 1878 28½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 0a. 3p. 0l. (paid Rs. 34-2-6); Crown la. 2p. 4l.; sold by Crown 2a. 3p. 6l.; total 14a. 1p. 0l.

Auctions between Tamils for a garden, 51,033, 52,620, 53,648.

DIMBULKUMBURA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

In Census of 1871 the population of this village and Marawanagoda was 213 (115 males, 98 females). It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

DIMBULKUMBURA.—A village in Kohoka korale, Upper Hewabeta, in Bogomuwa Arachchi-wasam.

Population in 1881, 77 (40 males, 37 females); in 1891, 67 (34 males, 33 females).

The people are Tom-tom Beaters; some Vellalas.

Extent under paddy 30 acres, irrigated by small elas fed by streams from Diyatalawa.

Dimbulkumburege. A leading case on the Kandyan law of adoption. Wijebahu Mudiyanseelage Punchirala's succession. His wife was Hittibandaralage Walawwe Kalu Menika, of Udagiriya in Matalé. 29,605, 40,175.

DIMBULWELA.—A hamlet of Pallemulla in Gurubobila-wasam, Matalé Pallesiya pattuwa, Matalé East.

Wegodapola Barnayaka Nilame had lands here, 91,021. (See 1,794 D. O. M.)

DIPPITIYA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Harispattu, near Arambepola. It is 3 miles from Digala.

Population in 1881, 201 (105 males, 96 females); in 1891, 153 (75 males, 78 females).

There are 50 acres of paddy land, of which 16 acres paid Rs. 82.98, the rest were redeemed; 3½ acres of temple land.

Families.—Siyambalagastenne Pihanaralage Dingiri Menika and husband Pihanarala Appu *vs.* Gammahelage Kawrala and others. Plaintiff said Siyambalagastenne Ukkurala Pihanarala, first plaintiff's father, mortgaged lands to defendant's father, Dimbulwalage Gammahé. Defendants said their father purchased lands from plaintiff's father upon Talpat Saka 1731 (1809 A.D.), 20,065. Gamage *vs.* Muhantegé, 31,077, 1,720 (N. S.). Moorinen, 95,923. Gorakagahadeniyego, 1,720. Kankanage *alias* W. Mudiyanseelage Kirihamy *vs.* Deligallage Kiri, 92,915, 89,728. Kankanamalage *alias* Wijesuriya Mudiyanseelage Kirihami *vs.* Kankanamalage Menikrala, 89,728.

The Dalada Maligawa owns a Hewisi Panguwa. Tenants: Slemas Lebbo, Panikkiyalagedara Unga, Isambu Lebbo, Ismail Lebbo, Mira Noina Omaru Pulle, Abamadu Kandu, Slemas Lebbo. Hold 3 acres field, 6½ acres garden, and 2½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 12 a year): the Moor tenants commuted to pay four shillings for each pola of mud land; Panikkiyalage (the Kandyan tenant) has to attend the Maligawa on the four festival days and beat tom-tom in the procession from the Maligawa to Gurudeniya, to join the procession from the Maligawa on ten days of the perahera and beat tom-tom, to join in like manner from the Maligawa to Adahanamalawa on the two festival days in May, and to present to the Diwa Nilame after the new year a pingo of vegetables and forty leaves of betel.

DISAGEWEWA.—An abandoned hamlet of Galowela, in Kandapalla korale, Matalé North.

First occupied by Panikki Disava in ancient times.

DIVILLA.—A village in Asgiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matalé South. The road descends to the Diville-oya, which is crossed by a stone bridge, and thence to Yatawatta.

Hill.—Nevugalakanda.

Population in 1881, 585 (300 males, 285 females); in 1891, 370 (188 males, 182 females). The people are under a Duraya. Welli Durayo, descendants of Ruwan Welliya, one of those who accompanied the sacred branch of the bo-tree.

The queen of King Suriya Maha Raja died here in her palanquin when on her way from Talgahagoda to Anuradhapura, hence the name, *no life*.

In 1878 about 221½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 78a. 0p. 9l. (paid Rs. 403.27); uncommuted 3a. 0p. 7l.; belonging to Crown 0a. 0p. 4l.; redeemed 12a. 2p. 0l.; temple 3a. 0p. 4l.; sold by Crown 13a. 3p. 0l.; total 110a. 3p. 4l.

Cultivation depends on rain; about 60 acres have not been sown for many years.

Annals.—Divilla Tikiri and Kalawa vs. Ulagi Kiriya Yamas and Ukuwa (Talpat Muka 1736), 4,182, D. C. M. Egedage, 54,068. Homapolege, 39,306. Lokam Mahatmaya Watawe Kiri Baula Korala, 45,352. Porumajisayge, 46,431. Vodikkarage, 46,434. Wattege, 32,397, 32,398, 32,399. Yekandage, 41,063.

DIVILLA (HINIKOTIWE) VIHARE.—On the death of the incumbent the priests of Angiri Vihare executed the following deed :—

Deed of final transfer in paravani, caused to be written and granted at Kandy on the 8th June, 1843, by the two undersigned persons, Kotagama Dharmakiri Gunaratna Bhikkhava Maha Nayaka Ummase and Uduwulle Ratnayoti Ann Nayaka Ummase, of Angiri Vihare in Kandy, unto Lenzora Dhammarakkhita Tena of Angiri Vihare.

Whereas the priest Hapugula Tena, deceased, late of Divilla Vihare in Angiri Kurale of Matale, died in the year 1841 without executing a last will touching his wealth or property, and whereas the said Hapugula did not leave a proper pupil, a young priest authorized according to the sermons of Buddha, to become administrator or heir to the movables and immovables belonging to the said Hapugula Tena, that property must therefore, according to the tenets of Buddha, not only become Sanghika, but as all right and power to manage the affairs of the said Sanghikakama is vested in the Nayaka Ummase, we have hereby, with the consent of all the priests of Angiri Vihare in Kandy, transferred unto Lenzora Dhammarakkhita Tena, of Angiri Vihare in Kandy, the inheritance in Sanghika of the field Ulahannukotawa of 2 pahas, situate at Divilla, valued at £1, Ulahannukotawa of 3 pahas and 5 lahass, valued at £3; Pahalakotawa of 2 pahas valued at £2, Ulahannukotawatta of 13 lahass and 15 coconut trees, valued at £1. 10s., Hinukotawekana of 1 paha, valued at 2s.; the field Diyamudittakumbura of 11 lahass, valued at 1s.; the field Tummulakumbura of 2 lahass, valued at 4s.; Kantettyakumbura of 4 kurunies, worth 12s.; 1 coconut tree from the garden Kamalakariyagewatta, worth 1s.; 1 coconut tree in Tikiriyagewatta, worth 1s.; 2 coconut trees in Ganitayagewatta, worth 6s.; 1 coconut tree in Ganmulla Muliyangewatta, worth 3s.; Makulegawabera of 5 lahass, worth 5s.; the garden Sudinagewatta, worth 3s.; Panalewatta of 2 pahas and 5 lahass, worth £30. The total amount of the value of immovable property is £52, 18s. 6d.

The movables are, the Panayapana Jataka, worth £10; Butsarana, in five volumes, worth 10s.; Bana Suttara books, sixteen in number, worth 1s.; one gilt image worth 10s.; a brass image worth 6d.; a wooden image worth 5s.; a large box worth 6s. 6d.; a book, Dhutawannawara, worth 12s. The total value of the movable property that now remains with the value of the property sold amounts to £52, 7s. 11d.

We have hereby transferred all our right and title to the said property, which is altogether worth £135, 6s. 7d., unto Lenzora Dhammarakkhita Tena, so that he may appropriate the same to himself by virtue of this deed, and we have further hereby signed that we will not and cannot hereafter contest or dispute, and have hereby empowered the said Lenzora Dhammarakkhita Tena, himself as well as his papillary successors, to hold and possess all these said movables and immovables.

The witnesses to this are: Pittegedara Chandrajoti Unwanase of Angiri Vihare in Kandy, and Talawinna Gutama Unwanase.

Lenzora Ummase (4545) and the administrator of the estate of the deceased Hapugula Ummase for possession of the lands and vihare. Held that the priests of Angiriya had no right to alienate the vihare; that it belonged to the whole community of priests.

THE DIVILLA PARANA VIHARE owns two pangu: (1) Hewasikara. Tenant: Divillekierakara Kiriya. Holds about an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 4 a year): to beat tom tom on every poya day and to clear the compound. (2) Horasikara. Held by a maruwana tenant.

DIWANAWATTA.—A village in Pallegampaha korala, Harispattu.

Population in 1881, 218 (111 males, 107 females), in 1891, 139 (60 males, 79 females). Panna Durayo.

In 1878 32½ acres (166 ½ a. 6 f.) paddy land were registered, of which 33½ acres paid Rs. 18-46 tax; the rest are redeemed.

Families.—Kandego (Moors), 33,757, 39,237. Kotuwego, 41,511. Mahakumburego, 41,511. Mahantego, 23,661. Maha Durage (Talpot Naka 1724), 23,012. Pahalago, 33,757, 39,237. Deniyowattego *rs.* Mahadurayalayego, 73,747. Ran-hotigo *alias* Waldeniyego *rs.* Pahalago, 72,714. Kaluvana Sumada Unnanse *rs.* Gaminulle Unnanse, 1,092, D. C. Mad.

THE VIHARE was built by the villagers about 1810. It belongs to the Malwatta establishment (1,092, D. C. Mad.).

DIYAKEPILLA.—A hamlet of Attaragallewa-wasam in the Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Ntalo East.

Population in 1891, 8 (4 males, 4 females), a new settlement from Sigiriya.

Stream.—Dikenda-ola-oya.

Hill.—Nawaragalakunda.

In 1878 2½ acres paddy land were registered. Uncommuted 1a. 1p. 0l.

DIYAPALAGODA.—A village in Gangapalata, Yatinuwara, in Dehigama Arachchi-wasam. A low caste village formerly under a Duraya.

Stream.—Dehigama-ela.

Population in 1881, 91 (44 males, 47 females); in 1891, 97 (52 males, 45 females).

In the H. L. M. 11 acres (5a. 2p. 1l.) paddy land were registered, entered under the names Hondepeleya, Tumpeleya, Punchi Nadoya, Delange Sudara Sinha Achchiya.

In 1878 17½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 2a. 0p. 4l. (paid Rs. 18); redeemed 6a. 2p. 6l.; total 8a. 3p. 0l.

DIYATILAKA KORALE.—A division of Upper Howahota, 9 square miles in extent, bounded on the east by Oyapalata, on the south by Kohoka and Gannowe korales, on the west by the Maha-oya and by Howawissa korale, and on the north by the Hanguranketa-oya, Diyatalawa, and Gangapalata korale.

The main road from Kandy to Maturata enters the korale by a bridge over the Maha-oya, 14½ miles from Kandy and 2½ miles from Hanguranketa resthouse, and it leaves the korale at Rikillagaskada, 2½ miles to the south of Hanguranketa.

There are throughout the korale fairly good minor roads. The principal place in the korale is Hanguranketa (Lat. 7° 13' N., Long. 80° 50' E.), where there is a resthouse, a small church, a school, and a large dowalo.

A considerable part of the high land of the korale was formerly under coffee, and is now planted with tea.

The Hanguranketa estates, belonging to the De Soyza family, were among the first of those planted in the Kandyan District, and for half a century yielded fine crops of coffee.

The Hanguranketa group of estates includes Wewatonna, Wilpassa, and Gala-uda, in all nearly 2,000 acres.

In the Census of 1871 the five Hanguranketa estates are stated to have a population of 661. The estates lie mainly on the slope of the Diyatalawa mountain (5,025 ft.).

Population in 1871, 2,116.

Population in 1881 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
416	503	1,409	1,213	2,622
Village.	Population.	Village.	Population.	
Alawatugama	184	Medapitiya	103	
Ambaliyadda	150	Pallegammedda	173	
Damunumeya	165	Pussellamankada	194	
Dodankumbura	83	Rekitipe	70	
Hanguranketa	88	Udagama	178	
Hanguranketa, Uda	163	Udamaluwa	239	
Hapuwala	169	Unantenna	104	
Haraggama	48	Walalawala	103	
Hindirigama	24	Walugama	69	
Kottala	62	Outdoor	17	
Madanwala	236			
151—94				2

Population in 1891 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
547	547	1,217	1,158	2,355

exclusive of the Tamil coolies on estates, of whom there were in 1891 6,902 in Upper Hawaheta.

Village.	Population.	Village.	Population.
Alawatugama	76	Medapitiya	92
Ambaliyadda	117	Pallegammedda	111
Damunumeya	245	Pussellamankada	156
Dodankumbura	109	Rokitipo	76
Hanguranketa	93	Rikillagaskada	113
Hanguranketa, Uda	126	Udagama	92
Hapuwala	131	Udamaluwa	132
Haraggama	39	Unantenna	179
Hindirigama	29	Walalawala	85
Koruppo	98	Walugama	26
Kottala	73	Outdoor	37
Madanwala	120		

503 men paid road tax in 1892.

In 1878 the extent of paddy land registered was 403a. 2p. 6l. Commuted 32a. 1p. 3l. (paid Rs. 1,747-24); redeemed 35a. 3p. 1l.; uncommuted 44a. 2p. 2l.; abandoned 18a. 1p. 8l. The temple lands are not entered unless they are included in the redeemed lands.

In his Manual of the Nuwara Eliya District, Mr. Le Mesurier estimates the extent of land under paddy cultivation to be 449 amunas.

There are twenty-two villages, these are in six Arachchi-wasam :—

UDAGAMA-WASAM.—Udagama, Rikillagaskada, Walalawala, Dodankumbura, Walugama.

MADANWALA-WASAM.—Madanwala, Kottala, Koruppo.

DAMUNUMEYA-WASAM.—Damunumeya, Alawatugama, Haraggama, Udamaluwa.

HANGURANKETA-WASAM.—Hanguranketa, Uda Hanguranketa, Pussellamankada.

HAPUWALA-WASAM.—Hapuwala, Medapitiya, Hindirigama, Ambaliyadda.

UNANTENNA-WASAM.—Unantenna, Rokitipo, Pallegammedda.

DODANATTAWA.—In Haduwa-wasam, Wagapanaha Udaaya pattuwa, Matale North.

In 1878 about 7 acres paddy fields were registered. Commuted 2a. 1p. 8l. (paid Rs. 9-16); uncommuted 1a. 0p. 0l.; total 3a. 1p. 8l. It was abandoned about 1870.

(1719 A.D.).—Sundarnhami of Dodanattawala in Wagapanaha korale having paid money to Dabala Mudiyanse purchased a piece of high land, which he ascribed himself by rooting out stumps, and dedicated the same to the Dalada Wahanse, reserving the right to possess the same on delivering five measures and half a pingo of rice to the treasury of the Dalada relic. This dedication was made on Thursday, in the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1641, with the knowledge of all the headmen, the Tewawakarana and Balagalle Diya-wahanarala.

DODANDENIYA.—A Kadawatgama, or boundary village, the entrance into Matale from the Seven Korales, in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Hulan-gomuwu-wasam.

Population in 1881, 659 (320 males, 239 females); in 1891, 298 (167 males, 131 females). Vellalas and Washers.

In 1878 13 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 2a. 0p. 5l. (paid Rs. 7-61); uncommuted 6a. 0p. 2l.; abandoned 6a. 0p. 3l.; redeemed 4a. 1p. 1l.; total 6a. 2p. 1l.

Atuhangidige Menik Etana vs. Uthane Gurunnehelage, for lands in Kanan-gomuwu, 67,604.

Kandage Gunarat Etana vs. Kandage Kudarala and brother, for three fields. Defendant produced a Mitta dated Saka 1690 (1768 A.D.) by Pilima Talawwa Diwya. (Jud. Com. 8th November, 1879.)

Durayalage vs. Penahetipola Vidanelage, 1,474, D. C. M.

(1759 A.D.).—Wednesday, the eleventh day of the waning moon, in the month of Posen, in the year of Saka 1681, by Hawadiya Duraya, the grandson of Handana Duraya, to Rattarana Duraya, the son of Hawadiya Duraya. Witnesses: Agampodige Muhandiram of Hulangamuwa, Mudiyanse, Katupullege Punchi Appu Nekatrala, Atuhangidige Jayappa Gurannehe, Naide Appu Gurannehe, Lokuruwa, and Yaklessa, all of Dodandeniya.

SITTU (1810 A.D.).—Penahetipola Vidanelage Appuhami and Dingiriya Duraya, for Miyanamaditta Aswedduma, the paraveni property of Rattarana Duraya, of Kadawatrama in Dodandeniya of Kohonsiya pattuwa, of Matale korale, laid claim before me. After inquiry was made into the grounds of their claim, they were permitted to make oath; but Appuhami declined to do so, on account of his groundless claim. The Aswedduma was adjudged to Dingiriya Duraya, the grandson of Rattarana Duraya, as he is entitled to it. This Sittu was granted on Friday, the second day of the waning moon, in the month of Nikini (August), in the year of Saka 1732, by Ehelapola Disa Ralahami, Disava of Matale, &c.

SITTU (1810 A.D.).—Dodandeniye Dingiriya Duraya and Penahetipola Vidane, for Miyanamaditta of 15 labas, made claim before me. After inquiry into the grounds of their claim, there being no sufficient proofs to Dingiriya Duraya, the panguwa of land, with its gardens, houses, &c., was adjudged to the said Vidane to be possessed by him paying annually one ridi for rajakariya. This Sittu was granted on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of the month Melindina (March), in the year of Saka 1732, by Ehelapola Disa Ralahami, Disava of Matale, &c.

Anumetige, 51,725. Katupullege, 43,925. Wattege, 51,725. Ceylon Company, Limited, *vs.* Carpen Kangany and Baddege Dingiri Banda, for Asgiriya of Berkshire estate, encroachment of 2 acres (Talpot Saka 1682). Muhandirama *vs.* Appuhami Korala, 72,936, 74,873. Wattege Ran Etana *vs.* Anumettege Appu, 89,093, 51,725. Ceylon Company, Limited, *vs.* A. Ratwatte, 72,935.

DODANGOLLA.—A hamlet of Akurane in Pallegampaha korale, Harispattu.

Stream.—Dodangolle-oya.

Population in 1891, 70 (29 males, 41 females).

DODANKUMBURA.—A hamlet in Udapalata, Tumpane, near Galabawa.

Population in 1881, 27 (13 males, 14 females); in 1891, 32 (17 males, 15 females). The people are of the Bajjan Duraya caste.

DODANKUMBURA.—A village in Diyatilaka korale, Uda Hewaheta, in Udagama-wasam.

Population in 1881, 83 (37 males, 46 females); in 1891, 109 (53 males, 56 females). Vellalas and Low-country Sinhalese.

About 30 acres paddy fields watered by eas from Wewetonuekandura and from Bastiyawattekandura.

Yaddchige Appuhami and Punchappu *vs.* Dodankumbura Rindurala. Kuda Appu Maha Mudiyanse had a son (the grandfather of plaintiffs) named Siribadde Mudiyanse, and a daughter named Kalu Etana (the mother of defendant). The females of the family were employed in the Dugganna service of the palace and the males in the Multenge. The service for the lands was that of carrying Talpots for the king. 12,097. Mantilaka Mudiyanse *vs.* Fernando, 92,966, 94,731.

DODANWELA.—A village in Medapalata, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Dodanwela-cha.

Hills.—Kikildeniya-kandureliya, Sikurapatakanda.

Population in 1881, 416 (203 males, 213 females); in 1891, 389 (185 males, 204 females).

In 1766 Pilana Talawwo Disava granted lands in this village to the Asgiri Alut Vihare.

In the H. L. M. 42 acres (22*a.* 0*p.* 2*l.*) of paddy land are registered in the names of Dodanwela Undiyarala, Hetti Appuhami, Lewegama Vidane, Elamaldeniya Manewale Rala, Hitihami, Dodanwela Pandita Mudaliwasam, Molagoda Rulage Kulasekara Mudaliwasam, Dodanwela Appuhami, Warisappa Samarakon Achchula.

In 1778 there were 218 acres of paddy land registered. Commuted 21a. 1p. 17. (paid Rs. 150/83); redeemed 26a. 2p. 6l.; abandoned 6a. 1p. 3l.; temple land 16a. 3p. 6l.; total 102a. 0p. 31l.

WALAWWA.—The Dodenwala family was of the first rank. Two of its members were Adigars, and many others held high offices in the Kandyan kingdom. The tradition is that Dodanwala Appahami and Nugawala Appahami were brothers. The former had a son, Dodanwala Mahandram Nilame. He was, perhaps, the Dodanwala Halawulana Ralahami whom Valentyn mentions as one of the Kandyan chiefs who met the Dutch Ambassador at Sitawaka in 1721. He is said to have married an Imbuluwana lady and to have had a son, Dodanwala Wikramanatha Chandrakara Karunatilaka Senesivratna Pandita Madhyama Ralahami, who, in 1762 (Saka 1684), held the offices of Diyava of Matale and Tamakulawa, Ratemahatmaya of Yatinuwara, Tambalangomuwa, and Kottiar; chief of the Maha Madiga and Pallo Walmis Madiga and of the nine Badde. He was afterwards Adigar. He married a Marikulu lady. They had two sons, (1) Dodanwala (Junior), Adigar, and (2) Dodanwala, Diyava of Salurangamuwa. The Junior Adigar rebuilt Debigama Vilasa, and endowed it with lands (Pannas 1790 A D). He married Irukwatte Kumarihami. When he was ill, about 1790, the king sent two messengers to tell him that the attendance of both Adigars was necessary, that he was deprived of the offices of Second Adigar and of Diyava of Salurangamuwa, but that he was allowed to retain the Ratemahatmaya-ship of Yatinuwara. He thanked the king for allowing him to hold even one office. He had two sons, Pilima Talawwe Diyava Halawulana Nilame and Kora Banda.

The former married a Halangomuwa lady, but in consequence of his continual absence from home, in attendance at court as Halawulana Nilame, his brother, Kora Banda (who already had a wife, a Dullewe lady), became associated husband of his brother's wife. She was afterwards divorced. The Halawulana Nilame married an Elakapola Kumarihami, but died leaving no children.

Kora Banda had several wives, his last spouse was from Ilawano Walawwa. When she was attending the palace on Duggana service as a maid of honour, she was called by her cousin, Weragoda Banda, and was brought to Dodanwala to become the wife of Kora Banda. A little while afterwards proclamation was made that an embassy was coming from Colombo, and that all who lived near the road (as the Dodanwala family did) must remove to a distance. The Dodanwala ladies went to Unnakulawa, where Kora Banda's wife gave birth to a son. She never returned to her late husband, and afterwards she married Nugawala Diyava. In after years the right of her son to be called Kora Banda's son and heir was disputed, and many said that he was Nugawala's son. He was, however, recognized as the son of Kora Banda, who died about 1811 (*Jat. Com., 7th February, 1822*).

The daughter of the Junior Adigar married Pilima Talawwe Adigar, and had four.

The Senior Adigar's widow survived her sons. She was a strong old woman of great spirit and courage, who, after her husband's death, maintained her position as head of the family and administered the estates with energy. She died about 1826. Kora Banda's son, Dodanwala Maha Walawwa Banda, married an Ariyagama lady (7.3.11). He purchased Elamableniya lands in 1830 (14,106). He died in 1851 leaving a will dated 17th May of that year, in which his uncle, Nugawala Ramayaka Nilame, was appointed executor (Test. 65). He disinherited his eldest son and left his property to his other two sons and four daughters and to her wife and a child she was then pregnant. Of the sons were Dodanwala Banda Ramayaka Nilame of Eulakke Dewale, Dodanwala Ratemahatmaya settled at Maralankula (66,923). The daughters became Galugoda Kumarihami, Maralanda Kumarihami, Kawalupelle Kumarihami, and Paranagama Kumarihami.

The second son, Dodanwala Ramayaka Nilame of Eulakke Dewale, married Minatura Kumarihami and secondly Molelunda Kumarihami. He was (1880) alive, and had four sons, Loku, Moleluma, Kula, and Tikiri Bandara, and daughters.

To return to the brother of the Junior Adigar. He was Diyava of Salurangamuwa in 1791. He and three other chiefs were sent as ambassadors to Batavia (*Jat. Com., 29th December, 1818*).

He left a son, who was known as Dullewe Ratemahatmaya (*Jat. Com., 3rd November, 1807, 10,531*), and two daughters, married to Weragoda and Ariyagama Nilame. Ultimately there were no descendants in the male

line of the Disava. His grand-daughter married Galagoda Ratemahatmaya (the son of Galagoda Adigar and brother of Peradeniye Lekam), who lived at Dodanwela in his wife's house; they had daughters, married to the Walawwas of Panabokke, Hendoniya, Giragama, Diyakelinawala, and Angunawala, and two sons.

Dodanwela Dewamedda Disava had a son, Galagoda *alias* Dodanwela Banda (10,555). Dodanwela Atapattu Lekam was appointed Wannaku Nilame, 15th February, 1815. He was in attendance on Sir R. Brownrigg, the Governor of Ceylon, in Colombo, in May, 1815, when he was allowed to return to Kandy.

Pangama village in Hewaheta, which belonged to the Nata Dewale, was given to his charge with the duty of taking care of the temple, with liberty to use the services of the people for his own purposes (*Col. Sec.'s MSS., Vol. 522*). He was appointed Ratemahatmaya of Hewaheta in September, 1817 (*Jud. Com., 23rd February, 1819*). He was Nanayakkara Lekam in 1818-19. In February, 1819, he had a litigation in the Judicial Commissioner's Court with Galagoda Walapane Disava, and he produced deeds for lands in Udunuwara and Hewaheta dated 1709, 1761, and 1778 A.D. He married a daughter of Galagoda Kasakara Lekam (*Jud. Com., 3rd March and 12 July, 1826, 229,777*). He died in July, 1822, and his funeral expenses were, according to custom, defrayed by the Government; these amounted to the small sum of 18 rixdollars (£1. 7s. sterling), but doubtless his relations, friends, tenants, and slaves voluntarily and gratuitously did him remains honour. At his death his son was a boy of only three years old.

I have not been able to identify and put in his proper place Denagomuwa Disava, who, I believe, was a member of the Dodanwela family. He was a trusted servant of the king, and in 1795 was sent on an embassy to India with Mr. Andrews; afterwards he was put to death by the King of Kandy. He was nearly related to Erawwawela Adigar, who was put to death at the same time. The Dodanwela Pallo Walawwa Bandas were related to Erawwawela (22,145).

A Dodanwela Banda took part in the rebellion of 1818 and was banished for a time to the Isle of France. He married a daughter of Iriyagama Padikara Lekam, and on his return from exile she refused to live with him (*Jud. Com., 24th November, 1826*).

Some generations ago a lady of Dodanwela Maha Walawwa, called Mangalagama Manatmayo, gave lands to a smith's family in Mangalagama, 12,877.

Ambakambura and its appurtenances were given in dowry on the marriage of Unambuwa Disa Bandara Etana's daughter to Owillo Wijekon Mudiyanse's son, and descended to the grand-daughter of the Ketakumbure family, who, in 1636 A.D., sold it to Dodanwela Mohottala's daughter Punchi Etana (14,610).

Sittu Saka 1707 (1785 A.D.) by Dodanwela Wikramasinha Chandrakara Kurumatilaka Seneviratna Pandita Mudiyanse Ralahami, Maha Adikaram Nilame over Kandy, Udagampaha, including Gilimale, Bambarabotuwa, and the districts of Sabaragamuwa; who is also Atapattu of Yatinuwara; Basnayaka Nilame of Dodanwela Dewale; Basnayaka Nilame of Nata Dewale; Diyawadana Nilame of Gangaruma Vihare; Diyawadana Nilame of Dumbura Vihare; Wannaku Nilame of the Treasury; and Haluwadana Nilame.

Dodanwela Maha Walawwa, 893, 67,765.

Dodanwela Uddaha Walawwe Basnayaka Nilame's son Kiribatkumbure Banda obtained land in Amunupura, 37,926.

Dodanwela Uddaha Walawwe Mahatmayo, 8,127.

Dodanwelawatte Watupola *alias* Panabokke Banda *vs.* Dodanwela Uda Walawwe Banda and Dodanwela Banda. Plaintiff obtained under judgment in 7,398.

The second defendant's mother was Diyakelinawela Walawwe Menika. Plaintiff died in 1861; his widow and daughter substituted as plaintiffs, 30,132.

Doluwe Ratemahatmaya, 893.

Weragoda Basnayaka Nilame of Kataragama Dewale *vs.* Dodanwela Kumarihami and Medduma Banda (first defendant daughter of Iriyagama Kumarihami), for a partition of Dodanwela Walawwewatta, 31,013.

Mudiyanseage Mudalihami *vs.* Mudiyanseage Punchirala, 4,247.

Bulugahawatte Ukkuwa *vs.* Undiyaralage Mutu Menika, for lands in Illukwatta. Plaintiff stated that his father, Pusumba Duraya, obtained the lands from the defendant's grandfather, Dodanwela Muhandiram Rala, upon Talpot Saka 1713 (1793 A.D.). Defendant said that plaintiff was a nilakariya of hers and failed to do the service attached to the lands. Held that plaintiff was entitled to the lands so long as he continued to perform the customary service to defendant. 6,290.

Disamayakage, 22,111. Dodanwela Undiyarala, witness to a deed Saka 1603 (1683 A.D.). Dodanwela Muhandiram Rala, 6,290.

Elamaldeniye Nadiyana, 323.

Godigumawe Kiri Banda vs. Walawwege Mahatmaya, for Anattawa and Arweduma. Plaintiff was the grandson and defendant the daughter of Elamaldeniye Nadiyana. Defendant possessed a Talpot Saka 1731, granted to her by her father, 225.

Karanalipattiyalage, 31,379. Kankarage, 7,068. Ketawelage, 7,968 (Talpot Saka 1773). Kuralege, 34,094. Kulachara Mudiyanalage Uku Banda, late Undiyarala, by will bequeathed his property to his brother Kiri Banda, Test. 319. Mainawa Mudiyanalage *et al* vs. Lokuruge Appu's estate, Test. 340. Medage derawetana: 64, 27,576, 64,375. Owitige, 22,414. Palwatage, 8,137 (Talpot Saka 1727), 21,060, 22,414, 64,733.

Mamarakongu vs. Dodanwela Mahawalawe Banda, for the western third part of Amarakonguwatta. Defendant stated: It belonged to second plaintiff's grandfather, who about seventy years ago sold it to Dodanwela Disawa. After his death he left his property to his son Dolawa Ratamahatmaya, who sold it about sixty-seven years ago to Palawalawe Loku Mahatmaya, from whom defendant's father, Dodanwela Loku Kora Banda, purchased it.

Udage, 22,414.

In Madurawashada Yallawara Gangapala Dodanwela, I, Sirin Kankanama, have granted Hiragokumbura attached to Katupala panguwa 8 pias, with the houses, gardens, trees, and chena called Miliyagalagabura of 1 amunam, Lower Arweduma of 2 lakas, Galhalawa of 3 amunam, Hetadeniya chena of 1 amunam, and to my brother, Tikirala's son Kirala, in consideration of paying my debts, fifty rulis, and also for giving assistance during my illness.

Dated Saka 1672, in the month of Durutuma—a pure satawak nam Tittiyalat, on Monday, in the constellation of Punnasikere, this deed of land was given.

The witnesses are Takragage Mudiyanne, Hinkawela Mudiyanne, Gangaha Pihannala, Herage Kankanama, Palawela Kankara Appu, and Dodanwela Hemaya. (Improrations.)

VIHARE.—(DESCRIPTIVE *alias* DODANWELA Vihara.)

In the H. L. M. 4½ acres (2a. 1p. 0l) paddy fields were registered as belonging to this vihara.

Haragama Nanarakkita Unnanse (of the Erasmudugollege family in Matale) was incumbent for forty or fifty years. Galagama and Pittiyegodara Unnanases had been in charge under him. He had a considerable reputation as a medical man, and by thrift amassed some money. When he was ill he sent for the Archcheli of Dodanwela and the Dayakayo and gave over charge of the vihara to Ratapala Unnanse, and told the Dayakayo that if Ratapala threw off robes they could elect any priest they chose.

The vihara lands had been dedicated by the ancestors of the Dayakayo.

Haragama Unnanse died in January, 1873. His brother, in 59,321 D. O. K., claimed the lands and bonds which the deceased had acquired. I held that the property acquired by a Buddhist priest during his incumbency, by savings from the annual revenues of the temple, belong to the vihara, and fell to be administered by the successors in the incumbency in trust for it, and that a Buddhist priest could not acquire property except in trust for his vihara. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment on the ground that—

The property in dispute was purchased by the deceased priest with temple funds derived from the revenues of the vihara, of which he was the incumbent.

We have, however, to state that we do not concur in the view of the Kandyan Law taken by the learned District Judge on the subject of the acquisition by Buddhist priests of property independently of their temples.

The passages quoted from Sir C. Macartney should be read with the modification pointed out in Mr. Saver's Digest, p. 45, viz., that the rule is not general that a priest cannot acquire or inherit land, or that to take the robes is to resign all worldly wealth, as has been stated, because a priest may, at all times, acquire land from any one by gift, bequest, or purchase, and may inherit his brother's or sister's estate.

This exposition has been uniformly adopted by this court in several collective and other decisions for a series of years back. Two judgments of the Supreme Court in Ratnapura D. C. 434, 3rd June, 1851, and in Kurungala D. C. 15,205, 1st December, 1851, in both of which the above passage from Saver's is cited, afford cases of older, as well as more recent, date may be referred to on the point, but it will suffice to mention the two following—Kegalla C. B. 2,712, decided in 1861 (Solomon's Reports, p. 19), where it was held: "The Supreme Court cannot inter into the religious scruples of Buddhist priests. If a Buddhist priest chooses to trade (the claim was for money lent) he may be amenable to his immediate superiors, but, in the courts of this island, he is a layman." *See*

Ratnapura D. C. 10,184, decided so lately as 27th October last, a similar decision was given, the Supreme Court remarking that it will refer to the court to determine whether the money secured by the bond belonged to the deceased priest personally and as a private individual, or whether he came in possession of it as Sanghika property, holding it in trust for a temple or a fraternity of priests.

Accordingly, it must be taken to be settled law that a Buddhist priest may personally acquire property, deal with it as his own, and transmit it to his personal heirs, notwithstanding his priestly office.

An ignorant old man, in robes, but unordained, Wellasse Sumangala Unnanse, claimed Gerekpitiye Vihare as Harasgama's pupil. In 67,845 I rejected his claim to the property belonging to that vihare. He had not been recognized by the villagers as incumbent. Diyakelinawela Unnanse was put in charge by the villagers. Afterwards a petition was presented by Sobhita Unnanse and twelve others praying that he should be recognized as incumbent, and for leave to draw the money in deposit, but that was not allowed. I believe that the money lapsed to the Crown. 39,052, 51,811, 55,629.

Saranankara Unnanse *vs.* Sobhita Unnanse, 74,804, for the vihare. Judgment by consent for the defendant.

DEWALE.—Dodanwela Maha Dewale. The story is that when King Raja Sinha was on his way to Balana to give battle to the Portuguese the cross stick of the palanquin snapped, and he had to alight at Dodanwela. He inquired what the place was, and they told him, "It was the Nahamige Kovila." Then the king made a vow that if he succeeded in the expedition he would present his crown and jewels to the kovila on his return. The king was victorious, and the promise was kept. Thus the crown came to the possession of the kovila, which was afterwards called Dodanwela Dewale. The crown is now in the possession of Giragama Diwa Nilame. It is of thin plain gold. In the dewale are pieces of silk, part of the king's dress. In the inner room of the dewale there is a large collection of curious old swords, Raja Sinha's and others, and Portuguese, &c., and two pictures of kings. Though now called a Maha Dewale, it was, I think, originally a dedication to a local god.

There is a fine avenue of na trees and some large na trees close to the dewale.

Pamunuwe Lokan was Basnayaka Nilame of the dewale for five years in the king's time.

The dewale owns lands in Dodanwela, Imbulmalgama, and Parakatawolla.

In Dodanwela—

1. Kapu Panguwa, two shares.—Vellala tenants. Hold $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres field, 4 acres garden, and 23 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 41.25 a year): to perform the duties of Kapurala throughout the year; to see that lodgings are prepared for the Basnayaka Nilame, and to contribute to his maintenance when at the dewale; on Saturdays and Wednesdays the Kapurala receives food; to present sweetmeats and betel.

2. Nila Panguwa, three shares.—Fields 2a. 2p. 4l.; gardens 1a. 3p. 0l.; hen 4a. 0p. 0l. Tenants: Low-caste. Hold $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres field, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres garden, and 8 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 52.95 a year): each share to furnish a man for five mura of fifteen days as guard; to attend the festivals and fifteen days perahera; to cultivate and harvest the crop of a pela of the muttettuwa; to clean the compound; to cowdung the dewale floor five times a year; to thatch the dewale and join in its repairs; to present vegetables and betel.

3. Pirit Panguwa.—Maruwana. Held by a tenant-at-will.

4. Teldona.—Tenants: Low-caste. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 3 a year): to supply sixteen measures of kekuna oil to the dewale.

5. Etabalana.—Three Vellala tenants. Hold 1 acre field, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden, and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre hen. This is a portion of the Parakatawella Panguwa No. 1. Services commutable for Rs. 11.70 a year.

6. Rada.—Tenant: Pallegama Honayalage Kumara. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres field, $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre garden, 3 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 23.50 a year): to decorate the interior of the dewale with cloths for the festivals and perahera; to lend cloth for the decoration of the elephant; to ceil and hang with cloths the Basnayaka Nilame's lodgings, and to supply him with piruwata; to supply a dambu daily for the festivals and perahera; to present a Kandyan hat to the Basnayaka Nilame.

7. Howisi.—Two low-caste tenants. Hold 4 acres field, $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre garden, and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 41.25 a year): to beat tom-tom for six alternate months each and at the festivals and perahera; to coudung the anamestrige once a year; to clean the maluwa; to attend the perahera at Kandy for ten days (tenants receive meals at the festivals and perahera); to present vegetables and betel.

8. Berakara.—Tenant: Pahalage Panikkiya. Holds 4 acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 7.35 a year): to beat bera for the festivals and perahera fifteen days, and receive meals; to present betel.

9. Dura Panguwa.—Tenant: Rankotpedigo. Hold 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres field, 31 acres garden, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 22.05 a year): to work as messenger and domestic servant of the Basnayaka Nilame when he visits the dewale; to pay four shillings to the Basnayaka Nilame yearly, and also to present vegetables and betel.

The Imbulmalgama tenants hold about 17 acres paddy land, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres garden, and 14 acres hen. Their services (commutable for Rs. 190.60 a year) are to feed the dewale elephant at the festivals, to attend the perahera and festivals, to give kitul syrup, to clean and repair the dewale, to beat tom-tom for the daily service, to wash clothes and to furnish white cloths, to cultivate the muttettu at Kondapola, to serve as Kapurula, to cook the multen every Saturday.

The Parakatawella tenants hold 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres field, 6 acres garden, and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 77.15): to cultivate the muttettu, to attend the festivals and perahera, to be on guard, and to repair and decorate the dewale.

The dewale owns a field at Kiriwawula in Udunuwara, which was granted by King Kundasale when Kiriwawula Rala was found guilty of conspiring against the king's life, and his lands were confiscated.

After the Temple Lands Commissioner had decided what lands should be admitted by Government to be temple land and had registered these, surveys were made, half the cost of which had, by the Ordinance No. 10 of 1856, section 25, to be paid by the person in charge of the lands surveyed.

In the case of the Dodanwela Dewale, the costs of the surveys came to nearly Rs. 200. In 1858 Kobbekaduwa Banda was Basnayaka Nilame; in 1865, when the surveys were ready, Palamakumbure Banda had succeeded him, and he mortgaged the Kiriwawula field of two acres to Dunuwila Diwa Nilame for Rs. 200 with possession in lieu of interest; the sum borrowed was paid to Government for the survey fees. In 1871 the Diwa Nilame called in his money, and the debt was paid by Halangoda, then Basnayaka Nilame, again mortgaging the same field to Urulewatto Banda. Halangoda resigned his office, and after he ceased to be Basnayaka Nilame, Urulewatto sued him (97,843) on the mortgage. I held that Halangoda was not personally liable, and that to render the dewale lands executable for the debt the Basnayaka Nilame must be sued. Yatawatto Banda is now Basnayaka Nilame.

PATTINI DEWALE.—A small building, in bad repair.

Pattinige. Plaintiff said defendant's father sold land, together with his office of Kapurula of the Dodanwela Pattini Dewale, to plaintiff's father upon a Talpot Saka 1728 (1806 A.D.). 11,063.

In the year of Saka 1728, in the month of Bak, on Monday, the twelfth day of the increasing moon, I, Tikirala, of Melaplata, Dodanwela, in Yatinuwara, gave over the Kapurula-ship of Dodanwela Pattini Dewale, which comes to me once in three years, one lamp, two houses which I occupied for the last nine years, and one-third of the garden to Kuda Kapurula, and received from him the sum of fifty rulis. (Imprecations.) Witnesses: Udage Battane Rala, Iriyagama Battane Rala, Ranvege Rala, Tallapatpitiyegge Banda, Rankonde Rala, Dehe-yange Vidane, Kitulgola Wahumpuraya, Kirihatana, and Upasakaya. Written by Wattage Lekama. This money was given in Kitulgode Wahumpuraya's hand.

DIYAKELINAWALA VIHARE AND WALAWWA.—The vihare is an ancient cave temple.

In the H. L. M. lands were registered in Dehigama as the property of the vihare and of the Umanse.

The vihare owns lands in Dodanwela, Arembegama, Imbulmalgama, and Urapola, in all 12 acres field, 3 acres garden, and 20 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 105.45 a year) due by Diyakelinawela Banda, Boango

Banda, and Ranwalage Banda. One of the lands was dedicated by Kapuwatto Walawwa to a priest for writing a book, another land was given by Dodanwela Aramudala Mohottala (the grandfather of the Boange Banda who gave evidence before the Temple Lands Commissioner in August, 1858), a land was offered by Kitulgodara (of a family now at Dehiye in Upper Hewaheta), another land belonged to Gonagama Alatti Nona Mudiyanse.

The vihare also claimed lands in Gurugama, Dehigama, Malgammama, and Walagama, but these claims were, I think, rejected. (*T. L. R. 285, office 181.*)

The incumbency belongs to the Walawwa (867 D. C. K.), and the Unnanse is always a member of the family.

Diyakelina Undiyarala, witness to a Talpot Saka 1605 (1683 A.D.).

Diyakelinawala Basnayaka Nilame, killed in the Dutch war about 1763 (*Jud. Com., 2nd February, 1819*).

In the last king's reign the lands of the Diyakelinawala family were confiscated, but were afterwards restored (*Jud. Com., 13th January, 1823*).

A daughter of Diyakelinawala Nilame married in diga and had a son, Makulavara Banda, *alias* Maduravo Kiri Banda, plaintiff in 25,896. Litigations for the estate of Diyakelinawala Nilame, 453 *Jud. Com.*, 17,400, 13,056, 25,896, 26,161, 35,095.

Diyakelinawala Mahatmayo *vs.* Dehigama Diyawadana Nilame's Mahatmayo of Amunugama. Claim to recover four Porto Novo pagodas valued 20 rds., and a silver plate weighing 150 kalanjis valued £2. 10s., lent to defendant, 2,616, 8th June, 1832.

(1822 A.D.).—The lands which I, Diyakelinawala Kuda Banda, of Gangapalata, of Yatinuwara, obtained from my brother, and which I have possessed for twenty-eight years, viz., Walliwela of 3 amunu, Galuladeniyakumbura of 1 amuna.....with the gardens, houses, &c., attached thereto, all these lands I have transferred to my sons born to me by my wife Kulu Menika, and to my daughter Dingiri Menika, and to my said wife, to be possessed by them undisturbedly. On the first day of the decreasing moon in the month Nikini, of the year of Saka 1744, I give this land voucher. (Imprecations.) Witnesses to this are Udagama Korale Arachchila, Dodanwela Samarakonge Arachchila, Kirihami Vidane, Diyakelinawala Hatana Upasaka Duraya, Horutala Duraya, Kuda Duraya, Galege Duraya, and the writer of this, Imbulmalgama Owitige Punchirala.

Disanayaka Mudiyanse, 27,675, Test. 163. Dolampegamago, 14,618. Girkaduwege, 27,675, Test. 163. Haloluwe Vidanelage, 14,618. Heratge, 14,618.

DODANWELA (NUWARA).—A village in Gangawata korale, Yatinuwara. It lies behind Bahirawakanda, the military reserve land near Mount Airy, and the tunnel on the old Kurunegala road.

Hill.—Dodanwelakanda.

In the Census of 1871 the population of Dodanwela, Levula, and Wattharantenna was 363 (194 males, 169 females). It is now included in the Municipality of Kandy.

In the H. L. M. 33 acres (16a. 1p. 7l.) paddy land were registered in the names of Ilangandeniye Mudiyanse, Samarakon Mudiyanse, Pallege Arachchila, Gangaha Rala, Helauda Rala, Heratge Kankanama, Ilangansinha Mudiyanse, Agalakotuwe Rala, Talagahage Herat Mudaliwasam, Disaucka Rala, Diwale Atapattu Achchila, Udage Mudiyanse, Ilangansinha Mudiyanse, Hetti Mahage, Gangaha Pihanarala, Bulatgama Vidane.

Families.—Talagahage, Udage, Pallowelage, Hettiridiyegge, Gangabola Vidanelage *alias* Angurubaddege, Aladeniyegge, Atapattuwege, Kasakarege, Kongahage, Panditayalage, Welapahalage.

Kongaha Mudiyanse, 26,063. Panditayalage held land in the king's reign to furnish earthenware, 654. Siriwardana *vs.* P. Mohidin, 58,584, 62,374. Viharage, 14,618. Welapahalage, 654.

Dodanwela Ratanaajoti Unnanse, Talagahawatto Herat Mudiyanse, Udage, Nuchchiappa Chetty *vs.* John Walker, for chenna, 34,770, 34,771, 34,772, 35,138, 35,838. Tamils, 3,261. Estate of Rasa Leechchimi, 4,443, 3,261. Abeyakon Mudiyanse, Arachchi of Dodanwela, 97,137. Jayasinha Arachchige Rala Appahami *vs.* Dolange Herat Mudiyanse, 1,852. Udage Punchi Menika *vs.* Ratanaajoti Unnanse, 2,363.

DOLAPILLUA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, on the Kahatagatenna-oya.

Hills.—Kutaro, Halgahamulla, Palagolla, Hatanasso, Gurugulwala.

Population in 1891, 624 (325 males, 299 females); in 1891, 310 (151 males, 159 females).

In 1878 about 100 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 25 acres paid Rs. 117-79. 1½ acre temple land and 4 acres belonging to the Dalada Maligawa.

Notice of a man holding lands to supply oil to the Gabadawa and to attend on the king's elephants (*Jud. Chm.*, 19th February, 1823).

Notice of the last king granting a field and other presents to a Battambi of Dolapiphilla. Services to present a crooked bamboo for the royal palanquin (*Chm. Augst*, 1824).

Batagallayalage, 27,214. Dolapiphilla Medawatte Wabala Mudiyansele Appahani and his mother Alutgama Pallakumburage sold land in Botota to Naranjanawe Sobita Unnanse in 1804.

Dolapiphilla Korala, 98,974. Dolapiphilla Gamage, 27,214. Galapitige, 27,214. Habbagamage vs. Gamage, 81,218. Kaluwa Yakieswa vs. Galagedaraya, 17,226 (*Talipot Saka* 1731). Maduwege, 18,127. Panditige, action against him by a Mosman, 43,507. Talagahage, 27,214.

The Dalada Maligawa owns (1) Mura Panguwa.—Tenants: (1) Lankahaluge Naido Hemaya, (2) Mirakandu, (3) Haghahamuge Battu and Gurnwa. Hold 3½ acres field and half an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 14 a year): each to perform two mura of fifteen days in the year; when on duty to do menial work at the Maligawa; entitled to curry and rice in the morning and to a measure of raw rice in the evening; to present to the Diwa Nilame on an early auspicious day after the new year a pingo of vegetables.

(2) Nawan Panguwa.—Tenants: Kondaghamudige Naiden. Hold 1½ acre field and 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 8 a year): to deliver at the Maligawa a good new billhook and a coconut scraper before the new year; to work two months in the year repairing tools and doing blacksmith's work at the Maligawa; when at work the tenant is entitled to three good meals daily; after the new year to give a penina of an arcanut cutter and forty leaves of betel to the Diwa Nilame and an arcanut cutter to the Karakurannala.

DOLARBAGE.—Was formerly a district of the Udapalata Disavoni. It is now a part of the Ganga Ihala korala, bounded on the east by Udapalata, south by Pabage of Upper Bulatgama, west by Lower Bulatgama, and north by Parankuru korala of Four Korales. It is about 6 miles long and of varying breadth, average about 4 miles.

As the name denotes, it consists of twelve villages grouped in three divisions (kages) of four villages each:—

GIRALLU HATARABAGE consists of Girulla Mitalawa, Polmalagama, Teliuhna.

MIDAMAM HATARABAGE consists of Ambalapitiya, Ampitiya, Wetakedeniya, Yatapana.

UDUWELLE HATARABAGE consists of Berawila, Miyanagolla, Patitalawa, Uduwella.

Dolabage lies on the western slope of the hills, the valley of the Mahaweli-ganga, above Gampola and Nawalapitiya. The greater part of the district is under tea and coffee.

In the Census report for 1871 it was said that there were twenty-eight estates in Dolabage with a population of 2,619.

Total extent of cultivation 14,193 acres; total extent of estates 27,623 acres.

The chief estates are:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Amblakanda	315	Dallengies	205
Andangodi	140	Dambalgolla	476
Armagh	70	Dobatgama	364½
Barnagalla	845	Donmark	150
Bosward	259	Dedugalla and St. Blanc	342
Cattarem	374	Digginga No. 2	225
Cholankandie	240	Doteloya	1,744
Couroondowatta and Dig-		Egodekanda	96
ginga	425	Epplawatta	220
Craighead	510	Evagolla (Somerset)	238

	Acres.		Acres.
Galbodde ...	67	Mossaville ...	411
Galle mudena (including Mousagala) ...	1,892	Narangalla ...	516
Gangwarily ...	508	Nartakande ...	465
Glenalmond ...	100	Oorakande ...	1,000
Havilland ...	517	Paragalla ...	419
Hillside ...	352	Penylan ...	920
Ingurugalla and Beruwella... 1,107		Pondappe ...	213
Jack Tree Hill ...	117	Raxawa ...	320
Kalugalla ...	693	Saint Catherine ...	433
Kellie Group ...	2,163	Saint Helen ...	300
Kelvin ...	944	Shamrock ...	182
Kitulgala ...	65	Tamaravelly ...	338
Lunelwele ...	180	Thoydon Bois ...	993
Malgolla and Madulhena ...	457	Ugieside ...	336
Maryland ...	132	Wandramaana ...	100
Maskeloya ...	120	Wewelkellie ...	321
Medegoda ...	340	Windsor Forest (including Coodham and St. Rumbold's) ...	1,354
Meonagalla and Kintore ...	694	Yellangowry ...	690
Milligahatune ...	356		
Monte Christo and Aliceville ...	150		

Knox (*p. 171*) describes Dolosbage as he knew it in 1680 :—

There is only one country in the land, viz., Dolusbang, that pays not the aforesaid duty to the Moors' temple : and the reason is, that when they came first to demand, the inhabitants beat them away, and for which act they are free from the payment of that pouam : and have also another privilege granted them for the same, that they pay no marral of harriots to the king as other countries do.

In 1817 a lascoreen was sent to Dolosbage to call the people of Dolosbage to Kandy, they having been reported by the Padikara Lekam, their superior chief, to be refractory and disobedient to his orders. They started with the lascoreen, but on entering a junglo, Pallegama Duraya said there was no head chief over them in Kandy, and they left the lascoreen. Bambaradeniye Liyunarala brought Pallegama Duraya and the other Durayo and some people of Dolosbage. Their excuse for not coming before was that they had to furnish buffaloes for the cultivation of the royal village Gampola. Pallegama Duraya was a troublesome man even in the Kandyan king's time. He was sent to prison pending inquiry.

The people of Dolosbage held lands to furnish buffaloes for the cultivation of the royal fields in Gampola (*Jud. Com., 26th August, 1817*).

Families.—Galpayage, 67,451. Hennekge, 22,006, 55,954. Pellepitiye Rammande Arachchila, 27,125. Ranhotige Ukkuwa Arachchila, 27,125. Samarakon Mudiyanseilage, 22,006, 55,954. Tembuwakage, 67,451, 68,842.

DOLUWA.—A village in Kandupalata, Yatinuwara. Under a Maha Duraya.

Stream.—Walgampaye-ela.

Population in 1881, 224 (116 males, 108 females) ; in 1891, 193 (97 males, 96 females).

In the H. L. M. 43 acres (22*a.* 2*p.* 0*l.*) paddy land were registered in the names of Hitihami, Hinkende Achchila, Porakamaya, Suriya Appu, Panikkiya, Haragamaya, Mereliawe Undiya, Ukku Naide, Rajapaksaya, Banneka Achchila, Meragalpeliya, Wirasangiliya, Hewapediya (Annanchattiri).

In 1878 82½ acres were registered. Commuted 20*a.* 1*p.* 8*l.* (paid Rs. 188-68) ; redeemed 20*a.* 2*p.* 4*l.* ; abandoned 0*a.* 0*p.* 5*l.* ; total 41*a.* 0*p.* 7*l.*

Lands adjudged to belong to Dolanwela Udaha Walawwe Loku Banda by inheritance from his maternal grandfather, Doluwe Ratamahatmaya (*Jud. Com., 15th July, 1820*).

Doluwe Ratamahatmaya adopted Amunugama Palle Walawwe Bala Kumarihami, who married Amunugama Palle Walawwe Ratamahatmaya, on which occasion she received, as dowry, from Doluwe five slaves. Her son, Tikiri Banda, litigated with Dolanwela Udaha Walawwe Basnayaka Nilame and his brother for the slaves, and succeeded in getting judgment for them. 10,555.

Dodanwala Udaha Walawwa family (*Jud. Com., 23rd March, 1819, and 16th July, 1820*), 22,707, 47,804, 52,704.

Uduwawala Wijesom Dasa gave a land in Uduwawala to a silversmith from Doluwa, whose descendants possessed it for five generations.

Elamalpotage, 93,537. **Hangidige**, 60,297. **Hewapedige**, 2,014, *Jud. Com. C.*

Kolituwakkanurage, 9,747. **Miragalpedige**, 93,537. **Pitapote**, **Talpot**

(*Naka 1721*), which the court held was a forgery, 9,747. **Rattapitiye Gant-**

tayalage (*Jud. Com., 23rd March, 1819, and 16th July, 1820*), 22,707, 47,804.

Telhawadige, 21,426 (**Talpo** *Naka 1728, 1729, 1731*). **Telhawadige alias**

Elamalpotage, 45,948.

Paniwulakuraya *vs.* **Hapi**. The plaintiff produced a Mui Talpot (*Naka 1670*)

(16th A.D., 14th November, 1827, and 3rd April, 1828).

In the year of *Naka 1570*, in the month *Poson*, on Wednesday, the fifth of the

decreasing moon.

That **Doluwa Hewapediya**, of **Kandupalata**, in **Yatinuwara**, having no male

children granted in paraveni to his daughter. **Mutwana Hingulkotuwa** of 5

pelas, the dwelling garden, and the three coconut trees and the hen; **Dodan-**

galla of 3 *pelas*; **Paramadittabena** of 3 *pelas*; **Ratto Pitteyena**; **Egudab-**

ena; and the houses and gardens which belonged to the said **Doluwa Hewa-**

pediya. Witnesses who know are **Yatigammana Arachchila**, **Moukidiwala**

Nandu, **Doddemiy Arachchila**, **Malaga Kurala**, **Arachchila** of **Doluwa**, **Achari**

Gurunnache, **Sakkarakawatte Panikkala**, two **Kula Duraya**, **Gamaya** of the same

village, and **Ratgala Arachchila**. (Then followed the usual imprecations.)

Puwahelucye Unnanse *vs.* **Dambagapitiye Balitiyanna** and another. Plaintiff

was the incumbent of **Rattapitiye Vihare**. In the reign of **King Kirti Sri**,

Doluwa Hewapediya offered lands to the temple. Defendants held them by

the tenure of beating tom-tom on *poja* days, &c., 8,389.

Malaga Siridari *vs.* **Hewapedige Horatala**, 92,881, 55,583. **Miragalpedige**

Hawadiya Maha Duraya *vs.* **Elamalpotage Sarana** and **Sakkarakawattege**, 89,305,

85,323. **Miragalpedige Hingu** *vs.* **Elamalpotage Sarana**, 93,572, 90,400, 89,393,

86,331, 85,323. **Sakkarakawattege Kaluhani** *vs.* **Miragalpedige Hawadiya**, 84,331,

85,323.

DOLUWA.—A village in **Kandukara Pahala korale**, **Udupalata**, opposite **Elpitiya**, on the **Mahaweli-ganga**.

Population in 1881, 60 (29 males, 31 females); in 1891, 78 (39 males, 39 females). The inhabitants are **Vellalas** of the **Pattiwala** grade; one family of **blacksmiths**. The fields are very fertile. Two small islands in the **Mahaweli-ganga** supply good grass, which is rented to the villagers.

VIHARE.—In April, 1858, had been abandoned for twenty years; lands were originally offered by the villagers. The claim for registration was rejected by the Temple Lands Commissioner. (*P. L. C.* 341)

The villagers have recently built a new vihare, **bana maduwa**, and **pancala** for priests of the **Wanawasa** sect.

Doluwa Gammanhelage, 41,397. 62,515. **Arachchilage Kiribami** and **Gammahelage**

vs. **Mulakotuwa Lama Etana**, 3,917. **Liyanducye Arachchilage Punchirala**

vs. **Doluwa Gammanhelage Appu** and **Ambagahawattege Ukku Menika**, 3,078.

Mulakotuwa *vs.* **Godamunnege**, 62,515, 79,613.

DOMBAGAMMANA.—A **Duraya** village in **Galasiya pattuwa**, **Hariapattu**.

Population in 1881, 195 (92 males, 103 females); in 1891, 165 (75 males, 90 females).

In 1878 about 38 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 7 acres paid **Rs. 34-19**; about 2 acres were registered as temple land.

The **Dalada Mahigawa** owns a **pendena panguwa**. Tenant: **Nadaluwage**. **Holds 14** acre field. Services (commutable for **Rs. 18-70** a year): to deliver at the **Mahigawa** three bottles **hitul** syrup in six alternate months of the year; to give to the **Diwa Nilamo**, soon after the new year, a **pingu** of vegetables and forty leaves of **betel**.

The **Medagoda Vihare** owns a **nila panguwa**. Tenants: **Arambowattege Bolinda** and **Egudage Mahani**. **Holds 1** acre field. Services (commutable for **Rs. 14-10** a year): each to deliver at the vihare before the new year one **pingu** of vegetables and five **nell** of rice to the incumbent.

The incumbent of **Bohamigoda Vihare** in **Alagoda** claimed to be registered as owner of land, but the claim was rejected by the Temple Lands Commissioner. **Ugghabakumware Vihare** was built by the villagers since 1815.

Families.—Rankotge Dingawa Duraya *vs.* Gorasanga Madalusage, 71,127. Tembuwakage *vs.* Galpayage, 67,451, 68,842. Pitiyoge *vs.* Udakumburage (Talpot Saka 1789), 41,974. Madadeniyage *vs.* Pitadeniyage, 4,378.

DOMBAGASDENIYA.—A hamlet of Tibbotuwawe-wasam, Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 58 (34 males, 24 females); in 1891, 59 (31 males, 28 females). Jaggery caste. Three amunu of paddy land.

Embill Vihare Unnanse of Hulangomuwa *vs.* Halangoda Atapattu Lekam. Judgment declaring plaintiff entitled to service from the Hewayo in possession of Hinipolakumbura (*Jud. Com.*, 4th December, 1820).

DOMBAGODA.—A hamlet of Warapitiya-wasama, Udusiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 79 (40 males, 39 females); in 1891, 74 (39 males, 35 females). Vellulas and Tailors of the Smith caste.

In 1878 nearly 20 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 1a. 3p. 0l. (paid Rs. 6.16); uncommuted 0a. 0p. 6l.; redeemed 8a. 0p. 2l.; total 9a. 3p. 8l.

Don Mathes Perera *vs.* Herat Mudiyanseelage Punchirala Arachchi and another, 68,181.

The people carried flags for the Disava.

DOMBAKOTUWA.—A Moorish hamlet of Raitalawa in Marukona-wasama, Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

The Dalada Maligawa owns twelve pangu, 4½ acres field. Tenants: Homagnakotuwo, Wadurallage, Dahanekke, Kaluvidanelage, Tambi Lebbe Gurunnehe, Naluwe, Tenne, Dombakotuwo Kuppaya, Gongawela Tambi Kandu, Asiya Kuppaya, Nugu Lebbe, Umma Nachchi, Kunchi Kandu, and Kuppa Naide. Hold their land on payment of a rupee for each pola per annum.

DOMBAWALA.—A village in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 481 (234 males, 247 females); in 1891, 392 (177 males, 215 females).

In 1878 about 74 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 15a. 0p. 1l. (paid Rs. 75.26); uncommuted 0a. 3p. 0l.; redeemed 19a. 3p. 0l.; temple 1a. 3p. 1l.; total 37a. 1p. 2l.

Chandrasekara Mudiyanseelage Banda *vs.* Baddege. Plaintiff was the great-grandson of Dombawala Loku Mahatmayo *alias* Dugganna Mahatmayo, 2,266 and 2,425, D. C. M.; 19,179. Gangodage, 3,196. Kurullan Maduwege *vs.* Dahanayakage, 67,968. Migastennege *vs.* Maminadu Kanni, 61,712. Nekatge Herat Mudiyanseelage Banda *vs.* Egodawatte Banda, 60,846. Herat Mudiyanseelage family owned land in Dombawala and Urulewatta, 73,381.

PALLEGANE VIHARE.—Dullewe Indajoti Unnanse claimed to be the sole surviving pupil of Waradamune Anu Nayaka Unnanse (who died in 1860) and incumbent of Pallegane Vihare and of its endowments, Medaganwela Darande Kumbura *alias* Vihare Kumbura, Wawinne Kumbura, Viharegedarawatta, Viharegedara Kumbura, Pillewa, all at Ellepola. Medago Kalu Banda disputed the claim of the vihare. Udugama Piyadassi Unnanse intervened as pupil of Panaratna Unnanse, a pupil of Waradamune Unnanse. Judgment for the plaintiff and intervenient, 3,620 and 3,621, D. C. Mat.

Waradamune Anu Nayaka Unnanse *vs.* Medago Kalu Banda, of Ellepola, for vihare land at Ellepola, 32,411. Dullewe Indajoti Unnanse *vs.* Medago Kalu Banda, for vihare land at Ellepola, 3,621, D. C. M.; 43,284, 63,354.

Lands here were dedicated to the vihare by Galagama Mohottala in 1731 A.D. (witnesses: Dombawala Epago Tikiri Appu and Selappu Radala, Abeyakon Radala, Nekahalle Arachchila), and by Ranawana Kumarihami, wife of Kulatunge *alias* Viharege Nilame of Ellepola, in 1814 A.D.

DORADENIYA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbura.

In the Census of 1871 the population of Pihilladeniya and this village was 151 (77 males, 74 females). This is not mentioned in the Census of 1881 and 1891.

DORAGAMUWA.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Lower Dambura.*Hill.*—Doragamuwegalshuge.

Population in 1801, 668 (297 males, 271 females); in 1891, 515 (261 males, 254 females). In the king's time the people were *Alibalaano*, keepers of the royal elephants.

In the U. L. M. about 24 acres (12s. 2p. 6d.) paddy land were registered.

In 1878 about 52 acres were registered. Commuted 14s. 0p. 5d. (paid Rs. 370-46); redeemed 26s. 1p. 6d.; abandoned 0s. 1p. 4d.; total 40s. 0p. 6d.

Sumatra.—*Elleleisha alias Gonapolege*, 39,201, 42,531, 67,072. *Galewalege*, 39,201, 42,531. *Lintage*, 6,319. *Pallege*, 49,577, 53,361, 64,120, 60,616. *Pelawage*, 60,616, 2,203 (N. R.). *Rannings*, 49,577, 53,361, 59,806, 64,120, 60,616. *Bannarikon Muliyanwalege*, 2,203 (N. R.). *Gajanyaka Muliyanwalege* *Drogiri A* 1000 *rs.* *Ukku Mentka*, 769 (N. R.). *Rannisha Muliyanwalege* *Biyata* *rs.* *Sembakutige* *Banda*, 701 (N. R.), 97,907. *Bannarikon Muliyanwalege* *Ukharala* *rs.* *Pelawage* *Badiya*, 2,203, 60,616.

Vihara.—Built in the reign of King Kirti Sri by Kankananga Raja.

Kutikapala and *Peradeniya Unnanee* *rs.* *Angolage Unnanee* and two others, claims for the viharo and its endowments, 18,228.

(1815 A.D.).—On Monday, the eighth day after the full moon, in the month of *Rak*, in the year of King'saka 1737, I, *Oyapahalege Kaakara Appu*, of *Alutgama*, in *Pallegampaha* of *Dambura*, dedicated and granted my *Bekki Mahitanne A-weshluma* for the purpose of making offerings to the relic brought from the *Isalaia Maligawa* and enshrined in the rock at *Doragamuwa*, with a view of securing merits to the king, the royal household, and myself. Witnesses: *Kankananga Korale Arachhila*, *Mohottige Arachhila*, *Pallegama Pihannarala*, *Gannamah*, *Angolage*, *Voham*, *Edintange Vidanala*, *Nuwara Panchhala*, *Yatawara Vihare*, *Talawinne Kangara Arachhila*. Any one disputing this grant will be liable to infernal punishment without ever being released.

(1793 A.D.).—In the year of *Raka* 1713, in the month of *Undawak*, the second day of the increasing moon, Wednesday. On this day the land belonging to me, *Watt Mari Arachhila*, of *Doragamuwa*, in *Pallegampaha* of *Dambura*, to wit, *Dohigastenne A-weshluma* of 2 *palas*, and *Udumuduchena* of 3 *asannu*, these lands, in order that merit might accrue to the chief of the world, His Excellent Majesty the King, that merits might be accounted to the chiefs and headmen, and in order that my parents and myself may possess the felicity of the divine and human worlds, and in the end attain to *Nirwana*, I have hereby offered the said lands to the sacred relic which had been brought from the *Isalaia Maligawa* and is now deposited in a rock. And I have also hereby offered in order that the populary line of *Udurawana Unnanee* may enjoy the five comforts.

The witnesses to the gift are the two *Lintote Muliyanee* of *Doragamuwa*, *Deniya Kankanama*, *Pallegama Gammah*, *Pihannarala* of the same village, *Kaaturige Appurala*, *Haluapullana Henaya*, *Kiri Duraya*, *Narawadiya Duraya*, *Wiyannala Ukkawa*, *Uduwela Wiyanna*, *Peradeniya Angarubadda Gammah*, and *Nihoruwe Duraya* of *Watapaluwa*.

If any persons possessing my other lands, my relations or others, contest or dispute this, not one of my lands shall belong to them, and they shall suffer hereafter in hell. If any person by pleading or otherwise shall assist this, he shall enjoy the felicity of the seven worlds of gods, he shall see *Maitri Buddha*, and then attain *Nirwana*. 18,228.

In 1859 *Dammadeniya Unnanee* had been incumbent for twenty years. The Temple Lands Commissioner refused to register the lands (373, office 350).

Talawinne Nandala of *Unnanee* *rs.* *Pelawage*. Plaintiff, incumbent of *Udurawana Vihare*, for a mattress held and garden, 60,323.

DORAKUMBURA.—A village in *Kanangomuwa-wasam*, *Gampahasiya pattawa*, *Matale* *Muth*.

Population in 1801, 162 (86 males, 74 females); in 1891, 233 (122 males, 101 females).

In 1878 about 52½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 6s. 2p. 1d. (paid Rs. 35-13); uncommuted 0s. 0p. 9d.; redeemed 18s. 2p. 6d.; total 25s. 2p. 6d.

WALAWWA.—*Dorakumbura Adikaram Mahatmaya*, descended from *Isulimbanda Adikaram*, and related to *Ellepole Adikaram*, married the daughter of *Edugama Pihanna Nihamo*, whose mother was a *Kohona Mahatmaya*. The son

of Dorakumbure Adikaram is Dorakumbure Disava, who, after long and good service as a Korala and Ratamahatmaya of Matala North and afterwards of Matala South, was granted the honorary rank of Disava by Sir Arthur Gordon. He has sons who hold the offices of Lekam and Arachchi. 2,856, 3,561, D. U. Mat.

In 1768 A.D. (Saka 1720) Dorakumbure Bototage Kalurala gave a deed to Dorakumbure Lansakara Mohandiram (*Jud. Com., 10th November, 1819*).

Ekanayaka Wijeratna Wikramakara Dharmakirti Rajakaruna Mudiyanse Ratamahatmaya, 57,989, 3,196 (N. S.).

Ekanayaka Mudiyanse Uda *rs.* Dorakumbure Disava, 566 (N. S.). 71,843.

Ekanayaka Mudiyanse Mada Uda, for the estate of Adikaram Walawwe Lekam, 60,607, 65,696.

Bibile Raterallage *rs.* Bototage *alias* Uda, for the estate of Bototage *alias* Uda Kiri Banda, the great-grandfather of plaintiff and father of defendant, Talpota Saka 1722 and 1747. 62,810.

Gamage *rs.* Uda Ekanayaka Mudiyanse Uda Kiri Banda Arachchila and Dorakumbure Walawwe Ukku Banda, 90,625.

Wattege, 3,984, D. C. M. Wellasege, 59,933.

Galpotawala President has a Wallawa in this village.

DOBAKUMBURA.—A village in Asgiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matala South. It is in Embitiyawa Arachchi-wasam, and lies near Etipola.

Population in 1881, 269 (156 males, 113 females); in 1891, 211 (103 males, 108 females).

Godarawela Vihara is in ruins.

DORALIYADDA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura.

Stream.—Galmal-oya.

Hill.—Thagollekanda.

Population in 1881, 223 (116 males, 107 females); in 1891, 226 (112 males, 114 females).

A royal village in the last king's reign (*Jud. Com., 9th December, 1823*).

In 1878 67½ acres (33½ *sp.* 2½) paddy land registered, of which half (16½ *sp.* 7½) paid Rs. 163.57, the other half was redeemed.

Families.—Ellapita Mohottallage Appuhami *rs.* Koralege Punchirala, for the estate of Ellapita Yapa Mudiyanse Uda Dingirala Mohottala, the father of the parties, 23,005. Amunekumburege *rs.* Ekanayaka Mudiyanse Uda and Wadu-welage, 70,638. Niyambege *rs.* Kodikarage and Pupalege, 57,986. Siriwardana Mudiyanse Uda, Hitihamillage, Idamage, 96,282, 96,673.

DORALIYADDA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura.

Stream.—Guru-oya.

Hills.—Katukannawehola, Radamanekandura, Ranwarakawekanda.

Population in 1881, 387 (197 males, 190 females); in 1891, 370 (189 males, 181 females).

In 1878 94 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 42½ *Op.* 3½ (paid Rs. 357.84); abandoned 1½ *Op.* 4½; redeemed 3½ *Op.* 5½; total 47½ *Op.* 2½.

Families.—Wilamune Walawwe, late Ratamahatmaya, *rs.* Asweddumage Wewe Korala. Plaintiff was the adopted son of Wilamune Lekam Mahatmaya, who gave him land by Talpot Saka 1739. Defendant said the Lekam's sister married Tettu Rala and had two sons. Defendant was in possession of land on behalf of the great-granddaughter of Tettu Rala. Talpot Saka 1715 by Tettu Rala to his daughter-in-law Dingiri Menika, 6,154.

Bannekge, 19,067 (Talpota Saka 1730), 31,049, 31,147. Idamage, 2,688 (N. S.). Katupullege, 9,189 (Talpota Saka 1628), 31,049, 31,147. Niyambege, 42,934, 57,986. Pattiyege, 5,636. Ran Naide *rs.* Kalu Naide, 7,365 (Talpotha Saka 1620, 1730). Uda, 8,051 (Talpota Saka 1707). Unapodeniyage, 42,934. Welage, 8,051 (Talpota Saka 1707).

(1793 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1715, the month of Navanmasa, Asepelavialat, first day of the waning moon, being Friday, on this day, I, Doraliyadde Idamage-lara Jaytuhami, of Pansiyabadda, in Udasiyapattu, have granted my paraveni lands Helagallekumbura, Binnekumbura, Angemullehena, Dinbullehena, Kalukele-elahena, Iriyalerhena, Atuwagawahena, Hiyabalagahamullehena, Pinneketiye-hena, Galaudepitihena, Wavallolohena, Marasingheya-tennehena, and Wewagawahena, which I obtained from Pincha Gammaha by

rendering assistance to him; Hunuketawalehena, which I purchased from Irugalhami, with the appurtenances, to my daughter-in-law Dingiri Menika. Whosoever (even my descendants) shall contest this property shall be punished at the ordeals, but to Dingiri Menika and her descendants there shall be no calamity even if they were to swear at the five ordeals. Witnesses: Hetti Vidiyo Mudiyanse, Pallowela Gobana Rala, Halladde Gobana Rala, Hippola Mudiyanse, Jayatu Rala, Kirala, Pitiyega Appu.

(1808 A.D.).—Saka 1730, on Monday, the third day of the month of Wesak, of the increase of the moon at twelve hours after daylight, I, Bannekelle Kawrula, of Medasiya pattu, in Pansiyapattu of Dunbara, have granted to Tikiri Naide, who is called Waduwa, 1 pela extent of Warakkumbura, with its appurtenant Wewa-aswedduma Guruwaye-aswedduma. Witnesses who know the same are Gammannawatto Korala, the writer of this Talpot according to day, and Nekuta Idanage Appuhamy, Koraleya Kudarala Arachchila, Dingirala, Medeliyadda Menikrula, Welagedara Korala, Ukkurula, Welegammedde Punchirala, Makurupitiyo Vidane, Bomure Arachchila, Tikirala, Pandittage Vidane, Kulatunge Punchappu, Bannekerallage Dingirala, Kudarala, Niyambege Punchappu, Kitulangomuwege Dingirala, Udakumbura Punchappu, Kirinaide, Wenderuwe Heratage Deyyanmarala. At the time when Udage Korala held office and Puwakgahadiwela Korala held the office of Vidane, Alutge Korala of the same village I also know, Nanakkara Korala, Medagedara Mudiyanse. In knowledge of so many witnesses this Talpot was granted, besides which Melage Arachchila of Medamahanuwara, I also do know Pallege Arachchila, Alapitiya Arachchila, Nitulgaha-arawe Arachchila. In knowledge of so many witnesses I, who am called Kawrula, needing assistance and maintenance, have granted my things to Tikiri Naide Waduwa. Although Waduwa were to swear on the seven ordeal oaths in oil, cowdung, Rahipolle, and Kayakitte, he shall not suffer thereby. If any assist, after having enjoyed divine happiness in the seven Diwalokayas, Yama Timsa, Tusita Paranermitta Wasawarti, he shall enter into the Amumaha Nirvana. Ukkuralaya and Kuduralaya have no right. Waduwa shall not suffer by the ordeals for the first second, and third time, he has right.

DORANEGAMA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Population in 1881, 160 (94 males, 66 females); in 1891, 143 (70 males, 73 females).

In 1878 about 30½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 2a. 1p. 8l. (paid Rs. 30-66); redeemed 12a. 3p. 6l.; total 15a. 1p. 4l.

Doranegama Mudiyanse was sent to Siam in the reign of King Wijaya Sinha. He got this Sannas 1740 A.D. :—

Skt. Attended with fame of victories. This is the command given by our divine Lord, being moved by his great and divine mercy. At the time Doranegama Disanayaka Mudiyanneho, who served with great activity and loyalty, was commanded to go abroad in search of a country in which Buddhism was prevailing. To this Disanayaka Mudiyanneho was granted, in paraveni, Galahitiyawa of 2 pelas, Udakumbura of 3 pelas, Sallayakumbura of 2 pelas, Gedarakumbura of 1 pela, Aswedduma of 2 pelas, Peyakumbura of 2 pelas, situate at Doranegama in the Medasiyapattuwa of Harispattuwa, with the appurtenant high and low lands, houses, gardens, plantations which constitute this Ganpanguwa, free of all future disputes, on Sunday, the fifth day of the waning moon, in the month of Navan, in the year of Saka 1662, this Sannas was granted. This is the command, and it is to this purport.

The Nilame gave this deed in 1746 A.D. :—

At the time Disanayaka Mudiyanse, of Doranegama, in the Medasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, was serving the Great Gate with loyalty, when setting out, by command of the Great Gate, on a journey to a country to bring over Buddhist priests for the purpose of advancing Buddhism in the Kandyan territory, on this Sunday, the fifth day of the waning moon, in the month of Unduwak, in the year of the illustrious king Saka 1668; by me the said Disanayaka Mudiyanse, my paraveni property, Peyakumbura of 2 pelas, with the houses, gardens, and plantations thereto belonging, Adanagasgodabena, Kahatagaspitichena, Matu-aramba, and Ganewatta were granted to my niece, Menik Etana, whom I adopted, to be held in paraveni, so that any one disputing this will be tortured, but Menik Etana, who acquired this panguwa, and her descendants may pass safely through the five ordeals. Witnesses to this are Watapuluwe Menika, Kuduwela Mahatmayo, Gonigoda Muttage

Mahatmayo, Nehiniwala Punchi Etana, Kaluwelle Ralle Punchi Etana, these (ladies) of the Meda Wahala; Dullewe Ralahami, Gabada Nilame of the Palle Maha Wasala, Uduwalala Muhandiram Nilame. Those who do justice in respect to this property will be born in the six principal celestial worlds, Yamaya, Tusitaya, Nermmana-ratiya, Nermmitaya, Para-nermmitiya, and Wasawaritiya, and ultimately attain Nirwana; and on the contrary those who do injustice in respect to this will never get out of the four principal hells.

His adopted daughter married Wattegama Kankanarala. She performed service at the Multongawa in the reign of King Kirti Sri, and lived to old age. She died leaving three sons, Wattegama Muhandiram Nilame, Moddumarala, and Punchirala. In the last king's reign there was a litigation between Doranegama Pihanarala and Wattegama Punchirala, the son of Wattegama Moddumarala, which was decided in the latter's favour by the king in the *Mudra Maduwa* in 1810 A.D. (*Jud. Com., 12th July, 1819*).

Doranegama Mudiyanse married Amunugama Palihawadana Lat Etana and had a son Menikrula (for his descendants see p. 52).

Saka 1701 (1779 A.D.).—Grant by Lat Etana of Sallayakumbura and Ugalgoda-hena (which had belonged to Doranegama Muhandiram Nilame) to Gunamalrala and Dingiri Etana, the nephew and niece of the Muhandiram Nilame. Witnesses: Kohowelago Punchirala, Kotuwege Kirala, Wattowelatenne Punchirala, Medawelago Pihanarala, Tumpanage Appurala, Ebelege Bodiya Duraya, Ilukpitiye Hawkenda Duraya, Dadohokaradurayalage Hawadiya Duraya.

Gunamalrala's daughter, Udakumburage Mutu Menika, *vs.* Badawela Korala and Udakumburage Ukku Menika, 326, D. C. Mad. Udakumbure Punchirala *vs.* Mutu Menika, 603, D. C. Mad.

Ukku Menika against Kahapatwelago Dingirala Arachchila, a descendant of the Mudiyanse, who got the Sannas. Plaintiff produced an ola, Saka 1694 (1772 A.D.), from Doranegama Kiri Menika to Gunamalrala, her grand-nephew. Witnesses: Udakumbure Mudiyanse, Nugatenne Unnanse, Ihagama Pitadeniye Duraya, Rajapaksa Duraya. 1,164, D. C. Mad.

Doranegama Disava raised a military corps, which served at Wakoya. He was put to death about 1804.

Doranegama Welikkara Lekam (son-in-law of Kotinkaluwe Mudiyanse) was Ratamahatmaya of Harispattu during the first English war, 1803. He was alive in 1825 (*Jud. Com., 1st February, 1819, 10th March, 1824, and 19th January, 1825*). His son, the father of the present Doranegama Lekam, was Ratamahatmaya of Matale East. A daughter of the Ratamahatmaya married Halungoda Buennyaka Nilame of Dolanwela Dewale.

Ihagama, late Lekam, in July, 1826, stated he had been Gajanayaka Nilame shortly after the British accession.

Arambage, 57,278. Doranegama Adikari Mudiyanse, 51,870. Ekanayaka Mudiyanse, 57,278. Medawelago, for a division of the estate of Herat Mudiyanse, 27,810.

Godapola estate belonged to Mr. Layard. It lies in Doranegama and Medawala. It was sold to Mr. Ambrose. Now abandoned. It is near the Doranegama Lekam's Walawwa.

DORAWELAGALA.—A hamlet of Waradamana, in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South. No inhabitants.

A cattle shed of Wijesundara Mudiyanse in former times.

Dorawelagale amuna formed across the river.

Crown forest, Migahamulayaya.

DORUWADENIYA.—A village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale, on the Mahaweli-ganga, below and on the opposite side from Nawalapitiya, in Harangala Arachchivaram.

Population in 1881, 24 (10 males, 14 females); in 1891, 30 (15 males, 15 females).

Eighteen acres paddy land, watered by the Egodahakumbura, Panwatte, Mediliye, and Asweddum elas from Bogaha Maditte Kandura.

DOWITA.—A village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale, on the Kotmale river, below Pusulupitiya.

Population in 1881, 71 (43 males, 28 females); in 1891, 69 (35 males, 24 females).

In 1878 2½ acres paddy land were registered (of which 17 acres paid Rs. 55-34 tax), 2 acres redeemed, and 6½ acres temple land.

Minuwangomawwe Dingiri Manika vs. *Gov. de Alwis*, 2,072. *D. J. Kulatunga* vs. *Wadugodupitiya Koralu*, 88,811, 81,010. *Pangolle Kapurala* vs. *Uddandukotuwa Appu* (Talpot Saka 1712), *Kapu pangu lands*, 377. *D. O. M. E. Udagamawe*, 64,956.

OLA, Saka 1712 (1790 A.D.).—Transfer by *Dowita Kapurala* to his grandson, *Ranhami*, of *Karavideniyakumbura* of 3 polas, *Gedarakumbura* of 14 labas, *Awrekuma* of 2 polas, *Gammahedipukumbura* of 12 labas, *Higgabayathena*, *Katunugolabona*. Witnesses: *Dowita Gamasake*, *Gurubami*, *Dowita Vilana*, *Minuwangomawwa*, *Kalubogawuta*, and *Nawangama Wibesuriya*, *Nawwanaliya Kumbasinheya*, *Dinija*, *Pantarakara Gurunneha*.

The Kehelgamuwe (Kataragama) Dewale owns eight pangu:—

1. *Mahakumbura*.—Tenant: *Kukoldeniyaga*. Holds 1 acre field, 2½ acres garden, and nearly 2 acres ben. Services (commutable for Rs. 9-30 a year): every fourth year to perform the duties of *Kapurala*; in the year of office to collect and measure the *akula* (offerings of rice, &c.); to perform the *mulien* service once a day in May and to take charge of the *dewale*.

2. *Gedarakumbura*.—Tenant: *Pangollige*. Holds 2 acres field and 1 acre garden. Services: same as No. 1. Commutable for Rs. 18-65 a year.

3. *Koumdeniya*.—Tenant: *Uddandukotuwa*. Holds 1 acre field, 1 acre garden, and 4 acres ben. Services: same as No. 1. Commutable for Rs. 39-30 a year.

4. *Talaw*.—Tenant: *Kapuge*. Holds 1 acre field, 1½ acre garden, and 4 acres ben. Services: same as No. 1. Commutable for Rs. 39-30 a year.

5. *Deniya*.—Tenant: *Kaputonneyala Mulyanmalage*. Holds 1½ acres field, 4½ acres garden. Services: same as No. 1, in turn with No. 4. Commutable for Rs. 20 yearly.

6. *Gedarakumbura*.—Tenants: *Dowita Badalge Appu Naide* and others. Hold 2½ acres field, about 4 acres garden, and 6 acres ben. Services (commutable for Rs. 50 a year): at the festivals of new rice, of *Nanumura*, and *Kapitundawana* to attend at the *Morape Kataragama Dewale* and to carry a *kudiya* in procession, also during the fifteen days of the *perahera* and on the last day of the *perahera*, when called on, to clean the *Ran-awuda*; to be in attendance on the seven days of the *Waliyakum festival*, and on the seventh day to carry the flag in procession at the *Katti Mangallaya*; to carry the *kudiya* and to light the *Kattipan*; to assist in cleaning part of the *Potman* for the *perahera*; to give five days for the five works of the *Rane Muttettuwa* and two days more for reaping and threshing the crop and one day carrying paddy to the *dewale*.

7. *Dumbaraya*.—Tenant: *Badalge*. Services (commutable for Rs. 9-30 a year): to attend on the last two days of the *perahera* and to carry the flag.

8. *Ohnawa*.—Tenant: *Badalge Sangara Naide Mubandiram*. Services (commutable for Rs. 10-80 a year): to collect the tenants and to be in attendance on all the festival days specified in No. 6; to have the compound cleaned and arches put up by the proper tenants before the *perahera*; to assist in the cultivation of the *muttettu* and other works.

DULLEWA.—A village in *Angiri Udawya pattuwa*, *Matala* South. *Dodanwatta* is a hamlet. The *wasama* includes *Talgahagoda*, *Wamalagama*, and *Ahkolan-anga*.

▲ Post Office opened in 1891.

Stream.—*Galunguru oya*.

Hill.—*Brudawalekanda*.

Population in 1881, 318 (193 males, 125 females); in 1891, 171 (86 males, 85 females).

In 1878 about 78 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 5s. 2p. 5d. (paid Rs. 26-20); uncommuted 10s. 1p. 9d.; redeemed 21s. 1p. 7d.; temple land 1s. 0p. 6d.; total 38s. 3p. 7d.

WALAWWA.—The *Dullewe* family has for many generations held a leading position among the *Matala* chiefs. The first I have a note of was *Maha Gabada Nilame*. His son was *Maha Lekani*, who got a grant of the *Talmuko lands* when *Talmuko Palihawarala* and his sons refused to attend the funeral of *King Kirti Sri* (*Jud. Com.*, 4th November, 1819).

In August, 1815, *Dullewe* of *Maha Gabadawa Lekani* asked leave to retire to his village on account of illness (*Civ. Ser.'s MSS.*, Vol. 531).

The son of the Maha Lekam was Siyapattuwa Adigar, who left a son and five daughters married to (1) Etipola Disava, (2) Medaketiya, (3) Alutgama, (4) Angunawala, and (5) Talgahagoda Disava.

The son was Disava of Walapane in 1815, and Disava of Nuwarakalawiya.

Dullewe Disava claimed deer's flesh, honey, and cotton, being the tenure upon which lands were held under the Disava as proprietor of the Weliwita estate in Matale (*Jud. Com.*, 10th July, 1823).

Dullewe Disava's action against Godagedara Disava for the village Hekma in Uva (*Jud. Com.*, 31st January and 17th March, 1826). He was afterwards raised to the honorary rank of Adigar. In July, 1839, he was appointed Diwa Nilame (14,634); but on the occasion of the Matale rebellion his conduct excited the suspicion of Government, and he was imprisoned and deprived of his office. He died 1st June, 1849. His will, dated 6th July, 1840, is filed in 22,502. He left a son, Dullewe Kuruwe Lekam, who was succeeded by his son W. A. Dullewe, the much respected President of Tamankaduwa, on whom the Governor conferred the rank of Adigar.

The Dullewe family hold Ninda lands in Akarapediya, Amunowela, Boligamuwa, Dullewa, Hiriwala, Kinigama, Kospota Ranwediya, Makulghadalupota, Medabedda, Nikawella, Paldeniya, Walawwe Haduwa.

Families.—Coffee land belonging to Marukonege Appuhami Vedarala leased to Tamils, 62,826. Dullewe Ihala Walawwe Banda *vs.* Kaudupelollo Walawwe Banda, 38,093. Waralaggama Yatawattage Punchirala *vs.* Dullewe Kuruwe Lekam Mahatmaya, 43,670, 39,990. Dullewe Kuruwe Lekam Mahatmaya *vs.* Doleuwatto Kawrala Vidane, to recover £1,000, being value of jewellery, &c., stolen by defendant from the plaintiff's walawwa, 39,990. Punchi Hewage Don Bastian and Baba Appu *vs.* Waiti Kanganl. for two chenas, 62,826. Dullewe, late second Adigar, *vs.* Gunalrala. No. 2,610, D. C. M., May, 1838. Dullewa, late Maha Nilame, instituted a case for a chena, 6,311. Dullewe Maha Nilame *vs.* Dullewe Girangi. Plaintiff claimed the defendant as his slave, valued at £4. 10s., No. 2,686, D. C. M., July, 1838. Dullewe Maha Nilame's last will proved by his son Dullewe Kuruwe Lekam, No. 22,502, D. C. K.

Aberatna Ratwatta *vs.* Kobbekaduwa Tikiri Mahatmayo, wife of Arachchi Banda, 89,191, for detaining jewellery, &c., lent to Talgahagoda Ratamahatmaya, plaintiff's first husband.

(1760 A.D.).—On this Tuesday, in the decreasing moon of the month Il, in the year of Saka 1682, the lands belonging to me, Imbulandenawaloge Nanduhami of Dullewa, in the Ihilagansiya pattuwa of Asgiri korale, viz., Imbulandenawala of 2 pelas, Kapukotuwechena, &c., with three jak trees, for these 30 ridis and 17 amunu paddy, receiving the said paddy and money these are given to Baddegelara Muhandirama for possession in paraveni; for these, if my descendants, relatives, or any stranger make any dispute they shall suffer vengeance, Baddegelara Muhandirama, who obtained this Talpot from me, Nanduhami, or your heirs or descendants may swear in the five ordeals, but nothing shall befall any one of you, so saying this is given. Witnesses who know of this Talpot are Talgahagoda Adikaram Nilame, Dullewe Anumetirala, Wattege Gamarala of the same village, Yatawatta Muhandirama, Kumburege Mapahami, Etipola Achari Nayde, Wataraggama Wattuwa Henaya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this grant has been given. 71,873.

VIHARE.—Kapukotuwe Viharo is said to have been founded by Dullewe Wellasse Disava in King Kirti Sri's time. Of the lands only a part were registered. In 1859 Paragahakotuwe Unnanse was incumbent. He lived at Yatawatto Viharo, and Yatawatto Piyadassi Unnanse was in charge of this temple. 61,447.

Urulewatta Viharo has a field, Alakola-anga, of 2 pelas, in Dullewa.

DULMURE.—A village in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta, adjoining Butawatta, on the minor road from Kandy by Talatu-oya to Hanguranketa.

Population in 1881, 206 (107 males, 99 females); in 1891, 218 (107 males, 111 females).

In 1878 27 acres paddy land were registered, of which 17½ acres paid Rs. 53-22.

Families.—Batagalle Berakarayalage, 58,171. Haturusinhayalage Kaluwa *vs.* Kosinnage Salelu, Talpot (Saka 1714), 17,275. Tilaka Durayalage *vs.* a Chetty, 3,372, 3,592. Wijerangunge *vs.* Tilaka Durayalage, 43,662.

DULWALA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, on the old Kurunegala road. A low-caste village under a Maha Duraya.

Hill.—Dulwalakanda.

Population in 1881, 306 (153 males, 153 females); in 1891, 254 (118 males, 136 females).

In 1878 22½ acres paddy land were registered, of which 5 paid tax (Rs. 26-04); 14 acres were redeemed; 3½ belonged to the Dalada Maligawa.

Families.—Arambege, 92,174, 3,684 (N. S.). Dulwalage, 67,078. Gajange, 67,078. Galapitige, 67,933, 63,826. Gampola Patdeniyege, 3,684 (N. S.). Hinnege, 67,078. Jayinge, 60,543. Kotikabaddage, 49,189. Vidanelage, 60,543. W. G. Thorpe *vs.* Don Miguel, for Dulwala coffee estate, 62½ acres, 57,378.

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns two pangu :—

1. Penidena.—Tenants: Arambege, Galangege, Kapukotuwege. Hold an acre field and a small garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 8-80 a year): each to take three turns of service; to deliver yearly kitul syrup or jaggery at the Maligawa; to present to the Diwa Nilame soon after the new year forty leaves of betel.

2. Rajakaridena.—Tenants: Kulugammanage, Udakotuwege. Hold half an acre field and a small garden. Services: each to pay eightpence per annum to the Maligawa and to give to the Diwa Nilame forty leaves of betel after the new year.

DUMBARA (LOWER).—Comprises 107 square miles. It is 10 miles long and 8½ broad. Teldeniya resthouse, Lat. 7° 20' N., Long. 80° 50' E.

Population in 1881 :—

Pallegampaha Korale	...	...	...	11,726
Udagampaha Korale	...	...	...	15,851
Palispattu East	...	...	...	4,060
Palispattu West	...	...	...	5,174
Wendaruwa Korale	...	...	...	616
Estates	...	...	...	12,124
Total				49,551

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans...	60	36	96
Burghers ...	18	14	32
Sinhalese ...	15,280	14,135	29,415
Tamils ...	9,946	6,686	16,632
Moormen ...	1,893	1,296	3,189
Malays ...	31	29	60
Others ...	79	48	127
Total	27,307	22,244	49,551

Religion.

Christians ...	...	...	...	1,365
Buddhists ...	...	...	...	30,056
Hindus ...	...	...	...	14,720
Mohammedans	...	...	...	3,380
Others ...	...	...	...	30
Total ...				<hr/> 49,551

Education.

Men able to read	...	...	...	6,123
Women able to read	...	...	...	402
Men unable to read	...	...	...	21,184
Women unable to read	...	...	...	21,842
			Total	...
				<u>49,551</u>

Population in 1891 :—

Pallogampaha Korale	...	...	...	10,730
Udagampaha Korale	...	...	...	13,856
Palispattu East	...	...	...	3,542
Palispattu West	...	...	...	4,598
Wendaruwa	...	...	...	405
Estates	...	...	...	11,109
Total				44,240

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans...	61	32	93
Burghers and Eurasians	37	38	75
Sinhalese	15,065	14,368	29,433
Tamils	6,590	4,782	11,372
Moormen	1,796	1,380	3,175
Malays	22	20	42
Others	33	17	50
Total	23,603	20,637	44,240

Religion.

Christians	...	...	...	1,321
Buddhists	...	...	...	29,551
Hindus	...	...	...	10,100
Mohammedans	...	...	...	3,267
Others	...	...	...	1
Total				44,240

Education.

Men able to read	...	...	...	6,009
Women able to read	...	...	...	366
Men unable to read	...	...	...	17,594
Women unable to read	...	...	...	20,271
Total				44,240

Government has an English and vernacular school at Wattegama, vernacular schools at Gunnepana (118 boys), Naranpanawa (76 boys), Paranagama (51 boys and 3 girls), Teldeniya (122 boys), and Walala (88 boys); and grant-in-aid schools at Arangala, Attaragala, Hurikaduwa, and Wallekele.

There ought to be a resident Magistrate in Dumbara, and the salary is voted annually, but Government for many years has misapplied the money so voted for other purposes.

The Police Magistrate of Matale holds court at Panwila and Urugala for one or two days each month.

DUMBARA (UPPER).—Comprises 208 square miles. Length 18 miles, breadth 13 miles.

Population in 1881 :—

Medasiya Pattuwa	...	...	...	5,614
Gampaha Korale West	...	...	...	2,872
Gampaha Korale East	...	...	...	3,109
Gandeke Korale	...	...	...	3,462
Kandapahala Korale	...	...	...	3,467
Estates	...	...	...	1,879
				5,046

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans...	36	10	46
Burgbers ...	25	9	34
Sinhalese ...	10,018	9,184	19,197
Tamils ...	3,319	2,259	5,578
Moormen ...	391	150	541
Malays ...	9	15	24
Others ..	24	6	30
Total ...	13,816	11,633	25,449

Religion.

Christians ...	...	...	272
Buddhists ...	...	...	19,275
Hindus ...	...	...	5,286
Mohammedans ...	...	...	608
Others ...	...	...	6
Total ...			25,449

Education.

Men able to read ...	...	...	1,967
Women able to read ...	...	...	103
Men unable to read ...	...	...	11,859
Women unable to read ...	...	...	11,530
Total ...			25,449

Population in 1891 .—

Udasiya Pattuwa North ...	...	...	3,820
Udasiya Pattuwa South ...	...	...	1,268
Medasiya Pattuwa ...	...	...	2,500
Gampaha Korale West ...	...	...	2,750
Gampaha Korale East ...	...	...	3,087
Gandoko Korale ...	...	...	3,174
Kandapahala Korale ...	...	...	4,320
Total ...			23,285

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans ...	22	5	27
Burgbers and Eurasians ...	10	10	20
Sinhalese ...	9,460	8,973	18,432
Tamils ...	2,409	1,775	4,184
Moormen ...	417	180	597
Malays ...	8	7	15
Others ...	7	3	10
Total ...	12,333	10,952	23,285

Religion.

Christians ...	...	...	214
Buddhists ...	...	...	18,426
Hindus ...	...	...	4,023
Mohammedans ...	...	...	622
Others ...	...	...	—
Total ...			23,285

Education.

Men able to read and write	...	...	2,686
Women able to read and write	...	...	92
Men unable to read and write	...	...	9,375
Women unable to read and write	...	...	10,827
Men able to read only	...	...	157
Women able to read only	...	...	31
Men able to write only	...	...	114
Women able to write only	...	...	2
Unspecified	...	...	1
Total			23,285

Government has vernacular schools at Hanwela (69 boys), Medawaka (80 boys), Udispattu (105 boys), and Urugala (115 boys), and one grant-in-aid school at Urugala.

DUMBUKOLA.—A village in Wariapola-wasam, Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South. Population in 1881, 250 (133 males, 117 females); in 1891, 189 (102 males, 87 females).

In 1878 29 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 2a. 3p. 8l. (paid Rs. 17.05); redeemed 11a. 2p. 5l.; total 14a. 2p. 3l. Irrigated from Porutota; cultivated twice a year.

WALAWWA.—The Chandrasekara family was one of the most ancient of the Kandyan nobility.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century Battana Kumarihami had three sons. Of these, the second, Pallewalawwe Medduma Punchirala, gave a deed:—

Saka 1648 (1726 A.D.).—To his wife's younger daughter, Bolanda Menika, of lands and two slaves. Witnesses: Dimbulwelage Kalinguhami, Hetihami, Udawattage Arachchi, Hatahangedeniye Dingappa Arachchila, and Ukkuma Henaya.

The youngest son, Tikiri Appuhami, was the father of Chandrasekara Mudiyanseelage Kudarala, who, in Saka 1701 (1779 A.D.), gave an ola to his grandson, Appuhami, son of his daughter given in marriage to Kahawatta.

Witnesses: Bebilege Duggannarala, Digalage Sirala, Udawattage Nawera-goda Vidane, Migonkattawa, Diville Arachchi, Rambukwela Gurunnehe, and Pusumba Duraya.

In Saka 1711 (1789 A.D.) he gave an ola to the same grandson. Witnesses: Warapitiya Duggannarala, Weralugastenne Punchirala, Udawattege Gammabe, Ulpengawa Vidanelage Ukkurula, and Rambukwela Hangidiya.

The Kahawatte Duggannarala had a sister, Lasenda Menika (3,063, D. C. M.), who had a son, Chandrasekara Atapattu Appuhami, plaintiff in 2,892, D. C. M.

The heiress of the estates of the Chandrasekara family was Palingu Menika, the daughter of Kahawatte Duggannarala (defendant in 331 and 2,892 and plaintiff in 2,424 and 1,460, D. C. Mat.). She married Ellepola Nilame and left three daughters married to Paranatela Ratemahatmaya, Waradamuna, and Madadeniya. There are numerous descendants.

Saka 1682 (1760 A.D.).—Ram Appu to Uda Walawwe Loku Menika. Witnesses: Mupuhani, brother of Ram Appu, Siripala Gammabe, Dimbulwelage Naide Appu, Kaduwela Vidane, Udawattage Arachchi, Dahasinge Arachchi, Pon Appu Gurunnehe.

Dumbukola Loku Mahatmayo was the great-grandmother of Dumbukola Chandrasekara Mudiyanseelage Banda, plaintiff in D. C. Matale cases 1,156, 2,425.

Dumbukola was Gabula Nilame shortly after the British accession.

Dumbukola Lekam Mahatmaya (brother of Udurawana Korala) had a deed in 1804 from Kaluhami's daughter's grand-daughter. He said he was grand-nephew of a Dumbukola Chandrasekara Mudiyanse Muhandiram, 20,842.

Dumbukola Lekam was imprisoned in 1818 at the time of the Matale rebellion.

Tenne Walawwe Bandara Menika (widow of the pretender to the Kandyan throne in 1818) *vs.* Palingu Menika, for high lands in Warapitiya, which now form a tea estate belonging to Mr. Barber, 38,112.

Welege Walawwe Ukku Banda *vs.* Palle Walawwe Palingu Menika. 331. D. C. Mat., November, 1834.

Dumbukola Pakala Walawwa Pallaga Menika vs. Warapitiya Walawwa Tewak-kukara Lekam, 1,400, D. C. M., February, 1884.

Chandramakara Mudiyanselage Atapatta Appahami vs. Pallaga Menika and her husband Kilepola Appahami, 2,832, D. C. M., August, 1882.

Dumbukola Lekam Mahatmaya vs. Wijendra Naidu, Talpet (Saka 1798), 4,100, D. C. M.

Dumbukola Lekam Mahatmaya vs. Mudunaga Adam Pallu, 30,442.

Dumbukola Kunam Maduwe Lekam's daughter married Corallo Wikramachara, Madaliyar, and had several children. One daughter married A. de Silva Monarawana, Madaliyar, and had a son and daughter, 47,761, 51,003, 56,816, 62,214, 21,063.

Akurambada Korala, 51,190. Anukalhinaga, 47,761, 51,003. Atuwagawaga, 51,643. Doraliyakkage, 47,761.

Corallawela Kula Hanagitiya vs. Migammanas Menik Naidu. Defendant produced a Talpet dated Saka 1652 (1730 A.D.), and two Dittas, one dated Saka 1684 by Dambukola Dissanayake of Matale and the other Saka 1685 by Ratwatte Dissanayake of Matale, 562, D. C. Mat., November, 1936.

Hangulige Kula Kiana vs. Dumbukola Tikiri Naidu and Tikiri Appa. Defendant produced a Talpet (Saka 1710), 1,741, D. C. M., February, 1937.

Beral Mudiyanselage 59,312 Kotuwage, 17,761, 51,003, Migumkattige, 1,661 (N.S.), Mudiyanselage Appahami's estate, 47,761, 51,643. Pinwattige, 1,661 (N.S.).

The Ratwatte family had land here, 27,037, 30,760, 67,873, 67,874.

Kamungala Unnanne of Katudeniya Vihara vs. two Moormen, for a purchased

land, 67,644.

Udage Gurunnebelage, 51,190. Wrogodapola Damayaka Nilame had land here, 27,037, 67,873, 67,874. Wikramachara, James (Warapitiya), 59,312.

BITTU (1762 A.D.)—That the two persons Gurabala Naidu and Alutgama Naidu, from the village Dumbukola, of Udumyapatta, Matale korale, having disputed for the field Dambukattenne Aswadduma of 15 labas in extent, and when they claimed it before me, having duly inquired, and Gurabala Naidu not having proved his defence, and as it was fully proved that the land was bequeathed by Pon Naidu to Alutgama Naidu with the knowledge of witnesses, it is decreed according to the law that the field of 15 labas, with the houses, gardens, and high and low grounds attached thereto, to be adjudged to Alutgama Naidu.

This Nitta was granted on Friday, the eleventh day of the beginning of the month of Mithuthina, in the year of Saka 1841, by Dodanwela Wikramadinda Chandramakara Karunaratna Arnewiratana Pandita Mudiyanselage Ralabhami, who holds the offices of the Raja Yatiruwara, Tannakada Dissanayake, Tambalangammana Raja, the district Koturam, Maha Madive, Pallo Walala Madige, together with nine Bablas and Dissanayake of the Matale Dissanayake.

(1772 A.D.) Whereas the two persons Dumbukola Naidu Badala and Alutgama Naidu, of Udumyapatta in the Matale korale, having disputed for the lower 2 palas and 5 labas of the field Dambukattenne Aswadduma, the peasant property of Pon Naidu, and claimed it before me, and when it was duly investigated at Wimala Kula, where the defence of Naidu Badala was not proved enough. Whereupon it is decreed that the garden which is situated at the confluence of the river and the Dambukattenne garden of the field, together with the 2 palas and 5 labas, be adjudged to Alutgama Naidu to be possessed by him in future uninterruptedly without any dispute whatever by the right of his grant from Pon Naidu at his death, and also the rightful claim of Alutgama Naidu for the same. This Nitta was granted on Tuesday, the third day of the beginning of the month We-ak, in the year of Saka 1845, by Ratwatte Pandita Wasala Mudiyanselage Ralabhami, who holds the offices of Kalande Kalandara, the Raja Unnanne, Gangala, Lagyala, Bogambara, Kirioruwa, the Nimda village Ambukka, Kumbalukke, and Dissanayake of the Matale Dissanayake.

VINAYAKA.—Katudeniya Vihara was built, it is said, in the reign of King Wijayapala of Gampola. It fell into ruins.

Wariyapala Munasingha Unnanne gave a deed of the temple and its lands, in 1873, to Talawinne Indrapati Unnanne of Dorakumburegollara Panala, and then threw off robes (S.N.S. Text). Dambawa Maha Nayaka Unnanne, in Temple Lands (Commissioner's case 69, said: "The Katudeniya Vihara, which was at Godapola, near Matale, was abandoned since the accession. I do not know what has become of the lands." Another witness said the Katudeniya Vihara near Wariyapala was abandoned when he went there in 1827. Some of the lands had been dedicated by private persons, and they were allowed to resume them. Others were sold by the Crown and now form part of Wariyapala and Godapola estates (S.N.S. 34,347).

The vihare was repaired about 1860 by the villagers of Wariyapala, Warapitiya, and Dambukola. It now owns a garden and a field of small extent (47,644).

DUNUKEULLA.—A village in Kandukara Ihalapalata, Udupalata, on the Pupuressa-oya in Pussellawa-wasama.

Population in 1881, 125 (63 males, 62 females); in 1891, 119 (62 males, 57 females).

In 1878 65½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 18a. 0p. 9l. (paid Rs. 156.42); abandoned 0a. 3p. 4l.; sold by Government 14a. 0p. 0l.; total 32a. 3p. 4l.

In 1888 19a. 1p. 8l. commuted fields paid Rs. 144.99.

The 14 amunu sold by the Crown belonged to the Mampitiye family. They became the property of Paranapattiye Appuhani.

Paluwatte Appuhani. 67,563. Pitiyege *rs.* Punchi Hewage, 57,499, 61,806.

Kalugala Kovila is in this village.

DUNUKEWATTA.—A village in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Kanangomuwa-wasama on the Sudu-ganga.

Population in 1881, 303 (175 males, 128 females); in 1891, 232 (128 males, 104 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 81 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 12a. 0p. 2l. (paid Rs. 65.18); uncommuted 0a. 0p. 9l.; redeemed 28a. 0p. 7l.; total 40a. 1p. 8l.

Families.—Atuhangidige, 67,668. Disanayakage, 64,429. Dunukowatte Mudiyansa sold land in Kanangomuwa, 1752 A.D. (Saka 1674). Galgollage, 39,594, 41,512. Halgollage, 64,728. Lansakara Vidanelage, 68,022. Lansakarage, 64,728. Uthane Gurunnebelage, 67,668. Vidanelage, 56,207, 68,022.

DUNKUMBURA.—A village in Pallepallata korale, Tumpane, in Polwatte-wasama.

Streams.—Kuda-oya, Ambaoruwa, and Nikatenne elar.

Hills.—Pussagoda and Porogalla.

Population in 1881, 113 (63 males, 50 females); in 1891, 131 (67 males, 64 females). Vellalas. They were degraded by King Raja Sinha.

In 1878 40 acres were registered. Commuted 17a. 0p. 7l. (paid Rs. 170.86); redeemed 0a. 0p. 4l.; abandoned 0a. 3p. 6l.; total 20a. 0p. 7l. The soil is good.

In 1888 16a. 0p. 7l. commuted fields were registered, which paid Rs. 135.37.

In the H. L. M. 33 acres (16a. 1p. 6l.) paddy land were registered in the names of Dewasinha Achariya, Danachchiya, Padikara Hitihami, Padikara Sabaratun Achchi, Polwatte Kulawa.

Families.—Wattege Vedarala *rs.* Goluwalage Kudarala and Menik Etana (Talpot Saka 1736). The court held the deed was not valid, not having been read to the witnesses, 901, D. C. Mad. Alahakongu *rs.* Mideniyego, 29,308, 39,853. Ihagallage Appuhani *rs.* Liyandeniyege Punchirala, 1,577.

Vihare.—A modern vihare in excellent order, close to the Hinabowa road.

DUNUKEBEDDA.—A village in Ketayapattana-wasama, Udagampana korale, Upper Hewaheta, on the Maha-oya, south of Maturata Fort, between Ketayapattana and Ampitigoda.

Hill.—Lohugala.

Population in 1881, 140 (78 males, 62 females); in 1891, 155 (75 males, 80 females). Vellala, Low-country Sinhalese, and Potters.

About 112 acres (56a.) are under paddy.

Metibembiyege Appurala *rs.* Welege Atapattu Arachchi (Talpot Saka 1726, 1727, and 1734). 959, D. C. N. E. Ilukkumburege Punchirala *rs.* Medduma Rala (Talpot Saka 1725), 1,016, D. C. N. E. Rambukwelle Loku Banda leased land to Moormen and Kandyans, 79,863, 79,891.

DUNUWILA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura.

Streams.—Anguruwala-oya, Gallakkekandura, Pihillowewakandura.

Hills.—Dandupola ellehinna, Dunuwila-ola, Kirihallekanda, Kodiyabenda hinna.

Population in 1881, 862 (469 males, 393 females); in 1891, 667 (362 males, 305 females).

It is said that this village received the name of Dohipadana because, while supplying the Mulltunge with vegetables, &c., a lime fruit slipped from the hand of the Gamarala and he picked it up with his toes. He was detected, and the king of Galanuwara degraded the people of the villages of Medasiya pattawa, and called them all Dohi-padana Gattaru.

It is said that these people of Medasiya pattawa were seven times degraded by the Kandyan kings and once by Mr. H. S. O. Russell, the Government Agent of the Central Province, for insubordination.

When King Monarat was young his father died, and he was left helpless. His father's Adigar supported him. The Adigar had two daughters, who were married, but the young prince was in communication with them both, and they followed him, leaving their husbands. The Adigar was enraged and took the prince to Karawalagolle Ethadirama, a place which elephants frequent, and tied him across the elephants' path, but a wild elephant broke the strings and set him free. After that the prince went to Goa, and receiving a military training came to Ceylon. With the assistance of the Portuguese he got his kingdom, and degraded the people of Medasiya pattawa, including the Adigar and all the inhabitants of that subdivision.

Sumatira.—Hindillige, 42,192, Text. 360. Medage Punchirala *vs.* Arattasage Punchirala, late Arachchila, and Daladapitiyge Apparala, Talpot Naka 1736 (1814 A.D.), 51,411 Kavanua Vaitilingam Chetty *vs.* D. H. D. Silva Wikramanatha Gunasekara and Minnappe, 65,997. Waluga Wamla Mudiyanawala *vs.* Huddillige, 83,367.

DUNUWILA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Haripattu, about 9 miles from Kandy.

Population in 1881, 451 (227 males, 224 females); in 1891, 277 (138 males, 139 females).

In 1878 65 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 32 acres paid Rs. 124-12 and 20½ were temple land.

DEHALIMUWE VIHARE owns seven panga in Dunuwila, of which four—Vilana, Mura, Walalena, and Hambakotana—are Maruwana, held by tenants-at-will.

1. Potawili Panguwa.—Tenants: 12 shares held by Moormen, who possess 2½ acres field, 17 acres garden, and 6½ acres hon. Services (commutable for Rs. 140 a year): each holder of paddy land to pay two shillings per 5 labas; each holder of garden to pay one *moor* of salt and a dried fish; each tenant to supply one tavalam bullock for seven days twice a year to carry paddy, &c.; the man who accompanies the bullock receives a *noliya* of raw rice daily.

2. Nila Panguwa.—Tenants: Gorokgalamadage, Pilawalage, Horanekarage, Hulanawhalage, Udahuge, Atuwagawahitnuge, Delangalurayalage, Ellapitige, Delanguge. Hold 11 acres field, 8½ acres garden, and 8 acres hon. Services (commutable for Rs. 156-95 a year): to supply eight men to cultivate 3 annas of the vilare muttottuwa for the milia harvest of each year, thresh and store the crop (mool paddy and buffaloes supplied by the vihara); to thatch the atuwa and the kalawa; to present to the incumbent sixteen *pu* gosa of vegetables; in alternate years each share has to convert into rice and deliver at the vihara 16 labas of paddy per month; each share to furnish one man to do ordinary low caste manual service at the vihara one month in a year, or one week in a month. The tenant on duty supplies his own food. He receives one-eighth of a coconut and one sixteenth of a hundawa of salt per diem. Eight tenants are required to carry the incumbent's dooly on journeys, also to attend the vihara and do manual service at the four festivals and decorate the temple.

3. Mullen Panguwa.—Tenants (Vallalas): Kottaldeniyege, Deniyege, Dunukewattage, Dambukodage, Itunukettawelege. Hold 8½ acres field, 17 acres garden, and 12 acres hon. Services (commutable for Rs. 128-10 a year): to furnish a man to perform twenty-four mura of fifteen days and nights each at the vihara; to cook the morning congee offering and the mahadana curry and rice; to guard at night. The tenant on duty receives rations. He must cow-dung the mulltunge floor before he ends his mura. Four tenants to cook at the four festivals, each tenant to give presents to the incumbent; to feed the meson-gar sent from the vihara; to supply eight men to accompany the incumbent

when travelling, a week in a year; one man (for a week in the year) to plaster the buildings with mud.

Parussello Dhammajoti Unnanse, incumbent of the Degaldoruwe Vihara, *vs.* Pussewalage Kaluappu, for a garden belonging to the temple, 57,858.

Pina Mohanmadu Tambi *vs.* Parussello Dhammajoti Unnanse, for a garden belonging to the Degaldoruwe Vihara, 60,203.

Samayen Rajah Asop *vs.* Muhandiramalage Ismail Lobbe and eleven others, for the forest Dunuwilakanda of 75 acres belonging to the Degaldoruwe Vihara, 62,460.

For lands held under the Degaldoruwe Vihara, 60,173, 62,375, 68,015.

In the Temple Land Commissioner's file 409 there is a considerable amount of evidence as to the boundaries between the lands of the walawwa and those of the Degaldoruwe Vihara.

VIHARE (*T. L. C. 405, office 274*).—An inquiry was held on 20th December, 1858. Sumangala Unnanse said that the temple lands were included in the Sannas to the walawwa. The claim for registration was rejected.

WALAWWA.—Dunuwila Hini Koralo Disava is the first of this family of whom I have a note.

Dunuwila Batwadana Nilame was witness to a transfer to Mampitiye Duganna Unnanse in 1767.

Dunuwila Rajakaranadara Ekanayaka Dharmakirti Mudaliya *alias* Pinnapaye Disava was grandson of the Hini Koralo Disava. He was (it is said) Disava of the Seven Korales. He was certainly Disava of Matale, and he was a man of influence in the reigns of King Kirti Sri and King Rajadhi Raja Sinha.

He dedicated Atirahapitiya to Degaldoruwe Vihara prior to 1786.

After his death it seems that the Dunuwila property was alienated or confiscated (*Jud. Com., 5th June, 1826*), but in 1807 Dunuwila Maha Mohottala got this Sannas :—

SRI. Our noble, divine lord, who flourishes in prosperity and glitters in glory.....

Whereas Dunuwila Maha Mohottala, grandson of Dunuwila Rajakaranadara Ekanayaka Dharmakirti Mudaliya, hath, with loyalty, goodwill, and faithfulness to the Supreme Maha Wasala, proceeded to Kandy to resist the English enemy, and at the risk of his own life displayed acts of bravery; and whereas the original Sannas granted to Dunuwila Disava, which had been in the possession of his descendants, having been lost during the English disturbances.

From the Badawedilla Panguwa of the village Dunuwila, situate at Udagampaha, in Sarasiyapattu, bounded on the east by Koranatuwegala, on which the sun and moon are inscribed, Dehipitigolahitigala, the spout at Paragahamaditta, and the bank Panikkiyakumbura; south by the anthill at Galwala-muduna, the rock in the middle of the stream Etanewale-ela, Munamalegala, Wekalegala, and Mulumiriyemuduna; west by Hapugashinnakandahiriya, Manawigala, Danwatura-oya, and Hipitiyegala; north by the road on Karangashinnemuduna and the nuga tree at Udupitiya, the paddy fields Moremuda of 5 pelas in sowing extent, Halyala of 5 pelas, Kahatagahakumbura of 1 amuna, Talagahakumbura of 2 pelas, Udamoremuda of 6 pelas, Bodipela and Gammeddakumbura of 5 pelas, Singakotte of 5 pelas, Koranatuwa of 1 amuna, Balagahapihille of 5 pelas, Medakumbura of 2 pelas, Narangulakumbura of 1 amuna, Arambadeniya of 1 pela, Kalligahapitiya of 3 pelas, altogether making a total of 13 amunu and 3 pelas extent of land, with the high and low lands appertaining thereto and lying within the aforesaid four boundaries, are hereby granted to be possessed indisputably by him, his children, and grand-children.

To this effect this Sannasa was granted on this Sunday, the tenth day of the waning moon of the month of Binara, in the year of Saka 1729, called Prabhawa. That very order is thus proclaimed a final decree.

The grantee of the Sannas became Disava of Matale, and dedicated land in Botota to Demberalawe Vihara, of which his nephew, Pinnapaye Terunnanse, was incumbent.

I think it must be of this Dunuwila that D'Alwis speaks in the introduction to the "*Sidat Sangarawa*," p. ccxxxii :—

Dunuwila Gajanayaka Nilame, who produced two fine poems, *Ratiratna Alankara* and *Dunuwila Hatana*, was a talented Kandyan of an ancient family. His estate, which had been previously confiscated to the Crown, was regranted to him after six years by the interference of Migastenne and Pilima Talawwa,

to the latter of whom he had addressed the last mentioned poem.....To Dunuwila is also attributed *Kallugaboli Jataka*, a work much superior to those already ascribed to it. Ascribable to Mr D'Ally is really a fine specimen of prose.

He married a daughter of Kelabelluwatta Gahada Nilame.

In the Jud. Com. Court, 24th March, 1819, his wife is styled Dunuwila Mahatmaya, daughter of Kobelluwatta Gahada Nilame, widow of Dunuwila Ratamahatmaya, and present wife of Milawa Ratamahatmaya.

This Milawa Nilame was Ratamahatmaya of Harapatta in the end of last century, and compiled the *U Lakkam Mitiya* for that district. He became Disava of Wellawa.

Milawa Ratamahatmaya, who married the widow of Dunuwila Ratamahatmaya (the grandson of the Sannas) and had three sons and several daughters (married to Arawa, Irayagama, Gonnigoda, Makululuwa, &c.), (1) Milawa or Dunuwila Wellawee Disava; (2) Milawa or Dunuwila Gahada Nilame; (3) Milawa or Dunuwila Gajjanaya Nilame, afterwards Wellawee Disava. These three brothers had one wife in common. The Wellawee Disava and his family became involved in the rebellion of 1818, and by the Governor's sentence, 17th April, 1818, all the property of Milawa, late Disava, and his family was confiscated, or, to speak more correctly, of the three brothers who possessed the lands in common and had a joint wife (*Jud. Com. Court*).

When her husband was a prisoner in Colombo in July, 1820, there was an action by Doratigama Attanagenerala *vs.* Milawa Ratamahatmaya, on behalf of the wife of Milawa, *alias* Dunuwila, late Disava of Wellawa.

Milawa, late Disava, was taken as a State prisoner to Colombo, and he died there on 20th August, 1821, and is buried at Kotahena (*Jud. Com. Court*, 24th August, 1821).

His mother survived him. In September, 1825, there was an action by Dunuwila Kumartille and her son, the Gahada Nilame, on her behalf against Tambi Kandu, Mahandirana, to recover 1,000 rids due on a bond dated 1817 A.D.

In 1824 Dunuwila Gahada Nilame was chief of the royal village of Gampaha, and he was an assessor in court in that year. Dunuwila, junior, Disava of Wellawa, afterwards Rasanayake Nilame. He gave evidence at the State trial in 1835 and said, "I held the office of Lakkam in the Royal Palanquin Department. When the king rode in his palanquin I accompanied him.....I held the office of Disava of Wellawa during the king's time." In 1826 (*Jud. Com., 11th November, 1826*) he stated that he was the son of Yatuwala Nilame.

And in the action 1,113, D. C. Mad., Dunuwila, late Disava, said that his father, Dunuwila Disava, obtained lands from the king on a Sannas, that Udago Simala and Ukkurula were his slaves, that in the reign of King Raja Sinha a female slave named Patni (the great-grandmother of Simala and Ukkurula) was given as a present from the Gahadagawa to Dunuwila Him Korala Disava, whose grandson, Dunuwila Pinnapaya Disava, marrying in dign a daughter of Kudaseniya Disava, received in dowry the grandmother of Simala and Ukkurula.

Dunuwila Kunam Maduwe Lakkam (*Jud. Com., 2nd August, 1829*).

In the Almanac of 1831 I find three Dunuwilas, all bearing the full family name Dunuwila Rajakarandana Ekanayaka Dharmakirti Panditti Mudiyanso, holding the offices of Disava of Udapalata, Maha Gahada Nilame, and Rasanayaka Nilame of Wagiriya Dewala.

We come now to the well known Kandyan gentlemen, sons of the Milawa Wellawee Disava (who died in Colombo), and of his brothers, associated in marriage.

(1) Dunuwila Loku Banda, Disava of Udapalata, Ratamahatmaya of Udunuwara. He was tried for treason in 1835 and was acquitted. He afterwards became an Inspector of Police and did good service in 1848. He married the daughter of Mohandade Ratamahatmaya of Hewaheta. Had an only daughter married to Udanuwita Rasanayaka Nilame, whose son is William Dunuwila of the Ceylon Civil Service.

(2) Milawe Meekuma Banda, Interpreter of the District Court of Kandy, who left no issue.

(3) Dunuwila Kudu Banda, Ratamahatmaya of Hewaheta, and afterwards for many years Disa Nilame of the Palada Mahagawa—a much respected and able man. He married the widow of his eldest brother, but had no issue.

(4) Dunuwila Tikiri Banda, a clever, unscrupulous man. At one time transported for a grave crime to Malacca. He married the heiress of Unambuwe and lived there. He died in 1865 leaving issue.

(5) J. A. Dunuwila, who had a short but brilliant career as an Advocate of the Ceylon Bar, and died 19th October, 1865 (Test. 698). He married (1) a daughter of Eknoliyoda Disava; (2) daughter of F. Jayatilaka, c.c.a. His sons are now serving Government with credit. One of his daughters married Dohigama, a Member of the Legislative Council.

Dunuwila Kumarihami, the sister of these, married (1) Keppitipola Ratamahatmaya, and was the mother of the present head of that family; and (2) Iriyagama Basnayaka Nilame, who died in 1887—a fine old Kandyan gentleman.

The lands and representation of the family are shared by William Dunuwila, a respected member of the Civil Service, and by Keppitipola Ratamahatmaya of Matale South.

Deniye Gammahelage. 62,378. Udagedara Sirala and Ukkurala *rs.* Dunuwila, late Disava. 1,113. D. C. Mal. Dunuwila family property, 86,570. 17,562, D. C. S. For land at Uduwela. 43,592.

EDANDUWAWA.—A village in Gangapalata, Yatinuwara, on the Colombo road, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kandy.

Stream.—Nanu-oya.

Population in 1881, 253 (126 males, 127 females); in 1891, 213 (119 males, 94 females). The inhabitants are low caste.

Iddagoda Medapattuwe Senabalage Jayawardane Bandara Nayaka Mudiyanse, through loyalty, accompanied King Raja Sinha to Colombo and had obtained a Sannas for Edanduwwa of 7 amunu, but as these lands were far from the court he seems to have given them to a Maha Terunwahanse for lands near Kandy. See the grant, *ante* p. 72.

The village was a Gabalagama. It was granted to the Dalada Maligawa.

The whole village ($148\frac{1}{2}$ acres) belongs to the temple; boundaries: north Kehelwela, east Iriyagama and Godagandeniya, south Nanu-oya, west Kiribat-kumbura.

In the H. L. M. 27 amunu of paddy land were registered. Four of these were muttettu.

In 1858 the Temple Land Commissioner registered 5 amunu and 3 pelas muttettu and two dura pangu, two kuda dura pangu, eight nila pangu, one gurunnehe panguwa.

In 1878 $48\frac{1}{2}$ acres ($24a. 1p. 2l.$) were registered as Dalada Maligawa property.

Two Dura Pangu.—Tenants: Udawattege, Egodage, Pallege, Udago. Hold 8 acres field, $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres garden, and 32 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 82-45): each to supply monthly three pingos of vegetables and two neli of coconut oil, or pay 2s. a month; one to attend as kankanama at the festivals, Pujamangalaya, and ten days of perahera; for each of the festivals to supply materials for decorations, coconut leaves and young nuts, to be taken from the Uyanwatta (principal garden) in the village; to send a representative to accompany the tenants who carry to the Diyawadana Nilame their gifts of vegetables, plantains, and betel for the Alutsalmangalaya and new year; a similar gift to be given to the vidane of the temple; one to superintend the cultivation of the muttettu; to supply buffaloes for ploughing and threshing, the hire for buffaloes being paid by the temple, viz., 29 ridi (19s. 4d.) for ploughing and 7 ridi (4s. 8d.) for threshing, also 7 ridi for implements; to thatch and repair the granary and maduwa in the village; one man to guard the threshing-floor, after the crop is garnered: the tenants receive 1 amuna paddy; one to superintend work at the temple or the Diyawadana Nilame's house for fifteen days (when employed to receive meals); to square timber with the adze for fifteen days.

Hewa Panguwa.—Tenants: Udawattege, Pallege, Egolage, Hewayalage. Hold $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres field, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden, and 12 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 41-70): the same as the Dura Pangu: to carry pingo; to supply two men to assist in the cultivation of 3 amunu of the Bandara Muttettuwa, buffaloes, seed paddy, and implements being furnished: 2 amunu and 2 pela paddy and twenty coconuts are given to the cultivators; ten men (two from this panguwa) to weed the crop, two to assist in watching, harvesting, and threshing; to convert into rice 1 pela of paddy and take it to the temple; to supply monthly $1\frac{1}{2}$ pingo of firewood, a pingo per pela of mud land; one to work at the temple or the Diyawadana Nilame's Wulawwa for fifteen days: if employed by the Diyawadana Nilame the tenant is fed; to go on journeys with the Diyawadana Nilame carrying light baggage for fifteen days, and is fed; to give two gifts at Alutsalmangalaya of vegetables and betel and two after the new year, also one to the temple vidane.

Nila Panguwa.—Tenants (8 shares): Welege, Pitawalage, Paluwattege, Wahunpurage, Lamundalage, Alambewattege, Egolage, Udawattege, Diyapalage. Hold $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres field, 10 acres garden, and 42 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 178-10): each to convert and deliver at the temple 1 pela

paddy into rice in each month; with the assistance of the Hewa Panguwa to do all work in the Bandara Muttettuwa, receiving $2\frac{1}{2}$ amunu paddy and twenty coconuts for weeding; to remove crop and straw to the granary; to carry in turn the mahekat of the Dura Pangu; to supply five kumba (poles) for the festivals and Pujamangalaya; to supply $1\frac{1}{2}$ pingo firewood per month; to do menial work at the temple and Diyawadana Nilame's Walawwa for fifteen days: when employed at the latter they are fed; to carry cooking utensils and kitchen baggage for the Diyawadana Nilame for fifteen days: when so employed are fed.

Nawan Panguwa.—Tenants (2 shares): Gurunnehelage, Alambeliunoge. Hold $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres field, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden, and 4 acres lien. Services (commutable for Rs. 29.45): to perform blacksmith's work in the village ten days and in the temple eight days, when employed in the temple the tenants are fed; to present to the Diyawadana Nilame an arecanut cutter and another to the vidane.

Mura Panguwa.—Tenant: Egodage. Holds 1 acre field. Service: to pay 4s. per pela.

Atuwabalana Panguwa.—Maruwena.

Horano Panguwa.—Tenant: Pinwattege. Holds 1 acre field, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 5.85): to blow the trumpet for two mura of thirty alternate days, festivals, Pujamangalaya, and ten days perahera; when on duty to supply flowers: receives food; to give the Diyawadana Nilame a new year's present of vegetables and betel.

Lekam Panguwa.—Maruwena.

The **VIHARE** stands on the top of a hill. It is a small mud building of no architectural pretensions. In 1874 I visited it with Professor Minayeff, the Pali scholar, who, among the books in the vihare, found one which he considered of value, and purchased it from the Unnanse. We found an assemblage of Buddhist priests sewing a robe.

Families.—Bulugahawattege, 51,507, 61,604, 65,578, 67,428. Etambawattege: 47,713, 64,271, 72,406. Egodage, 64,307. Gurunnehelage, 47,713, 64,271, 69,113, 72,406. Hidda Dewayalage, 67,349. Pallege, 51,507, 64,604, 67,428. Udahage: 51,507, 64,604, 67,428, 67,552. Udawattege, 64,307. Walakadawattege, 45,183, 51,797, 67,349.

Pallege Sirimala Veda *vs.* Sinno Appu and two others. Plaintiff claimed the Galadagama, which was dedicated by the king to the Dalada Maligawa. It was an appurtenance of the field held by him as paraveni tenant, 15,473, 54,507.

EHELAMALPE.—A village in Wilwala-wasama, Kohoka korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Population in 1881, 221; in 1891, 130 (60 males, 70 females); in 1891, 103 (48 males, 55 females). Vellalas, Smiths, Low-country Sinhalese, Dhobies.

Extent under paddy about 30 acres (15a.), irrigated by Godagan-ela, Dedula-amune-ela from Ma-ela.

Families.—Medage Punchi Naide *vs.* Sarawanage Wairan Etani, 245, D. C. N. E. Hettige Ukkurala *vs.* Pilimage Dingirala. Talpot Saka 1694 (1772 A.D.), grant by Hettige Garuhami Korala of Ehelamalpe to his son Kawrala. Witnesses: Mailapitiye Pihanarala, Godagama Korala, Heratge Korala, Godagama Vedarala, Barammana Arachchila, Wattege Dingirala, Tennege Appu, Ehelamalpe Gurunneche, Ginihiriyamade Henaya, 748, D. C. N. E.

Hettige Ukkurala *vs.* Pilimage Dingirala, 1,073, D. C. N. E.

Wattege Duggannarala Punchirala's estate, Test. 990.

An old bo maluwa.

EHELAPOLA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, about 9 miles from the town of Matale. The wasama includes Kinigama, Urulemulla, Kohona, Koholanwela, Dalupota, Walmoruwa, Demada-oya, Homapola.

Population in 1881, 302 (166 males, 136 females); in 1891, 139 (64 males, 66 females).

In 1878 there were about 91 acres of land under paddy. Commuted 17a. 2p. 0l. (paid Rs. 63.29); uncommuted 1a. 3p. 9l.; reloomed 19a. 0p. 2l.; temple 5a. 3p. 0l.; sold by the Crown 1a. 1p. 6l.; total 45a. 2p. 6l.

WALAWWA.—The Ehelapola family was one of the greatest of the Kandyan aristocracy. Its name was Wijayasundara.

In the Matale Maha Disavo Kada-impota it is recorded that in the reign of King Raja Sinha and King Wijayapala of Godapola, Ehelapola Basnayaka Nilame was Ratemahatmaya and Muhandiram. Ehelapola Ralahami, Maha

Adikaram Nilame, was witness to an ola, Pahn 1039 (1706 A.D.), written at the palace, Hangarankota.

The family had a Panna, Pahn 1044 (1722 A.D.). Its history is told in the following Panna, 1745 A.D. :-

301. His Most Gracious Majesty our Supreme Lord and God, King of the Illustrious Lanka, by the light of his incomparable and most profound divine wisdom, made the following edict :-

Whereas Waralamane Wijayamundara Mudiyanshe served and continued to serve the Great Gate with affection and then obtained a great many favours, among which a Panna to award him any land he might wish in any place below Nawangahanna and above the ferry Tim-bila-tota.

And whereas Medabedde Ekanayaka Mudiyanshe also having served the Great Gate with true loyalty and sincere affection obtained the office of Devara of Seven Korales, and in consideration of his military exploits and of victories he gained in battles, he obtained the permit of an elephant and a chain of four strands, and continued to serve His Majesty.

That whereas the grandson of Keisawa Maha Teranwahane, who is a hereditary descendant of Bhuwan-ka Maha Teranwahane, whilst performing the service of leaving the royal hotel box before His Most Excellent Majesty the great King Raja Maha Anumajahal His Majesty to Mandakalapaya (Muttakka) and performed military service with loyalty and sincere affection, obtained two Cattr women and appointments to the following offices, viz., Lehama of the Sala Mandappa and Kadabhidu, Galada Nilame of the Palle Maha Wasala.

That afterwards Wijayamundara Mudiyanshe having served in the presence of their Supreme Majesties, the three great Kings Raja Maha, Wasala Uthama, and Narairia Maha, obtained the following appointments under the said three Kings - Galada Nilame of the Palle Maha Wasala, Basanayaka Nilame of the Sala Dewala and Maha Dewala, Devara of the districts of Mandakalapaya, Ulapalata, Four Kuesies, Mutala, and Ura, and Adikaram Nilame; and continued to serve in the said offices.

That afterwards Ekelajada Wijayamundara Withkumasinha Chandrakara Sewerirata Mudiyanshe, who served in the presence of His Majesty the great and pre-eminent King Narairia Maha, obtained the appointments of Innayaka Nilame of the Maha Dewala, Devara of Ulapalata, and Adikaram Nilame, and continued to serve in the said offices.

That after His Supreme Majesty the great King Sri Wijaya Raja Maha, Protector of the whole world, at the city of Sambhanda Pallabhothana-pura, otherwise called Sri wariampura, which abounds with all the wealth and prosperity possessed by all other cities, was installed Emperor of the whole Island of the illustrious Lanka, being moved by his divine wisdom and mercy, made an order to perpetuate the existence of the Kolastriyawane which has continued to exist without any break in the illustrious Island of Lanka. Thus order the Mudiyanshe having most respectfully borne on his head brought princesses from Malaya of the Solar dynasty with great effort, and after having undergone great troubles solemnized the marriage for the prosperity and improvement of the world. And further, the Mudiyanshe caused a new city to be built as a place called Hajayamontana situated in a delightful locality, and thus with great faith, loyalty, sincerity, and affection served the Great Gate. In consideration of the said services His Majesty has been pleased of his own accord, pleasure, and wish to appoint the Mudiyanshe Devara of the Districts of Batticaloa, Tambalangawwa, Panawa, Nawarakalawiya, and the Seven Korales, and His Majesty has likewise been pleased to grant and does hereby grant unto him, the following villages and lands - Wewala, Pokatiyannalla, Unumawa, Yatiyara, Kabakumarawala, Kolalekawewa, Welota, Buhabawewa, Mahawekawelana, Karanda, Dambalamure, Polawatta-sowebhima, Koidewehera, Mahakumbura Pabbayya, Medabedde, Paligomawa, Galewala, Makulgalahalapata Nawaka-sowebhima Ganggaha Nigadawaya, and Iriyangalle-halapata, all in Kelapala, in the Ujugala korale of the District of Matla, from the District of the Seven Korales the village called Gurnawa in the Hiriya-hadapattawa, Weluma-sowebhima in Titawa-Higandahaya, from Hiri-pattu the field Unumawa in Galilla of Galadapattu, from Mowabeta, in Negolathie, the field Pabbana.

That all these villages including high and mealy lands, houses and gardens, trees and leaves, forests, rills and streams appurtenant thereto, have been granted in personal name Wijayamundara Withkumasinha Chandrakara Sewerirata Mudiyanshe and to his children, grandchildren and

descendants as their paraveni property for ever and ever, without any disturbance, and free from Pali, Marala, Madi-Hungan.

Thus this copper Sannas was ordained and caused to be written and granted by His Majesty's order in the year of Saka 1667, called Krodhana, on Monday, the twentieth day of the waning moon of the month of Nikini.

Towards the latter part of last century Ehelapola Disava of Uva is said to have married a daughter of Rato Korala, and sister of Kosinne Korala, who was executed in 1815. But as Pilima Talawwe Adigar is always spoken of as the uncle of Ehelapola Maha Nilame. I presume the old Disava married a Pilima Talawwe lady, who was the mother of two sons and two daughters : (1) Ehelapola Adigar ; (2) Ehelapola Disava of Matala ; (3) Ehelapola Menika, married (a) to Migastenne Adigar, (b) to Nugahapola, and (c) to Godigomuwo Banda *alias* Kosinne Basnayaka Nilame ; (4) Tikiri Menika, married to Haluwadana Nilame.

The elder brother of the Maha Nilame married a niece of Niramulle Muhandiram, a sister of the wife of Kobbekaduwo Disava.

The Disava of Uva died in 1807. Of his children, I shall speak of the Maha Nilame afterwards. The second son was Disava of Matala when General MacDowall was Ambassador (*Jud. Com. Diary, 21st February, 1810*).

In a Sittu dated 1805 A.D. he is described as Ehelapola Wijeyasundara Wikramasinha Chandrasekara Seneviratna Senanayake Jayatilika Amarakon Wabala Pandita Mudiyanse Ralahami, who held these offices : Gantune Disava, Gangala, Laggala, Kirioruwa, Bogambara Kuruwa, Nalanda Kallawa, Kotalbadde, Kumbalbadde, Tamankada Disava, and Maha Disava of Matala.

He incurred the king's displeasure and was sent out of Kandy, and his property was given to the Maha Nilame, his brother. He had two sons and a daughter :—

(1) Ehelapola Disava, of Seven Korales, whose son was put to death with the Adigar's children.

(2) Ehelapola Disava, of Nuwarakalawiya, who was put to death after the Adigar's flight to Colombo.

(3) Ehelapola Kumarihami, married (1) to Dodanwala, but was divorced, and (2) to Unambuwo Golahela Wedikkara Lekam (*Jud. Com. Diary, 26th February, 1810 ; 31st July, 1820 ; 17th November, 1820 ; 6th March, 1820 ; January and February, 1831*).

The eldest son, Ehelapola Wijayasundara Wikramasinha Chandrasekara Seneviratna Mudiyanse, was born about 1773 A.D. He was Disava of the Seven Korales in 1803 (*Jud. Com. Diary, 10th May, 1810*), and succeeded Migastenne as second Adigar in 1806, when about thirty-three years of age. The office of Disava of Seven Korales was then divided between Ehelapola and Molligoda, which greatly dissatisfied the people, for two Disavas required double services and duties. An insurrection ensued, which Pilima Talawwe suppressed. Ehelapola was Disava of Uva. In 1806 he gave this ola :—

In the year of Saka 1728, fifth day of the increasing moon, in the month Wesak, Saturday. On this day the under-mentioned articles are pledged with Pachin Tambi, Ratu Lekam of Borawawidiya, to suit a purpose of Ehelapola Uva Disava :—1 large wattappu-ring set with 50 rubies ; 1 waist chain, "murich-chittu," made of 200 pagodas ; a sevenfold chain made with 75 pagodas ; 2 chains, polmalimala, made with 50 pagodas ; 2 pairs of bangles made with 40 pagodas ; 1 coral hilted knife made with 40 pagodas ; all these being pledged, the said Disava received from Ratu Lekam as a loan 600 parangipatta pagodas. It is agreed that interest for this shall be at the rate of 4 pice for each pagoda for every thirty days. Witnesses to this are Eladette Nilame ; Radabadde Vidane, who lives in the Walawwa ; Talewela Vidane, who lives in the Walawwa ; Olisa Kumanda of the streets. With the knowledge of these witnesses this is written and given to Ratu Lekam by me, Ehelapola Uva Disava.

SITTU (Saka 1735) 1813 A.D. by Ehelapola Disaralahami, chief of the Kotalbadde and Hulanbadde Departments, Payindakarana Nilame, and Disava of Matala, including the Kaulawata of Nalanda.

Pilima Talawwe rebelled and was put to death in 1812. Ehelapola succeeded him as first Adigar, but the king was suspicious of him, from statements extorted from some of those who had been engaged in Pilima Talawwe's rebellion ; on the occasion of the king's marriage, the king showed his ill-will to Ehelapola by calling his rich present mean and unworthy of acceptance.

Ehelaipola went to his Disavoni of Maharagamawa, and when he was summoned in March, 1814, he refused to return (*Jud. Com. Diary, 10th June, 1819*).

He corresponded with General Brownrigg for English aid, and he assembled his adherents in Maharagamawa to resist the king's authority. The king deprived him of his offices of Dinava and of Adigar, which he conferred on Molligoda, and on the latter proceeding to suppress the rebellion, Ehelaipola fled to Kalutara in May or June, 1814, and thence to Colombo. A large number of Ehelaipola's followers were killed by Molligoda.

Ehelaipola's brother and nephew were put to death, and finally his wife (who was a Keppitipola Ku naraham) and children. The story has often been told. Forbes (I, p. 348) says:—

She and her children, four in number, were brought from the house where they had been confined, to the street in front of the queen's apartment in the palace, and between the Vishnu and Natha Temples; the eldest of the four children was eleven years of age, the youngest was still at the breast. Each of the children was inclosed in succession, and the breast being then placed in the rice mortar, the mother was compelled to go through the act of pounding the mangled infants. The youngest was snatched from her breast, and the milk from its mouth actually mingled with its life blood a moment after. The butchery of the children having been completed, the mother and some female relations were led to the Bogambara tank and drowned.

Davy (p. 332) says:—

The lady with great resolution maintained her's and her children's innocence, and her lord's; at the same time submitting to the king's pleasure, and offering up her own and her off-pring's lives, with the fervent hope that her husband would be benefited by the sacrifice. Having uttered these sentiments aloud, she desired her eldest boy to submit to his fate, the poor boy, who was eleven years old, clung to his mother, terrified and crying: her second son, nine years old, heroically stepped forward: he bid his brother not to be afraid,—he would show him the way to die!

Madim Kumbla, a Malay, stated to the Temple Land Commissioner, that in 1848 he saw on a land close to the new police station in Kandy the stone trough in which Ehelaipola's children's heads were pounded, and that in 1868 the trough was in the Pavilion, 30,962, D. O. K.

Marshall (p. 140) says:—

On the arrival of Ehelaipola at Colombo he was provided with a residence in the suburbs by Government, and after a brief period was admitted to an interview with the Governor. At this interview he was, says Mr. Tolfrey, received with the most distinguished kindness and respect, and was so affected with the novelty of his situation and the unwonted kindness of a superior that he burst into tears. As soon as he was composed the Governor soothed him with promises of favour and protection. The Adigar observed that he looked to His Excellency as his father; that he had been deprived of all the natural ties of relationship, and trusted that the favour he solicited of being allowed to call the Governor and Mrs. Brownrigg his parents would not be denied him.

Ehelaipola assisted the Governor in preparing for an invasion of the Kandyan kingdom. The mutilation and death by the king's orders of some British subjects gave an excuse for attacking the Kandyan.

Ehelaipola accompanied Major Hook's division, and at Hanwella the British officers dined with him as his guests. On 24th February, 1815, at Gannetenna, Molligoda Adigar surrendered himself to the English. He met Ehelaipola, exclaiming that he was a ruined man; "What then am I," said Ehelaipola, and both burst into tears.

Kandy was occupied on the 14th February, 1815, and on the 16th February the king was taken prisoner in Upper Dunbara by a party of troops which was accompanied and led by Ehelaipola.

On the 2nd March the Convention was held in the Audience Hall:—

The conference was conducted with great ceremony. Ehelaipola, a remarkably fine, intelligent looking man, was the first who entered the Hall of the Palace. He was received with particular marks of respect by His Excellency, and seated on a chair at his right hand. . . . Ehelaipola, though not officially engaged in the conference, appeared to take an interest in what was going on. His carriage was distinguished by a courtly address, politeness, and ease, and he appeared to be regarded by the assembled chiefs with a high degree of deference and respect.

He signed the Proclamation of 1st May, 1815 (*Col. Sec.'s MSS., vol. 421*). He declared his intention of visiting Colombo on the king's birthday, 1815. He was to have the first rank.

It has been assumed by many writers that Ehelapola's ambition was to be raised to the Kandyan throne by the help of the English troops. It is said that was his main object in persuading General Brownrigg to invade the country.

I do not know that there is foundation for this, but if such was his policy, it may be that he was a more able statesman than the Englishmen with whom he had to deal.

If Ehelapola had been raised to the throne as a king dependent on England, with a resident English garrison at once to support and to control him, the Kandyans might possibly have been spared the horrors of the insurrection of 1818 and the cruelty of its suppression by the English. The country might have flourished under a native ruler of no mean capacity, whose worst tendencies might have been corrected and his best fostered by English aid. The story of English rule in the Kandyan country during 1817 and 1818 cannot be related without shame. In 1819 hardly a member of the leading families, the heads of the people, remained alive; those whom the sword and the gun had spared, cholera and smallpox and privations had slain by hundreds.

The subsequent efforts of Government to rule and assist its Kandyan subjects were, for very many years, only attempts begun and abandoned. Irrigation and education did not receive due attention. The descendants of the higher classes of the Kandyan times rapidly died out, the lower classes became ignorant and apathetic.

If Ehelapola had reigned, much that must now be regretted might have been avoided, but fate decided otherwise, and Ehelapola died an exile in Mauritius.

It is said that after the British accession he conducted himself with dignity. He declined official employment, preferring to live in retirement, and solicited the title of *THE FRIEND OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT*. He held the titular office of first Adigar, and by some he was called *Deveni Rajjuruwa*, which excited the suspicion of Sir Robert Brownrigg (*Jud. Com., 22nd September, 1819*). He married the widow of Migastenne, junior, Adigar, a daughter of Pilima Talawwe, and resided in Kandy in considerable state, and was regarded by the natives as the great chief of the country. He was chief of the royal villages, and was styled Maduwe Gankara Lekam, but his usual designation was Maha Nilame. He had a high estimate of his own powers and position, and more than once asserted his power in a manner which alarmed the English authorities (Marshall, p. 166).

On 14th April, 1817, Godagama Vedarala complained to the Judicial Commissioner that he was flogged by Ehelapola Maha Nilame's orders, because he had said "Ehelapola having been round about Colombo and eaten beef with the English gentlemen has no more power than what he has in his own house now." While Ehelapola was partly courted, partly suspected by D'Oyly and the Governor, an insurrection broke out in Wellawa in October, 1817, which shortly afterwards spread to other Kandyan districts. Just at this time Ehelapola asserted his position in a manner which terrified and perplexed the Governor.

The Maha Nilame met Ratwatte Disava in the Matale District when he was on his way to pay his respects to the Governor. Ehelapola accused Ratwatte of having failed to pay him the honours due to him, and he disgraced him and deprived him of the insignia of his office, and Ratwatte's followers having fled, the Disava was found by the Governor helpless on the road. Shortly afterwards Ehelapola appeared at Nalanda in great state, with several elephants and 2,000 or 3,000 people, and apologized to the Governor for his conduct towards the Matale Disava. I suppose the Governor did not know what to do. Ehelapola was allowed to return to Kandy. But this state of matters could not last when Keppitipola's insurrection became a serious rising of the whole Kandyan people.

On the 2nd March, 1818, Ehelapola was arrested and taken as a prisoner to Colombo, on suspicion of his being disaffected towards the English. But even then the Government vacillated. In the Minute dated 7th March it was stated "Ehelapola Maha Nilame is removed for a time, because Government considers his presence here as detrimental to the public good, but it is not at all meant to charge him as a traitor."

Although no charge was ever made against him, he was never restored to liberty. He was kept a prisoner in Colombo until 1826, when he was banished to Mauritius.

In 1821 an action was raised against Ehelapola Menika, wife of Unambawa Basnayaka Nilame, and niece of the Adigar, by a Moorman, for a debt contracted by Ehelapola Diawa, brother of the Menika. The Maha Nilame was allowed to intervene. He then pleaded that by Kandyan law no interest ran after the debtor's death (*14th December, 1821. Jud. Com. Diary*). He offered to pay the debt, provided Government put him in possession of the lands, but that was refused. On the eve of leaving Ceylon for ever he gave this deed:—

The paravai lands which I, Ehelapola Maha Nilame, have given to my sister (who was given to Nagahapola) and Godigomuwa Banda, are as follows:—When I was ready to embark to Mauritius I was in much distress from want of personal aid, and as since the moment I set my foot on board the ship, Godigomuwa Banda has been in the habit of rendering me and five of my family assistance with goodwill and in a faithful and proper manner, and as he is a descendant of my family and sole heir and cousin of mine, I have, of my goodwill, granted upon a Talpat all the lands and tenements in inheritance to my younger sister, Nagahapola Menika, and Godigomuwa Banda, and, against this my transfer, should Haluwadana Nilame and Tikiri Menika complain to Government that there are included in my transfer lands belonging to the Loku Diawa, these are the answers thereto:—

I, Ehelapola Maha Nilame, will communicate to Government that on the day Pattiyagana, Muhandirani was prepared to sell the lands of our Loku Diawa, placing himself (according to the custom of this country) near the tree called Kahajenellagaha of the garden of our Walawwa, and saying that he would not remove from the place till the debts contracted by Loku Diawa should be paid to him, I having given him the waist string made of the kind of gold called Mohara-ratran which was on my waist, and on that day reserved those lands without allowing them to be sold, and had them at my disposal. Subsequent to that, Kula Diawa, the son of Loku Diawa, prepared to sell those lands to Mutto Nami Nayaka Unnanne, but without allowing him to sell them I sent him chains, palakkans, rajava, pagodas, wattappa rings, and cloths, all of the same sent from my walawwa by the hands of Bogomuwa Punchirala, and reserved to myself those lands on that day also. After the British Government was established in these Provinces, those lands were prepared to be sold on account of the debts due to Fakir Mira, but they were reserved by giving him money that was deposited in the Kuchcheri, and I kept them in my name. But neither Haluwadana Nilame nor Tikiri Menika rendered me any assistance, nor paid me any regard, and as she is barren, and as it is impossible to let the title and lands descended from generations be assumed by others, I have no wish at all to transfer the lands to Haluwadana Nilame and Tikiri Menika; and if this my transfer of lands be cancelled by the law of this Government, the debts I have discharged, the articles given to Tikiri Menika, three sets of jewels, the vast property that was in my Walawwa, and which have been taken by Tikiri Menika after I went to Colombo, should be returned to my younger sister and Godigomuwa Banda. It is impossible that Haluwadana Nilame and Tikiri Menika should obtain those lands. Therefore, in consideration of the debts I have so discharged from time to time, and of the great and many loyal services I have rendered to Government, if law award according to justice, the transfer I have made must be confirmed, and if there is any objection thereto, the money with which I have discharged the above debts must be recovered.

Thus this writing was granted in the year of Maha 1747, in the month of Weera, on Friday, the eleventh of the waning moon, at Colombo.

Letters sent by Ehelapola Adigar from the Isle of France.

May the Gods bestow benefits on Godigomuwa Basnayaka Nilame, to whom the following matters are represented:—

Having received and perused the writing sent to me, I learnt thereby that law suits and contentions have arisen touching the lands, and it is desirable that you should attend to the advice which I shall give respecting the same. If there are grounds to adjudge unto the child of our family who dwells at Goolahela, that share of the lands which belonged to the Diawa, my brother, then you shall recover the money wherewith I paid off debts for the sake of the lands, and also the interest upon the said money, since I have received no profit from the said lands, and thereafter relinquish the said share.

There are certain goods belonging to me still in possession of the said child at Goolahela, and which it will also be well for yourself to recover.

It appears to me that most of the lands, the money, and the goods are of no avail at present. I am therefore of opinion that it is preferable for me to enjoy whatever remains after what has been wrecked and grasped by people

whoever they may be, and then depart this life, than to be involved in contentions. When good fortune is diminished it is vain to be concerned about small matters.

With respect to the suit instituted by Walandure Mohottala, I have only to state that when I purchased this estate I ascertained the fertility and sterility of the grounds, and that there then existed no person to make adverse claims thereon against the said Mohottala, and I did verily purchase this estate for money with the knowledge of all the people of the Disavoni. Were I disposed to say more, I have many things to urge, but I have already declared above that it is needless. It is useless to contend with those who wish to enjoy the benefits.

The matter alleged by Ratu Lekama is that his father, Ratu Lekam, having clandestinely trafficked, without the stamp, was in danger of losing his goods; and I secured the property for him, had the same sold as he himself was not able to effect the sale, and gave him the proceeds; it is true that I retained the money now spoken of, and the reason is this. The late Lekam purchased from me a ring, set with diamonds, for 75 pagodas. Afterwards, he having incurred disgrace on account of the fault above alluded to, borrowed from me 50 pagodas for the purpose of applying the same in Bulat Surulu, in order to obtain deliverance therefrom, so that I have to receive from the said Lekam 125 pagodas. This affair was heretofore represented by the present Lekama before the Commissioner, Mr. Gay; and the case having been investigated and myself also interrogated, the decision then passed was that I should have my money, and that he should recover his money.

When this sum of my money shall have been paid, it will then be well for you to pay him his money.

The books which you sent me are too many. As it is extremely difficult to preserve books in this country, do not send me any more. At present I am not unwell, but enjoy good health.

These matters have been written and sent in Il-masa, in the year 1748, by me, Ehelapola Maha Nilame.

Signed in Grantha characters.

*Addressed to G. Lusignan, Esq., Secretary for the Kandyan Provinces,
by Ehelapola Maha Nilame.*

On reading your letter forwarded to me regarding a quantity of cloths that I am said to have purchased from a Moorman named Tamby Muhandiram, and that I still owe him more than 900 rixdollars, and wishing that I would write to you soon whether it is a fact or not.

I do not know who Tamby Muhandiram is, neither have I seen any one by that name in Kandy. I never purchased anything from such a man. I do not know anything about this. When I was in Kandy I purchased everything from a Moorman by name Marikar Kanakapulle, who lived in Borawa street. Since his death his son, Wapitchan, used to sell me everything I required; but I do not know any one by that name, in consequence of which I herewith return the list of account.

Upon receiving the papers in which was contained the complaint of the son of the deceased Ratu Lekam, I perused all the contents, and, in answer, I beg to say that the assertion of my having been constantly in the habit of borrowing gold and silver jewels from the deceased Lekam, and he from me, is a great falsehood, for I was never indebted to him.

When the king was in our country I had to perform His Majesty's service, spending about sixty or seventy thousand, thirty or forty thousand, and ten or twenty thousand rixdollars from my own pocket on many occasions; nor even on those occasions was I under the necessity of incurring a debt of a single fanam. This my allegation may be affirmed by all the merchants and others who were then in Kandy.

My taking charge of unsealed and smuggled cloths from the deceased Ratu Lekam was to save him from the crime with which he was accused, but it was not at all done by way of a trade for my private interest, notwithstanding. I confess, that I paid the money which was due to him and left that part unpaid which is now complained of, on account of his not having paid me the sum which was due to me.

This is written, signed, and transmitted by the Adigar Ehelapola.

It is true that the deceased, Ratu Lekam, was from a long time faithful to me, and had dealings of trade with me; that at that time the Ratu Lekam having brought a large quantity of cloth from Colombo to Kandy began to dispose of them without their being stamped with the royal seal, or with the seal of the Aramulala, when his enemies, who were apprised thereof, gave notice of the same to the Mahawasala, endeavoured to seize him, and to plunder his cloth, whereupon the Ratu Lekam came to my house in the night time with a quantity of cloth, and on inquiring of him the cause of his coming at that unusual hour, he answered that he was blamed for selling cloth, and that some persons were watching to seize him and to plunder his cloth, in consequence of which he brought that cloth to deposit in my house, to which I consented, though not in consideration of any advantage to myself.

That after he was seized, tried, and committed to the main jail, he told me not to remove the cloth to another place, adding that he has got in writing the amounts of the cloth, which also he lodged in my house

Ehelapola Adigar (in Grantha characters).

I do not pretend to say that the cloth was not delivered to me by the deceased Ratu Lekam in his lifetime; and as I do admit to have received the same from him, there is no necessity to inquire from the witnesses.

That cloth was given is true, but part of the money due on the same had been paid to the deceased Ratu Lekam before his death, and a sum of 3,000 rixds paid to the complainant, Tamby Kanhu, at Batugedara, was also on the same account, and I admit to have left a part of the sum unpaid, in consequence of the Ratu Lekam not having given the amount he owed me, and the same will appear in my former observations. But I did not say in any of my letters that I completely paid all the amount due to the deceased Ratu Lekam, when he was alive.

I have witnesses by me who know and saw that I gave 50 pagodas and the cat's-eye ring, worth 75 pagodas, to the deceased Ratu Lekam, which I beg may be inquired of them.

Ehelapola Adigar.

Davy (p. 475) describes Ehelapola's house as he saw it in September, 1819 :—

On the morrow early we left Dambodoo and proceeded by way of Nalanda to Taldeniya [Taldeniya], about eight miles distant from it. Taldeniya is the property of Ehelapola, and was his favourite country residence. His house is the most spacious one I have seen in any part of the country, and it is amply provided with granaries. It is about 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, situated on a gentle green declivity in the midst of a grove of young coconut trees; and for security against elephants, which are here very numerous and troublesome, both it and the adjoining ground is surrounded by a ditch and breast-work.

Ehelapola died in banishment in Mauritius in April, 1829, aged 56.

Golabala Haluwadann Nilame vs. the Hon. the Queen's Advocate, Angammans Uda Walawwe Medituma Kumarihami, and Tikiri Kumarihami. Plaintiff said that Ehelapola Maha Nilame died in Mauritius about the 5th April, 1829, that his personal property was taken charge of by the Government of that Island and transmitted to the Government of this Colony, which was delivered to Ehelapola Tikiri Kumarihami, the niece of the Maha Nilame, except a sum of £231 9s. 9½d., which the first defendant refused to pay, in consequence of a claim set up by the second and third defendants. Plaintiff claimed the amount as executor and legatee of the estate of Tikiri Kumarihami. The second and third defendants claimed the amount as their mother Angammans Tikiri Kumarihami was the niece and adopted daughter of Ehelapola Tikiri Kumarihami. 30/014.

There was an action in June, 1833, by Tambi Kandu Mubandiram, of Borowawidiya, in Kandy, against the estate of Ehelapola, to recover 18,688 rixdollars due by the Adigar's brother. Some years afterwards there was a prolonged litigation between Angammans Ratanayaka Nilame and Ehelapola Tikiri Menika for the Maha Nilame's estate, which was estimated to be of the value of £5,000. Ehelapola Tikiri Menika was his niece, Angammans was the adopted son of Nugahapola Menika (the Adigar's sister) and her husband Gedigomawe Banda. 4,047, 8,825, 12,098, 80,014, and 4,133 and 1,330, D. O. W.

Ultimately Tikiri Menika and her husband, Golahela Ratamahatmaya, succeeded in obtaining possession of the lands (see cases by them against the tenants in the Matala District, 19,635-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43, and 31,200 to 31,212). Tikiri Menika died in 1846 without issue (Test. 20,276). She and her husband adopted Dullewe Loku Banda, son of Dullewe Kuruwe Lekam. By will she bequeathed to him the Ehelapola lands held under the Sannas dated the fifth day of Nikini, being Monday, of the waning moon, in the year of Saka 1614 (1722 A.D.), 65 acres (32*a.* 2*p.* 6*l.*) fields and 92 acres (46 amunu) here in Ehelapola, lands in Polgolla, the ninda villages of Paldeniya, Medabedda, Beligomuwa, lands in Waradamuna, Galewela, Andagala, Gantune, Gorusa, Wekulewewa, Haduwa, and much paddy and jewellery. A division was afterwards made between Golahela Ratamahatmaya, the husband of Tikiri Menika, and Dullewe. The Ehelapola family is, so far as I know, extinct.

Dullewe Loku Banda is descended from a family of distinction in Matala. He served the English Government with ability, and, in 1887, was raised to the honorary rank of Adigar.

Mohotti Walawwe Ratamahatmaya and his descendants had prolonged litigation for land in Ehelapola (*Jud. Com. Cr., Nov. 10, 1818*), 17,005, 17,406, 18,975, 31,259, 31,323, 41,786, 41,789. *Bullege vs. Welleyan Kangani*, 84,368.

VIHARE.—There are about 12 acres paddy field registered as temple land. Nearly the whole belong to the Ehelapola Vihare; a small portion belongs to Selagama Vihare.

EKIRIYA.—A village in Gannawa korala, Upper Hewaheta.

The wasam includes Ekiriya and Hapugasdeniya, under an Arachchi and Duraya. Rikiligaskada to Ekiriya, *via* Poramadulla, 3 miles.

Population in 1881, 449 (242 males, 207 females); in 1891, 427 (199 males, 228 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese, Potters, Smiths, Dhobies, Tom-tom beaters, Wahunpurayo.

Extent under paddy about 16 acres (8 amunu), irrigated by eas from Maha-oya and Hunugala-oya.

It is said that three men from India settled here—Mahagedara Holiya Banda, Panikki Henaya, and Edirasin Duraya—and that some descendants of these families still survive.

The Mahagedara Holiya Bandas are connected with Nilawatura in Hangu-ranketa, Gedarakumbura in Madanwala, Motiwala in Denike, and Batgala in Landupita.

Families.—Alawattege Punchirala *vs.* Hagama Dingirala. Defendant having been discarded by his father, as he was born under an unlucky star, his mother took compassion on him and gave her land to him (*Jud. Com. Diary, 18th March, 1828*).

Hagamage Punchirala and Eleberage Molumarala *vs.* Gurunnehelage Aditi Naide, for Kammalagawawatta, which formerly belonged to Medage Unnanse, 5,004, D. C. N. E.

Hagamage Appuhami Arachchila *vs.* Punchirala Arachchila and Menikrala. Plaintiff and defendants' fathers were the sons of Appurala Arachchila. Plaintiff filed a Talpot Saka 1723 (1801 A.D.) from his uncle, which the court held invalid for want of the donor's signature, 9,951.

Hagamage Kiri Etana *vs.* Karandawala Muhandiram Nilamo. Plaintiff claimed land in right of her father, Hagamage Dingirala, 21,331.

Ambakanduwe Korala and Dingiri Menika *vs.* Kansagolawattege Kiri Menika. Narana Mahatmayo, the great-grandmother of second plaintiff and grandmother of defendant, was the original proprietress. Defendant said her father was obliged to leave the village by order of the king when she was young, 13,271.

Appuhami Arachchi, 57,471, 65,268.

Gallenawattege, 67,275.

Kalderage *vs.* Disanayakage, 66,133, 69,440, 21,331.

Liyanawaduge, 72,302.

Migaselage *vs.* Jamburahage, 52,022.

Nanadiri Dewayaluge, 67,275.

Kansagolawattege Dingiri Menika *vs.* Karandawala Dugganna Rala. Defendant obtained lands upon Talpot Saka 1713 (1821 A.D.) from Maltenge Mahatmayo, the grand-daughter of Narana Etana Mahatmayo, who obtained them from King Hanguranketa, 20,494, 36,179.

The Hangurabets Maha Dewale tenants and their services :—

1. **Awwaddun Panguwa**, 2½ acres field, ½ acre garden, held by **Damada Kumbura** alias **Wikramantha Mudiyanwelage Appuhami**. Services (commutable for Rs. 15) : to cultivate 1 pala of the muttettu, sowed by two other pangu ; to keep the muttettu clear and in good repair, and to attend to the irrigation of the muttettu and to make the threshing floor ; with twelve other pangu to reap the muttettu and thresh and store the crop ; yearly to convey 1 pala of paddy to the dewale ; one man to attend the perahera for fifteen days and to carry a flag (kotiya) every third year ; to present to the **Kanayaka Nilame** at the new year forty betel leaves and a *kevilikala* ; to supply yearly eight yokes of buffaloes for the first ploughing, and two yokes for the second, and five yokes for threshing ; to supply ploughs and strings for the cattle ; to give *adukku* to the temple headman when they superintend work in the muttettu ; to issue *Hamba-wi* from the granary ; to give two days a year to thatching and seven days a year to repairing the dewale. The fields were liable to pay tax, which was paid by the dewale.

2. **Elamure Nila Panguwa** consists of 9 acres field and 2½ acres garden, held by **Elamurego**. Same services as **Awwaddun Panguwa**. Commutable for Rs. 54.

3. **Muttettu Panguwa**, of 4 acres, held by the dewale, subject to tax.

4. **Uda Aluma Kumbura**, 1½ acre, held by **Pallege and Haputya Kuda Menaya**. Services (commutable for Rs. 15) : throughout the year to give *purwala* (cloths, sheets, &c., supplied by the dholi, and to be returned after use) for the cook on duty at the multi-ign, during fifteen days of the perahera to give a *purwala* to throw over the elephant, and to white cloths at the digges ; to give cloths for three of the dancers (*Yaklessu*) at the *Waliyakuma* ; to put up white cloths at the **Kanayaka Nilame's** lodging during the perahera. The dewale paid the tax.

5. **Elamure Panguwa**, 2 acres field, held by **Elamurego**. Services (commutable for Rs. 12) : to attend the perahera for fifteen days carrying the *paliha* (shield) ; to attend the four festivals and carry the *paliha* in procession from *Kaudy* ; to give *adukku* to the **Kanayaka Nilame** at the perahera ; to give him at the new year forty leaves of betel and a *kevilikala* ; to be on duty at the dewale for four months a year, thirty days at a time, and to offer flowers at the *shampattara* twice a day ; to keep the *patturippawa* in repair. The dewale paid the tax.

6. **Ela Panguwa**, ½ acre field, held by **Lewiyalldgo**. Services (commutable for Rs. 7.40) : with pangu 1 and 2 to keep the muttettu clear, to attend to the irrigation, &c. ; unassisted to cultivate 1 pala of the muttettu ; with twelve other pangu to thresh and store the crop ; yearly to convey 1 pala of paddy to the dewale ; every third year to attend the perahera for fifteen days and carry a flag ; to give the **Kanayaka Nilame** at the new year a present. The dewale paid the tax.

7. **Tanakotuwa Kumbura Panguwa**, held by a tenant-at-will (*marawana*). It is necessary that this should not become *paraveni*, because the *Hamba-wi* can be cleaned only by those who are "clean."

8. **Awwoldon**, an acre field, held by **Pallehenayalage and Panikihonayalage** without service.

KADAMPURA VIHARE holds a muttettu field of 8 acres.

QINEMANKADA VIHARE has **Ela Panguwa** of half an acre, held by **Balasari-paudiyage**. Services (commutable for Rs. 4) : to give the vihare yearly two pingas of pottery and two alms-bowls, two vessels to hold water, two spitting pots, and twenty lamps. The vihare paid the tax.

There is a *dagaba* at **Ekeriya**, 30 ft. high and 60 ft. in circumference.

DEWALE.—(*Galiha* Dewale in a cave above the village, containing weapons, &c., of **Kohomba Desiya**).

ELADETTA.—A village in **Modapahia, Udunewara**. It includes **Alkamada**, a Moorish hamlet.

Population in 1901, 366 (230 males, 166 females) ; in 1891, 264 (147 males, 117 females).

The village is interesting as having been the home of **Robert Knox** for nearly ten years from about 1670. He describes his house (p. 293) :—

The place also liked me wondrous well ; it being a point of land standing into a corn field, so that corn stalks were on three sides of it, and just before my door a little corn ground belonging thereto, and very well watered. In the ground, besides eight coconut trees, there were all sorts of fruit trees the country afforded ; but it had been so long desolate that it was all overgrown with bushes, and no sign of a house therein.

The price of this land was five and twenty larees, that is, five dollars, a great sum of money in the account of this country

Page 293 :—

The terms of purchase being concluded on between us, a writing was made upon a leaf after that country manner, witnessed by seven or eight men of the best quality in the town; which was delivered to me, and I paid the money, and then took possession of the land. It lies some ten miles to the southward of the city of Candy, in the country Oudaneur, in the town of Elledat.

Now I went about building an house upon my land, and was assisted by three of my countrymen that dwelt near by, Roger Gold, Ralph Knight, and Stephen Rutland, and in a short time we finished it. The country people were all well pleased to see us thus busy ourselves about buying of land and building of houses, thinking it would tie our minds the faster to their country, and make us think the less upon our own.

Though I had built my new house, yet I durst not leave my old quarters in Leggendenny (Legundeniya in Udapalata), but wait until a more convenient time fell out for that purpose. I went away, therefore, to my old home, and left my aforesaid three English neighbours to inhabit it in my absence. Not long after I found a fit season to be gone to my estate at Elledat; and upon my going, the rest left the town also, and went and dwelt elsewhere, each one where he best liked. But, by this means we all lost a privilege which we had before, which was, that our victuals were brought unto us, and now we were forced to go and fetch them ourselves, the people alleging (true enough) that they were not bound to carry our provisions about the country after us.

Being settled in my new house, I began to plant my ground full of all sorts of fruit trees; and, by the blessing of God, all grew and flourished and yielded me great plenty, and good increase, sufficient both for me and for those that dwelt with me

Page 301 :—

It was now about the year 1672, that my family was reduced to two, myself and one honest man more; we lived solitarily and contentedly, being well settled in a good house of my own. Now we fell to breeding up goats; we began with two, but, by the blessing of God, they soon came to a good many, and their flesh served us instead of mutton. We kept hens and hogs also

We had now brought our house and ground to such a perfection, that few noblemen's seats in the land did excel us. On each side was a great thorn gate for entrance, which is the manner in that country—the gates of the city are of the same. We built also another house in the yard all open for air, for ourselves to sit in, or any neighbours that came to talk with us; for seldom should we be alone, our neighbours oftener frequenting our house than we desired

In the year 1679, on the two and twentieth of September, furnished with such arms as we could well carry with safety and secrecy the moon being twenty-seven days old, which we had so contrived, that we might have a light moon, to see the better to run away by, having left an old man at home, whom I had hired to live with me, to look after my house and goats. We went down at the hill Bocawl, where there was now no watch.

And so Knox left Eladatto for ever. The tradition is that the Walawwa stands on the site of his house.

In the H. L. M. 113, acres (56 amunu 3 pelas) were registered in the names of Eladette Vihare, Gabadagama, Arattanaya Suriyageda Appu, Alkemade Marakkala Naide, Arappalege Kehel-elle Appu, Arannekege Eladette Arachchila, Hunumestri Dawulkaraya, Balabelaya, Basnekke Pihannarala, Manamala Naide, Pananwala Naide, Atukorale Achchila, Eladette Vedarala, Naranwala Naide, Ketakumbure Kurnwe Lekam, Ketakumbure Siwrala, Huduhumpola Appu, Miweladeniye Appu, Miweladeniye Hangidiya, Eladette Mahatmayo, Ketakumbure Rala, Yatigammana Vedarala.

In 1878 102½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 3a. 3p. 8l. (paid . 29/35); redeemed 41a. 3p. 6l.; sold by Crown 6a. 3p. 0l.; temple 4a. 2p. 8l.; al 51a. 1p. 2l.

The Gabadagama 8 amunu (16 acres) were bought by Erawwawela Rathatmaya from the Crown.

Eladette Disava, witness to two Talpots written at his Walawwa in Saka 1696 (174 A.D.), 15,974, 19,389, 19,974.

Families.—Munamalghahage Ukku and Appu rs. Panditago Kiriya Panteru Vidane.

Parties were the descendants of Malmala Wirasinha Panditaya. Talpots Saka 1555 (1633 A.D.) and 1724 (1802 A.D.), 8,581.

Battanage Ukkurula vs. Gunamalrala. Talpot Saka 1731 (1799 A.D.), 7,946.
Yatigammanage Punoherala vs. Pandakkarage Ukkurula and Kiri Etana. Plaintiff in 1832 mortgaged land to Subbu Nayakar, for 10 amunu of paddy, on condition to pay 1 pela paddy every year and redeem the land in five years, in default the land to be forfeited to the mortgagee, 13,037. Plaintiff claimed in right of Iliyarapitiye Mudiyansa; defendant, of Eladette Pihanarala, 16,258.
Aruppolage, 3,924 (N. S.). Meslawattage, grandchildren of Eladette Pihanarala, 16,258, 51,616. **Megasuri Mud. Dingiri Amma vs. Suriyadasa Brahmana Rallage Tikiri Menika.** Deyyannewela Dingiri Banda, Chandaradasa Brahmana Rallage Kiri Banda, 1,136 (N. S.).
Panabokke Ratemahatmaya of Udapalata vs. Talmuke Kumarihami, as to the building of the walawwa. Defendant, widow of Erawwawela Ratemahatmaya and wife of plaintiff, 47,122.
Brahmana Rallage vs. Dunukara Mud. alias Pihilladeniyege, 96,094.

VIHARE.—The Eladette Vihare has one paravouri Nila Panguwa (this includes the whole paddy lands registered by the T. L. C.). Tenants: Herat Mudiyanselage, Gorakalage, Battanage Slema Lebbo, Pallowelage, Yahalatennege Slema Lebbo, Iriyaminage Slema Lebbo Ahumadu Lebbo, Disanekge. Hold 11½ acres field and 3½ acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 162.05 yearly): to give yearly 1 pela paddy for each pela of paddy land; each to attend the festivals and pinkam days; to weed the maluwa four times a year; to thatch and whitewash the vihare and pansala, supplying chunam; to keep the fences in repair; to present to the Maha Nayaka Unnanse of Asgiriya six boxes sweetmeats and betel. The vihare was originally held by the Kotakedeniye family:—

SANNAS (1591 A.D.).—On Monday, the third day of the waning moon, in the month of Binara, in the year of Buddha 2131, the following property was dedicated to Polgaha-ange Rajaguru Buwaneka Bahu Maha Tera Unnanse, viz., Udakenda and Yatikenda of 10 pelas, Yatikenda of 5 pelas, Polgahakumbura of 2 amunu and 2 pelas, Pattagolakumbura of 3 amunu, with all the appurtenances, bounded on the east by from this side of the road in Wetala-tenne, on the west by from this side of Gudemadelle, on the south by from this side of the bo-tree, and on the north by from this side of Renedela and below the ridge of Delgahalayadda and above the ridge of Kendekumbura.

Battagola, bounded on the east by from this side of Elekangaha, on the west by from this side of the oya, on the south by from this side of the kumbuk tree, on the north-west by from this side of the Banage.

This grant was made in the thirteenth year of the reign of Wimala Dharma, on Monday, the third day of the waning moon, in the month of Binara, at Poyamalu Vihare, in the presence of the senior Buddhist priests of the up-country and the ministers of Kandy and the headmen of Udunuwara.

In order to make it known that the king made this grant to Rajaguru Buwaneka Bahu this record was made.

So that Polgaha-ange Rajaguru Buwaneka Bahu Maha Tera and his pupillary successors may hold the said property so long as the sun and moon exist, or as long as the king's rule exists, or until the faith of Buddha sinks into oblivion.

Should any one take forcible possession of this vihare property he shall be born a demon, and any one taking a blade of grass, a stick of firewood, a flower, or even one ripe plantain, or any other fruit by force, he shall be born a demon.

TUDAPATA (1763 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the thirteenth day of the waning moon, in the month of Poson, in the year of Buddha 2306, this royal edict was made by the king, viz., that Udakenda and Yatikenda of 10 pelas, Polgahakumbura of 2 amunu and 3 pelas, Pihilladeniya of 5 lahas, and Marassanagewatte-panwatta of 3 pelas, and their appurtenances, which had been the property of Eladette Vihare from the beginning, be dedicated to Battanage Dharmajoti Unnanse of Eladette Vihare, for him to possess and to his pupillary successors.

In 1857 Buddharakkita Unnanse got the vihare from his uncle, his tutor.

The Sannas and Tudapata for the lands were in possession of Abeyakon Mudiyanselage Arachchi, of Kirilagama, Harispattu. Eladette Unnanse gave them to Suriyampola Unnanse, who was the Arachchi's son's tutor.

The Embokke Dewale has one Kapu Panguwa. Tenants: Pallewela Kiri Banda and his three brothers. Hold 3½ acres field and one acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 46.20): one to perform the duties of a kapurula for six mura of one month each; to attend officially for fifteen days of perahera; at each of the festivals to give betel to the Basnayaka Nilame.

ELAGOMUWA.—A village in Gangala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, on the Amban-ganga.

Hills.—Monaranetu-tennekanda, Motegalekanda.

The wasama includes Talagoda and Medapihilla. There is a Government primary vernacular school here, 44 boys on the roll.

Population in 1881, 157 (88 males, 71 females); in 1891, 140 (84 males, 56 females).

In 1878 165½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 72a. 1p. 9l. (paid Rs. 359.16); uncommuted 10a. 1p. 1l.; total 82a. 3p. 0l.

About 50 amunu irrigated from the Amban-ganga are cultivated once a year.

Families.—Ekanayaka Mudiyanseelage Ukku Banda, Ratamahatmaya of Matale North, rs. Ratwatte Abaran Appu, for lands purchased from Ratwatte Banda, 27,037, 33,964, 42,932.

Pelwadiyege rs. Elagomuwa Ratanajoti Unnanse and Agarapolage, 45,261.

ELAHENA.—A village in Gurubebila-wasam, Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Population in 1881, 61 (33 males, 28 females); in 1891, 12 (6 males, 6 females).

There are 5 amunu of good fields under an ela.

ELAHERA.—A village in Gangala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, 5 miles from Talagoda, 15½ from Kuinbaloluwa.

Population in 1871, 136 (71 males, 65 females); in 1881, 106 (62 males, 44 females); in 1891, 140 (81 males, 59 females).

There are 64 amunu (128 acres) of paddy land under the Elahera channel and 9 amunu not under the channel, which have not been cultivated for many years.

The village is remarkable from the bund across the river, made probably in the reign of Prakrama Bahu I. (1164-1197 A.D.).

An inscription on a stone pillar states that the bund was completed by the happy, victorious, and illustrious monarch of Ceylon, Prakrama Bahu.

Mr. Brooke, writing I think in 1825 (*Almanac for 1833*, p. 279), says: "Elahera is distant about 9 miles from Nalanda. It is a large village containing about fifty families. The Amban-ganga, about 2 miles from the village, has been checked and directed inland for the purpose of feeding several reservoirs or tanks. This conductor or canal passes through the village, and the water in it was running strong."

Extracts from the Report of A. Young Adams, J. F. Churchill, and J. Bailey, in September, 1855 (printed in Sir Henry Ward's Letters and Speeches, p. 77).

The Amban-ganga is formed by the confluence at or near the village of Ambane of four or five considerable streams, taking their sources in the south and west parts of Matale; thence it is called the Amban-ganga. A range of hills, commencing from a spur of the Lagalla mountains, extends in a northerly direction to the left or southern bank of the river, nearly opposite the present village of Elahera. At a point where this ridge range approaches, within a distance of 200 yards from the river, a large embankment of earth with stone revetments commences and extends for about 130 yards, terminating in a wing-wall about 15 ft. in height. Here begins the large spill-water, the length of which was probably about 90 yards, and from its extremity ran at an obtuse angle the great stone bund; this extended across the stream until it joined an immense earth embankment, with stone revetments, averaging 60 ft. in height, which still exists and leads to the mouth of Mahasen's canal. The remains of the spill-water measure 76 yards in length. This brings us to the edge of the river, and it is evident that it was continued for some 12 or 14 yards further to the rocky foundation in the bed of the river, on which the great stone bund was built.

The breadth at the top at its southern end is 29 yards, and at the northern end, where it has been carried away, 33.

Its height above the level of the water, at ordinary seasons, is about 40 ft.

It is built throughout of huge blocks of hewn stone, embedded in chunam, which still remains in the interstices.

The stones in the interior of the work were carved with figures, and evidently had formed part of a building of an earlier date

Great engineering skill is shown in preparing the rock to receive the foundations of the large stone bund across the river. Upon the outer side these consist of a trench, cut into the solid rock, to receive the first layer of masonry; at a distance of 25 ft. inwards is a continuous row of holes, 3 ft. square and about 3 ft. apart, and sunk to the depth of about 3 ft.; into these were fitted large stone pillars, the remains of some of which, broken short off, are still to be seen. One of them protrudes above the surface of the rock to the height of about 2 ft.

Parallel to this, and at a distance of 10 ft. from it, is another row of smaller holes, into which also pillars were fitted to form the inner edge of the masonry.

From the angle in the centre of the bund another row of holes extends in a semi-circular direction towards the spill-water.

From the northern extremity of the stone bund, and nearly in the same direction, a large earthen embankment, faced with stone revetments, extends as far as the mouth of Mahasen's canal, a distance of nearly half a mile.

The waters of the river, checked by these vast embankments, must have inundated the low lands lying on either side of the river for a distance of about 10 miles, and thus forming the largest of that series of lagoons, which doubtless bore the name of the "Sea of Prakraua." As a proof that these low lands were so inundated, gigantic kumbuka (trees only growing in or near the immediate neighbourhood of water) are now to be found far above the height to which the river overflows its banks.

From the point at which the waters of the river have breached the canal, the embankment continues about 50 ft. high to the present village of Elahera. At a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the commencement, advantage has been taken of a flat rock to form a spill-water of about 70 ft. wide, with wing-walls 15 ft. high. The present village of Elahera is situated 2 miles from the mouth of the canal, the fields lie below the embankment, and are still (1855) cultivated by means of the water of the Amban-ganga. The low houses which yet remain occupied in this once extensive village are wretched to a degree; and from the number of ruined and deserted huts and traces of sites of former dwellings there is no doubt that the place was once very flourishing. About a mile and a half from the last branch stand a gigantic tamarind tree, on the top of the embankment. This tree, which measures 24 ft. 2 in. in circumference, is called the Orubenda Niyambalagaha (the tamarind tree to which boats are tied). Tradition has it that boats stopping there on their transit up and down the canal were fastened; and the natives point out some scars near its root which they say were the marks of chains and ropes. This tree stands at the end of the second large lagoon, and near it are the foundations of some building on the embankment, which was at this point about 100 ft. high.

Twenty-four miles from the mouth of Mahasen's canal, the direct line of canal and lagoons from Elahera terminates in a stone spill-water, at a short distance above which branch off two canals, the one on the right leading to Giritella tank and that to the left said to lead to Minneri.

In 1886 an attempt was made by Government to restore the canal, but although a large sum of money was spent very little was effected.

The canal has never been surveyed from end to end (Sessional Paper X. of 1891).

ELAMALDENIYA.—In Melupalata, Yatinuwara, a hamlet of Dodanwala.

Elamaldeniye Mulyanase alias Manawalerata had land at Dodanwala. He left three sons and a daughter, Walawwe Mahatmaya, to whom he gave a deed, 1810 A.D. Godigomwe Kiri Banda was his grandson. 823, 29th January, 1832.

Molawanda Atapattu Lekun and Elamaldeniye Nilame *vs.* Kiri and Girangi. The second plaintiff, upon a deed, gave the defendants, his slaves, to the first plaintiff's son. Defendants and their ancestors were the slaves of the Elamaldeniye family for four generations. 4,000, *Jud. Com. Court.*

Dolanwala Maha Walawwe Banda *vs.* Elamaldeniye Walawwe Mahatmaya. Plaintiff said he purchased lands from Palle Walawwe Loku Banda alias Urukawatte Nilame, and Palle Walawwe Kula Banda alias Dehigama Banda. Defendant, the daughter of Elamaldeniye Udaha Walawwe Loku Banda, said that the lands were *uweddum*, and had no hen or high ground attached to them. 11,106.

Wikramasingha Chandrakara Karanatilaka Senewiratna Pandita Wahala Mulyanase Loku Nilame of Elamaldeniya. His son, Wijesundara Rajakumar Senewiratna Bandar, of Urukawatta (Udunuwara), married Watapola Kumarabami. 87,272.

ELAMALPOTA.—A Moorish village in Lenawala-wasam, Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Population in 1881, 88 (42 males, 46 females); in 1891, 100 (47 males, 53 females). Moormen.

Gurunnehelage Pulle Tambi held a small garden of four kurunies for the service of paying twopence yearly at the old year to Miriakotuwa Kiri Naide.

ELAMALWEWA.—A village in Wegama-wasam, Gannowe korale, Upper Hewaheta. From Elamalwewa there is a high road to Rahatungoda and a minor road to Wegama.

Population in 1881, 51 (26 males, 25 females); in 1891, 28 (17 males, 11 females).

ELA-OTUWA.—A hamlet of Polwatta, in Pallepalata, Tumpane.

Population in 1881, 96 (51 males, 45 females); in 1891, 120 (63 males, 57 females).

It is a ninda village of the Paranagama family. The inhabitants are Grass-cutters (Pannayo) and Tom-tom Beaters.

The Ninda tenants, Manannalage, Horanekarayalage, Hataraliyaddege, Daulkarayalage, hold $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres field and $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 118 a year): each to thatch the walawwa and to cultivate 5 labas of the muttettu for two harvests, supplying all requisites for cultivation except seed paddy; to thresh and remove the crop, but not the straw; to thatch one-ninth of the atuwa (granary); to convert 1 pola of paddy into 5 laba of rice once a month and carry it to the proprietors, together with four cocoanuts from the walawwa garden and betel from tenants' own garden; the tenants receive 1 laba of paddy for each pola of paddy converted to rice; to present to one or other of the proprietors, in alternate years, a pingo of five kinds of vegetables, five cocoanuts, five neli rice, one bunch sweet plantains, and betel; to gather and deliver 6,000 arecanuts from the Bandara Aramba; to guard the hill paddy crops for eight days and nights a year; to carry baggage for ten days in the year, receiving meals; to make as much Aniyahal as is required, receiving 2 laba per pola of paddy for hirō.

Ratwatto Basnayaka Nilame and Ratwatto Ratamahatunaya hold two maruwona pangu (Vidana and Minum).

VIHARE (1812 A.D.) :—

I, Amarakon Dayawagna Mudali, of Kotakepitiya, in Telangampalata of Tumpane, have dedicated in the name of the Trio of Buddha unto Ehelagayayo Vihare for its maintenance the field Keleyadeniya of 15 labas at Elaotuwa, bounded on the west from above the boundary of Malwattekumbura, on the east from below the Aramba, on the north by from below the bank, and on the south by from this side of the Wewa. This grant was made on Wednesday, the seventh day of the waning moon in the month of 11, in the year of Saka 1731, in presence of the witnesses Ungalawowe Unnanse, Malewale Unnanse, Kobbekaluwe Unnanse, Walgowwagoda Unnanse, Gannoruwo Unnanse, Walgama Unnanse, Hapugoda Unnanse, Walgampayo Unnanse, Ambanwala Unnanse, Girantalawe Unnanse, Hatarakorale Walgamarala, Dedunupitiye Kuda Mohottala, Dunkumbure Udage Kuda Arachchila, Angego Arachchila of Dunkumbura, Koralege Siwrala, Polwatto Polawe Arachchila, Katuragolle Korale Arachchi, Dambawele Ihilage Arachchila, Pahilage Arachchila, Elaotuwa Horanekaraya. Whoever defends this even by word will secure to himself bliss in heaven. May these merits be shared in by His Majesty.

ELDENIYA.—A hamlet of Medapalata, Udunuwara, in the Rabbogamuwa Vidana Dura-wasam, formerly an Arachchi wasam. There are now (1888) only two houses of smith families, who are the descendants of the smiths of the Rankadu Pattale.

By the Sannas of Saka 1685, 15 amunu of paddy land were granted to Eldeniye Achariya, in consideration of his having served the king with great loyalty during the war with the Dutch. By the Sannas of Saka 1708 and 1712, 15s. 2p. 6l. lands were granted for having completed the Maharankadu Abarana. By the Sannas of Saka 1725, 7 amunu and 5 labas were granted in consideration of services during the disturbance by the English.

The family history is given in the following *Vitti Wattoruwa*, or statement of claim :—

When His Majesty Bhuvaneka Bahu, of Kotte, abounding in all prosperity, was reigning in Lanka, he heard that a very skilful master smith from India had landed in Mana-duva, and said that since such a master had come over to Sinhala he should be honoured by being brought on an elephant and despatched to him Waduawala Mulachari Naide on an elephant and brought to Kotte the master smith of Mana-duva on the same elephant. On his arrival he presented the king with a telescope (*samukkaya*), by means of which he took at the sun and moon, and also a *petetiya* (an instrument to reckon time), and presented himself before His Majesty. He was literally rewarded by the king and he was given the village called Mangalagama, in Kinigoda korale, of Four Korales, for his sustenance, and was invested with the title of Mandala-walli Naide. Accordingly he served the king with unremitting zeal. Subsequently, during the reign of Raja Sinha of Sitawaka, the pre-eminent king, His Majesty invested the grandson of this Mandala-walli Naide with the same title of Mandala-walli Naide, and he served the king a great deal. Thereafter, during the reign of King Ambulagala, who is like unto Indra, he inquired if there were any descendants then living of Mandala-walli Naide, who had come over from India to Kotte, and being told that there were two orphan infants related to each other as aunt and nephew, he brought them over to Ambulagala, and placed the girl known as Hama in the Duggama department and the boy in the Mala Gabalawa, to be brought up, and when they grew up he commanded them to get married to each other, but she (Hama) declined to take the nephew as her husband. When this was conveyed to the king, he said that if she declined to carry out his wishes she would be tied to *kambakawura* (a post) and 100 lashes inflicted on her, besides being made to carry baskets of sand on her head and her belly being ripped. She took fright at these commands and said she would submit to any orders, at which the king was highly pleased, and gave her two *Kamakuttu* cloth from the Royal Treasury, and she was married in binnu and inherited Mangalagama. Her daughter, Puchi Hama, was married to Kolamba Naide, in binnu, and she secured the inheritance of Mangalagama, which she continued to possess, and her husband, Kolamba Naide, served King Raja Sinha, the pre-eminent king. Afterwards Puchi Hama's son, Meliduma Naide, succeeded to the possession of the "gama," and served King Wimala Dharma, the Lord of the Earth. After Meliduma Naide the "gama" devolved on his son Gallat Naide, who served King Narendra Sinha of Kurulasale, the Indra of the Earth. From Gallat Naide, though his son, Meliduma Naide took this gama by taking his palm and saying that he had not the fear of standing the five orinals, yet no male or female descendant of binnu marriage could inherit it.

Ehendiye Gallatdalage Pahilage Dingiri Appa Mangaliya died 1838, Test. 988.

Milawala Muladurama has very interesting heirlooms :—

Gold *Allet* (*Patatthuluwa*), to Devendra Mula-chariya; Brass *Allet*, to Alut-gamuggera Mula-chariya; Gold *Allet*, to Mangalagama Radhal Naide; Gold *Allet*, to Ehendiye Achariya; Copper *Sannas*, Saka 1730 (1700 A.D.), to Deva Sinha Mula-chariya; Copper *Sannas*, Saka 1708 (1708 A.D.), to Devendra Achariya; Copper *Sannas*, Saka 1685 (1703 A.D.), to Ehendiye Nijjuchariya; Copper *Sannas*, Saka 1725 (1703 A.D.), to Ehendiye Nijjuchariya; Copper *Sannas*, Saka 1712 (1700 A.D.), to Ehendiye Nijjuchariya; Copper *Sannas*, Saka 1685 (1703 A.D.), to Deva Sinha Mula-chariya; Copper *Sannas*, Saka 1694 (1772 A.D.), to Ehendiye Nijjuchariya; Copper *Sannas*, Saka 1703 (1701 A.D.), to Arattana Devendra Achariya; Ola *Sannas*, Saka 1673 (1751 A.D.), to Biyagama Achariya; Ola *Sannas*, Saka 1630 (1708 A.D.), to Biyagama Achariya; Tudupata, Saka 1566 (1644 A.D.), to Mangalagama Radhal Naide; Tudupata, Saka 1703 (1701 A.D.), to Biyagama Achariya; Tudupata, Saka 1590 (1658 A.D.), to Kalubowila Lettan Achariya; Tudupata, Saka 1619 (1717 A.D.), to Biyagama Mandala-walli Achariya; Sittawa, Saka 1632 (1710 A.D.), to Goneruwa Abarana Achariya; Sittawa, Saka 1675 (1753 A.D.), to Nilavela Abaranaya; Sittawa, Saka 1666 (1712 A.D.), to Ulagariya Abarana Naide; Sittawa, Saka 1653 (1731 A.D.), to Marukona Abarana Achariya.

ELOAMA.—A village in Dehiye-wasam, Koboka korale, Upper Hewabota, near Padiyapellella. A minor road to Rahatungula estate.

Population in 1841, 241 (111 males, 119 females); in 1891, 231 (117 males, 114 females). The inhabitants are Vellalas, Tom-tom Beaters, and Low-country Sinhalese. There are about 100 acres (20 *amunu*) under paddy, watered by the Maha-ela.

Families.—Gammahelage Punchi Appu *vs.* Rambukwelle Appu. Talpot Saka 1735, 135, D. O. N. E. Hiyalara Ganita *vs.* Punchi Appu Gammaha. Talpot Saka 1735, 828, D. O. N. E. Kelekoralego, 78,659. Kuda-oye Kudarala *vs.* Pihillage Kankanama. Talpot Saka 1733, 756, D. O. N. E. Marabaddego, 78,659. Wakkumburego, 78,659.

(1821 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1743, I, Kiriya, of Elgama in Kohoka, in the district of Hewaheta, do hereby declare to have granted the following lands, which I have held in possession, to my sons Amalara Sanita and Halaya, viz., the lower end of the field Pitawale of 1 pola and the garden situated above, the house of Elgama Vedarala, and the witnesses who know the same are Wakkumburego Sirala, Allege Madduma Rala, Napitiyo Atukorala, Hegedara Huluhaliya, and the writer Landupitiyo Vedarala.

A Gampatraye, which was caused to be written in the month of November, in the year of Saka 1735 :—I, Gamage Menikrula, of Kohoka korale, of Hewahetubadde, do acknowledge and declare to have given the field Tenne of 2 polas to my brother Punchi Appu, to be his paraveni property. Witnesses : Denike Korala, Elgama Arachchila, Elgama Ukkurula, Huriwale Ungurula, Dambalewatto Vidane, Pihillage Kudarala, Gedara-arawa Ukkurula. Written by Dambalawatto Vidane.

(1813 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1733, I, Gamage Danturula, of Kohoka korale, of Megodatihe, do hereby bequeath my property Potawaletenne Asweddumo of 1 amunam, together with its appurtenances, to Gamage Menikrula, to be his paraveni property. Witnesses : Daninge Korala, Gorakgaha-arawo Arachchila, Elgama Vedarala Korala, Bahambamne, Elgama Ukkurula, Gedara-arawa Atukorala, Pihillage Kudarala, Gamage Appuhami, Dahitenne Appu, Ganaya, Angorawatto Kawrula, and Dehiye Atuhangidiya. Menikrula can take the five oaths.

Transfer (Saka 1756) by Elgama Gamage Sirala, of Pitawaletenne, of 1 amunam, to his uncle Punchi Appu. Witnesses : Wakkumbure Arachchila, Daninge Vedarala, Elgama Atukorala, Horigama Vidane, Dolowale Ukkurula and Appu, Ambagolle Kirihami, Wakkumbure Appu, Hiyudele Huluhaliye and Appu.

(1811 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1733, Randeniye Vidane, of Ghiyadele, in Kohoka korale of Hewaheta Megodatihe, being in want, has given the waste aswedduma, called Darepokune, to be re-asweddumized by Pihillage Kudarala, and received from him 6 amunu of paddy. A mortgage voucher to that effect was written and given. If any of my descendants give the 6 amunu of paddy the land will be redeemed, but if not it must be cultivated in paraveni for ever. The witnesses are Dabalewattego Isala, Elgama Gammaha, Dahitenne Appu, Gedara-arawa Atukorala, and Kitulaluke Appu. In knowledge of these witnesses this mortgage voucher was written and granted by me.

ELIKEWALA.—A hamlet of Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta, in Galagoda Arachchi-wasam.

Population in 1891, 106 (62 males, 44 females).

Elikowala Banda held office in the last king's bedchamber, and was afterwards Basnayaka Nilamo of Hanguranketa Dowalo, and lastly accompanied the king to Dumbura and returned to his village (*Jud. Com. Diary*, 22nd February, 1893).

Morawaliyaddego *vs.* Tilaka Durayalage. Talpot Saka 1705 (1783 A.D.). Grant by Anudari to Suba Berakaraya. Witnesses : Hindagoda Melage, Kankanama, Kosinnege Nekat Naide, Melage Appu of Miruppe, Ukkuwa Davulkaraya, 17,815. Niyarepola Badal Mudiyanselego *vs.* Rantun Mudiyanselego. 52,218.

ELKADUWA.—A village in Udangomuwa-wasam, Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, 17 miles from Kandy *via* Wattegama, 8 miles from Wattegama railway station, and 10 miles from Ukuwela station.

Population in 1881, 243 (146 males, 97 females); in 1891, 177 (104 males, 73 females).

In 1878 34½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 3p. 4l. (paid Rs. 41.11); uncommuted 0a. 1p. 2l.; redeemed 7a. 3p. 4l.; exempted 1a. 1p. 0l.; total 17a. 1p. 0l.

Families.—Palle-arambo Pihunarallage Loku Menika, on behalf of her daughter Dingiri Menika, *vs.* Walgampahage Dugganna Rala, on behalf of his grandson Mudiyanse, for a division of the estate of Elkaduwa Palle-arambo Pihunaralage Kiri Banda between his children, the two minors (26,132).

Dahanakke, 52,517, 52,762.

Kandage vs. Gamage, 1,967, D. C. M. J. Crabbe vs. Pedro Perera, 52,078.

Dahanakke vs. Pedro Perera, 52,324. A. J. Soysa vs. L. Soysa, widow of Pedro

Perera, and Philip Perera his brother, 24,048, 2,510 (N. S.); Test. 598.

Wikramage Babahami vs. Waduwege Johannes Appa, 43,618.

The Elkaduwa group of estates includes Elkaduwa, Aigultenna, Dotala, Haplawala, Kitulgala, and Nilukanda. The total acreage is 1,790. Other estates in the Elkaduwa District are Galkanda 40 acres, Galgawatte 253 acres, Hanugala 654 acres, Imbulpitiya 50 acres, Mahatenna 260 acres, Wagalla 244 acres, Woorandchanda 10 acres.

ELLEPOLA—A village in Udugama-wasam, Gampahasiya pattawa, Matale South. Population in 1881, 214 (121 males, 93 females); in 1891, 307 (106 males, 101 females).

In 1874 33 acres paddy land registered. Commuted 12s. 6d. (paid Rs. 65-30); uncommuted 10s. 7d.; redeemed 2s. 6d.; temple 1s. 6d.; total 16s. 1p. 8d.

Mannas to Kahande Mudiyanse, Saka 1677 (1756 A.D.), produced in Jud. Com. Court, 5th January, 1822.

WALAWWA.—Ellepola Vedikara Lokam is a witness to a grant by Pitima Talawwa (1766 A.D.) to Asgiriya Parana Vihare. Ellepola Kolinuwakku Mohottala was the father of the Adigar; the Mohottala had a brother, grandfather of Weragama Rala. In the beginning of this century, shortly after General Maclellan's first embassy to Kandy, Kahande Mahante Navaratna Wikramanaha Mudiyanse alias Ellepola Nilame was removed from the office of Maha Lokam and was appointed Dinava of the Three Korales. He was also called Kahande Dinava. He was Dinwa Nilame (Jud. Com., 2nd March, 1822). Afterwards he held the offices of second Adigar and Godapola Dinava of Matale. In 1815 he was Muhandiram of the Maha Hetapenage, Muhandiram of the Atapattu Guard House, and Lokam of the Royal Gold Armoury (Jud. Com., 9th March and 29th September, 1818, 8th April, 1824, 1,404, D. C. M.). He adhered to the English and was recognized as Maha Nilame, and after the accession he was chief of the Hingphyo of Matale, and was appointed Wahalkada Muhandiram (Jud. Com., 2nd March, 1819).

He took part in the rebellion of 1818. He was tried by court martial on 17th October, 1818, and was found guilty of levying war against the king, and was sentenced to suffer death by hanging, a punishment afterwards commuted to decapitation. "On the 27th October he was executed, on which occasion he conducted himself with the greatest firmness." Marshall, p. 197.

His property was confiscated, and in the Judicial Commissioner's Court on 5th January, 1822, in a case between Bebulage, late Raterala, and Weragama Rala, the lands were held to belong to Government.

He married a daughter of the Ihagama family. She died miserably poor in Kandy of smallpox, deserted by every one; they had no surviving children.

A member of the family was Dimtenna Dinava, who left a daughter, Kahande Tikiri Kumarihami, who, in 1834, transferred lands in Ellepola to her nephew and adoptive-son Galagoda Kula Banda. Actions by him against Baddegge Nekat Rala, 19,866, 22,195 (see series of cases 19,149, 20,626, 21,055, 26,020, 55,869).

Ellepola Dinava witness to an ula Saka 1732 (1810 A.D.), by Pitima Talawwa Dinava to Maha Nayakar Abu Swami of Gampola.

Ranawana Kumarihami, wife of Kulatunga, a Viharege Nilame of Ellepola, dedicated land to the Pallegane Vihare in Dombawala in Saka 1746.

Passives.—Andawalage, 96,496. Ellepola Dugganua Herat Abeyakon Pandita Wasala Mudiyanse gave lands to his son Ellepola Tewakarana Unnanse 1798 A.D., confirmed by royal order 1805, 21,055. Ellepola Rewata Unnanse, brother of Abeyakon Raterala, 19,634. Imbulandanda Herat Mudiyanse, 68,773. Brinarayana Attanayake, 96,406, 1,256.

Wasalamunne Ann Nayaka Unnanse vs. Melage Kalu Banda. Plaintiff incumbent of Pallegane Vihare in Dombawala, for two gardens dedicated to temple by Ellepola Upasamvita Unnanse in 1833, 32,411. Dullewe Indrajoti Unnanse vs. Melage Kalu Banda. Plaintiff incumbent of Pallegane Vihare in Dombawala, for two fields and gardens, 3,621, D. C. M., 43,284, 64,354.

Ellepola Appahami had an ula from Ratukoba Appahami in 1718 A.D. (Saka 1670). A member of the family married two sisters, Ranawana Mahotmayia, and had

a son Ellepola Punchirala alias Viharege Kalu Banda. Lawsuit by him on behalf of his mother against Dumbukola Vidane (*Jud. Com.*, 24th, 17th, 18th March, 1819, 16th February, 1822).

Ellepola Polwattege Punchirala and Konarage Ukkurala vs. Imbulandande Nilame Pallege Raterala (*Jud. Com.*, 19th November, 1822, 20th January, 1823).

Polwattege Appubami Vel Muladeniya and Imbulandande Pallege Punchirala vs. Nekatge Kuda Sivurala and Dorakumbura Ratamahatmaya, 57,989.

Dehipitawatte Horatala holds a garden of half an acre (1 pola 2 lahas) by the service of giving forty betel leaves to, and of accompanying, Kulatunga Wijayakon Mudiyanasolage Loku Banda on six journeys a year, six days each. Commutable for Rs. 3.

ELLIYADDA.—A village in Palispattu East, Lower Dumbura. It adjoins Beddegama.

Stream.—Bulatwatte-oya.

Hill.—Kurukudehela.

The greater part of the land was formerly planted with coffee.

Population in 1881, 172 (88 males, 84 females); in 1891, 124 (60 males, 64 females).

In 1878 44 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 19a. 1p. 5l. (paid Rs. 124.61); redeemed 1a. 1p. 8l.; sold by Crown 0a. 3p. 0l.; abandoned 0a. 2p. 0l.; total 22a. 0p. 3l.

Messrs. H. O. Bird & Son vs. J. P. Jayasuriya and H. P. Jayasuriya. Mortgage bond dated February, 1862, over lands planted with coffee, 36,789.

Embalagolle Kattigangamulle Banda vs. Gawaratenne Tikiriya, 87,773, 96,661.

ELPITIYA.—A village in Gangapahala korale, Udapalata, in Kirinde Arachchi-wasama.

Population in 1881, 138 (80 males, 58 females); in 1891, 193 (108 males, 85 females).

In 1878 36½ acres paddy land were registered. The greater part of the land (25 acres) had been sold by Government.

I am favoured by Mr. Panabokke with the following account of the village :—

This was a royal village (Kota) said to have been asweddumized by Ratwatte Disava. The fields are irrigated by an artificial canal, the Raja-ela, about 3 miles long; the amuna is at Kirinda; Galgedi-oya is the feeder of the amuna. An attempt was made to cut an ela from Watadeniya in Udunuwara to irrigate these fields, but though there are traces of an ela to some distance it was never completed. Tradition asserts that Molligoda Adigar opposed the opening of it, as the same oya irrigated his fields at Molligoda, and represented the matter to the king and had the order countermanded. A vihare was begun by Panabokke Ratamahatmaya, senior, but his death prevented its completion. The Mahaweli-ganga skirts the southern and eastern boundaries of the village. There are a few Moormen in Elpitiya. They settled here at a remote period; perhaps they were the king's carriers.

Most of the fields in Elpitiya are subject to inundations. On the top of the hill there is a site of a fort occupied by the English after the accession. The old road from Kandy to Gampola is said to have run along the ridge of the hill where this fort stood, which commands a view of the surrounding country. The scenery in the Mahaweli-ganga at Morewaka is fine. There is also a sandbank here, from which the ferry is called Welletota. Some Moormen hold lands from Ganegoda Dewala to supply it with salt. There is a good cart road to the walawwa. It is the only road to the village, and is much used by the inhabitants.

The origin of the word Elpitiya seems to be from the kind of paddy of that name, for el-wi thrives very well in this village owing to the alluvial soil deposited in it by the periodical inundations of the Mahaweli-ganga.

Elpitiye Walawwa belongs to the Panabokke family. The Kandyan chiefs entertained Sir William Gregory here on 28th February, 1884.

Families.—Kahawatta Gammahelage Malhami vs. Yatinuwarage Kawrula, for the field Kabulkaduwa of 3 pelas. Defendant stated that it was a Ganwasam Pangu devolving on whoever held the Ganwasam Paniwide. That his ancestors held that office for generations, and that so long as he held the office of Gammah he was entitled to the field.

Held, that the defendant had not the shadow of right to the land.

Kakawatta Gammahelage Malhevi vs. Yatinawara Kaurala. Translation of a report submitted to the District Court of Kandy by Unambawa Mohottala of Udaipalata:—That the field Kabulkaduwa is attached to the Maha Madige department and is Ganwasam property. It can only be possessed by the Gammahs of Elpitiya of Maha Madige department. During the time of the Kandyan Government whoever possessed the field had to pay a sum of six riddis as Bulat Surulu to the Maha Gabada Nilams. In 1833 Danturala held the office of Ganwasam. He was succeeded by Yatinawara Gammahelage Kaurala. On referring to the Commutation Register it was found that the field was a Purappadu Panguwa, and it was rented out on an order received from the Kandy Kachcheri through the Ratemahatmaya, for nine parrahs of paddy to Udowita Korala for one year. *28th September, 1838.*

Sivurilage vs. Manannalage, 46,764, 66,835, 66,721.

VIHARE.—In 1858 Piyadasai Unnanee stated to the Temple Land Commissioner that the endowments of the vihare were a field, Bogaha, which was dedicated by Golu Vidane in the last reign, and a field held by the incumbent under Ganegoda Dewale, and that the pansala garden was purchased by the villagers soon after the Daluda Pinkama (1828). The Commissioner rejected the claim for exemption from tax. (*T. L. C. 223, office 218.*)

ELPITIYA.—A hamlet of Galabawa in Udaipalata, Tumpene, inhabited by Rajjan Durayo.

Population in 1881, 87 (21 males, 16 females).

ELWALA.—A village in Ukuwala-wasam in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South, 14 miles from Kandy and 8 miles from Matale.

Population in 1881, 309 (179 males, 130 females); in 1891, 262 (143 males, 119 females).

In 1878 34 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 2s. 2p. 7l. (paid Rs. 16-22); uncommuted 0s. 2p. 3l.; abandoned 0s. 0p. 7l.; redeemed 13s. 1p. 7l.; temple 0s. 0p. 8l.; total 17s. 0p. 2l.

Families.—Tennakon Mudiyanseleage vs. Egodage, 56,018. Konara Mudiyanseleage, 68,848, 66,515, 82,858, 60,914, 92,998, land acquisition, 84, C. B. Matale, 87,188, 3,469. Mudage vs. Ranwadanage, for the estate of Elwala Dugganna Mahatmayo, the aunt of the parties, 24,312, 21,313. Ranamukage vs. Pihannarallage, 28,752, 18,861.

Uduphillie Unnanee vs. Elwala Madama Guruwa. Plaintiff stated that twenty-four years before (1795 A.D.) Elwala Mahatmayo and Monarawila Disawa made an offering of the field Elwatakumbura to the Bowatte Vihare, and produced an old dated the year of Buddha 2346 (1803 A.D.). The field belonging to Elwala Mahatmayo, which had been offered to a Guruwa, was, by Monarawila Disawa, offered to the priest Uduphillie that the king may obtain merit. Defendant stated that in the reign of King Wijayapala of Godapola the land was given to an ancestor of his by the king who poured water into a chank shell and ordered that the land should be called Elwala Madama. (*Jed. Com. Cr., 13th and 25th September, 1819.*)

Wikuramasackura, D. L., 56,718.

A Baptist school here in 1867, 96 boys on the roll.

EMBALAGAMA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dambara.

Stream.—Embalagama oya.

Population in 1881, 297 (146 males, 141 females); in 1891, 246 (127 males, 119 females).

In 1878 53 acres paddy land were registered, of which 45 acres paid (Rs. 171-84) tax.

Families.—Balagallage Ukuwala Upasakaya vs. Delgasapitiye Ukuwala Duraya. Lands were granted in 1814 by Kuruwita Lekam at the desire of his father-in-law, Panchirala Muhandiram, to plaintiff, on condition that he should on every poya day offer 2,100 flowers at the Maligawa in the name of the Muhandiram, 16,967. Kandage, 66,942. Ranhotge, 66,941. Udage, 66,940.

EMBEKKA.—A temple village in Medapalata, Udunuwara, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Angunawela, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kandy on the minor road from Angunawela to Watadeniya.

Hill.—Niyamakanda.

Population in 1881, 94 (52 males, 42 females); in 1891, 76 (42 males, 34 females). The wasam includes Rangama, Talawatura, and Paduwangoda.

In the Hi Lekam Mitiya 174½ acres paddy land were registered (87a. 0p. 7l.) in the names of Kankani Gammahē, Rangama Gammahē, Talawature Gammahē, Pallege Gammahē, Dalumura Karaya, Marakkala Naide, Kahatagaha Dumbara Naide, Banjane Yakdessa, Hapugaskumbure Berakaraya, Embekke Hangidiya, two Pannayo, Samara, Guru Naide, Muttettu of the Dewale, Liyana Naide, Kawrala, Medage Arachchila, Bambaradeniye Kapurala, Pallewela Kapurala, Mulgampola Gammahē, Rangama Gamewasam, Udage Duraya, Nila Dewalaya, two Davulkarayo, Temmettaya, Dingirala, Badahelaya, Guruwa, Henaya, Gallelle Gammahē, Waldeniye Yakdessa, Hakgedikaraya, Achariya, Eldeniye Hangidiya, Horanekaraya, Mahane Achariya, Udage Duraya, Talapatkaraya, Waddele Multenge Gammahē, Wattoruwa, Palihawadana, Temmettaya, Appuralaya, Rangama Berakaraya; 6 lahās dedicated to Liniyagoda Vihare, Pallege Gammahē, Pallege Duraya, Talawature Ganwasam, Nila Lapaya Duraya, Dewellawayedeniya, Bawalattandeka, two Panikkiyo, two Pannayo, Bambaradeniye Kapurala, Mutukuda Karaya, Mulgama Naide, Hulangomuwe Naide, Siyambalagoda Gammahē, Kodituwakku Karaya, Medagoda Pandan Karaya, Payindakaraya, Tumbage Gammahē, Koblekaduwe Unnanse, Lunuwatte Horanekaraya, Chamarakaraya, Widiye Gammahē, Palugama Duraya, four Uhulanno, Maludeniya, Malpaniwide, Hunupaniwide, Hilibate Yakdessa, Aladeniye Hangidiya.

Land at Embekka held for the service of furnishing pots to the Ulpenge (*Jud. Com.*, 22nd October, 1824).

Families.—Badalge, 38,882, 40,644. Dewasurendra Dewasurendra Galladdalage, 38,882, 40,644. Galladdalage, 64,536; Test. 985. Imbulangege, 27,607. Liyanage, 27,607. Pandakkarage, 73,803. Siyambalagoda Vidanelage, 5,931. Upasakage, 33,760.

In 1878 184 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 23a. 3p. 2l. (paid Rs. 154.02); redeemed 12a. 3p. 0l.; temple 54a. 3p. 8l.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 8l.; total 91a. 3p. 8l.

There was a Government school in 1887, 66 boys on the roll, cost to Government Rs. 243.47.

DEWALE.—The Embekke Dewale is dedicated to the Kataragama Dewiyo. It is said that a Kandyan queen, Henakanda Biso Bandara (who presented her palanquin to the dewale when it broke down as she passed through the lands), is worshipped here as an incarnation of Dewi, the wife of Kanda Kumaraya, the war-god Skanda jointly with him.

The dewale has no Sannas nor deeds; the documents were lost in the rebellion of 1817.

There is a tradition that 30 amunu of land were dedicated by King Rajadhi when Batupitiye was Basnayaka Nilame. Mampitiye Loku Disava, Basnayaka Nilame in 1828. Dodanwela was Basnayaka Nilame in 1857.

On a rock in a field Woyandeniya, near the dewale, is a much defaced inscription, dated 1410 A.D. (Mr. Nevill, *Tuprobaniān*, Vol. 2, p. 132):—

Dog and crow marks—Tri Sihaladhisvara.

Sri Budha warshaychi ekwa dahas nawa siya te panasata, Sri Sihalaya-agapati.

In the Sri Buddha year one thousand nine hundred and fifty three, Chief Lord of Tri Sihala.

Mr. H. C. P. Bell reads the inscription as "Sri Buddha warshaycha ekwa dahas navasiya te panas vana. Tri Sihaladhisvara of Sri Buddha 1953
o o o Lord of Tri Sihale."

The dewale is surrounded by a substantial stone wall. Adjacent to the large dewale the villagers have recently built a small vihare. Within the dewale enclosure, besides these buildings, is a bo-tree, and in a straight line from the dewale is a road with the houses of the tenants on both sides, which leads to a small building at the top of a hill; this road and building are used for the perahera. Another dewale stands close by, dedicated to Dewata Bandara, built by Batupitiye Basnayaka Nilame *alias* Bambaradeniye Rala.

In this dewale, in a press, which the Kapurala opened, is a figure dressed in a faded Turkey red cloth, with wooden ornaments, holding in his hand a walking-stick.

The Kataragama Dewale building is 126 ft. long and 80 ft. broad ; at the eastern end is an open Maha Digge. The carving on the wooden pillars is good, though much spoiled by white ants. There is an inner smaller room, the Handunkudama, and a dark room to which the villagers are not admitted, the Pirige, where are some presses said to contain the valuables of the dewale.

Then comes the innermost shrine, the Maligawa. In it is a press said to contain a figure, but this I did not see, as the Kapurala was unwilling to open it. On a table in front of the press was a burning candle, which is lighted three times a day. Offerings of food are made daily ; the food is left on the table for about half an hour, and the Kapurala performs some rites, rings a bell, pours water on some of the utonsils, &c.

The Embekke Kataragama Dewale has considerable endowments, about 406 acres in all, but the revenue derived is small :—

	Pangu.	Fields.	Gardens.	Hen.	Value of Services. Rs. a.
Uda Aludeniya ...	1 ...	1 0 0 ...	1 0 0 ...	— ...	26 5
Lunugama ...	2 ...	2 3 0 ...	1 2 6 ...	1 0 4 ...	67 70
Eladetta ...	1 ...	1 2 7 ...	0 2 0 ...	— ...	46 30
Paduwangoda ...	6 ...	12 1 0 ...	13 3 6 ...	3 0 0 ...	384 60
Talawatura ...	5 ...	12 1 3 ...	28 2 3 ...	17 2 4 ...	888 10
Embekke ...	37 ...	45 2 2 ...	36 2 1 ...	19 0 9 ...	1,471 15
	75 2 2	82 0 6	40 8 9		2,332 40

The Temple Land Commissioner registered 1 anna of land as belonging to the dewale at Kirinda in Udapalata. (*T. L. C. 213, office 213.*)

In Embekke the pangu are :—

1. Kankanige Ganwasam.—Thirteen Vellala tenants. Hold fields 2a. 1p. 0l. ; gardens 1a. 2p. 3l. Services (commutable for Rs. 65-95 a year) : to attend every Saturday and Wednesday and count the money offered to the dewale ; to attend at the festivals and perahera ; to decorate the dewale for the perahera ; to whitewash and keep in order the anametre ; to issue paddy from the granary once a month ; to give buffaloes for threshing and to take care of the paddy in the floor ; to join in repairs and supply laths ; to give implements to fell timber ; to join in supplying clay to bake tiles ; to thatch the Uda Wabalkada and Banayaka Nilame's lodging, supplying straw, and to prepare and decorate it ; to give adukku, oil, and mats to the Banayaka Nilame when he visits the village, and also to the Vidane ; at each of the festivals to present sweetmeats and betel to the Banayaka Nilame.

2. Vidiyige Ganwasam.—Two Vellala and one low-caste tenant. Hold fields 1a. 2p. 0l. ; gardens 1a. 3p. 9l. ; hen 0a. 1p. 7l. Services (commutable for Rs. 59-05 a year) : same as No. 1, except the thatching of the Banayaka Nilame's lodging, in addition to plant the ehala tree.

3. Mulgampalage Ganwasam.—Eight Vellala tenants. Hold fields 1a. 0p. 2l. ; gardens 2a. 1p. 6l. ; hen 1a. 2p. 7l. Services (commutable for Rs. 35-30 a year) : to join in supplying clay to bake tiles and in repairing the dewale ; to give laths ; to supply implements to fell timber ; to thatch the Uda Wabalkada, supplying straw ; to keep in order, whitewash, and decorate an anametre ; to attend the festivals and perahera ; to join in supplying meals to the Banayaka Nilame and Vidane when visiting the village ; to present sweetmeats and betel at each of the festivals.

4. Gallellege Ganwasam.—Four Vellala tenants. Hold fields 1a. 3p. 2l. ; gardens 2a. 1a. 5l. ; hen 1a. 0p. 9l. Services (commutable for Rs. 64-75 a year) : same as No. 1, except preparing halging for the Banayaka Nilame, and in addition to bring the elephant for the perahera, for which four fanams are given.

5. Manandiwele Ganwasam.—Eight Vellala and one Moor tenant. Hold fields 2a. 1p. 6l. ; gardens 1a. 1p. 6l. ; hen 0a. 3p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 85-40 a year) : every year to measure the paddy ; to give a buffalo for threshing ; to thatch the Uda Wabalkada, supplying straw ; to join in repairs, give laths, and supply clay for tiles ; to maintain an anametre, whitewash and decorate it ; to supply implements to fell timber ; to attend the festivals and

perahera ; to decorate the dewale for the perahera ; to join in supplying meals to the Basnayaka Nilame and Vidane ; at each festival to present sweetmeats and betel to the Basnayaka Nilame.

6. Siyambalagoda Gammahelaye Ganwasam.—Tenant: Erawwawala Basnayaka Nilame. Holds field 2a. 0p. 0l. ; gardens 2a. 1p. 0l. ; hen 1a. 2p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 64.75 a year) : to attend on Saturdays and Wednesdays and to count the panduru ; to attend the perahera and the Diyakapuma ; to maintain, whitewash, and decorate an anamestrege ; to give a buffalo for threshing ; to take care of paddy till removed to the granary ; to join in repairs ; to give implements to fell timber ; to join in giving clay for tiles ; to give laths and ten bundles straw ; to join in giving meals to the Basnayaka Nilame and to present him with sweetmeats and betel. (See 27,607.)

7. Tumbukgo Ganwasam.—Twenty-one tenants, Vellalas and Moora. Hold fields 2a. 2p. 1l. ; gardens 3a. 2p. 1l. ; hen 1a. 1p. 9l. Services (commutable for Rs. 72.95 a year) : to attend on Saturdays and Wednesdays and to count the panduru ; to attend the festivals and perahera ; to maintain, whitewash, and decorate an anamestrege ; to give a buffalo to thresh paddy ; to convey messages of the dewale headmen to the Payindakarayo of three villages ; to join in repairs ; to give implements to fell timber ; to give laths and clay and ten bundles of straw ; to give three kumba, receiving fifteen cocoanuts ; at each of the festivals to present sweetmeats and betel.

8. Rangama Ganwasam.—Twenty-seven tenants, Vellalas, Moora, and low-caste. Hold fields 3a. 1p. 6l. ; gardens 7a. 3p. 1l. ; hen 8a. 1p. 5l. Services (commutable for Rs. 117.75 a year) : to superintend repairs by tenants ; to get the muttettu cultivated, paddy threshed and removed to the atuwa ; to give three buffaloes to thresh ; to maintain, whitewash, and decorate an anamestrege ; to join in giving clay ; to give implements to fell timber ; to give laths and join in repairs ; to get arches put up for the perahera ; to attend the festivals and perahera ; to give adukku to the Basnayaka Nilame, and to present him with sweetmeats and betel at each of the festivals.

9. Kapu.—Three Vellala tenants. Hold fields 1a. 2p. 5l. Services (commutable for Rs. 53.60 a year) : to perform the duties of a kapurula for six months ; to attend at the festivals and the perahera ; at each of the festivals to present sweetmeats and betel.

Wijekonge Punchirala *vs.* Kapuge Punchirala Kapurula. Plaintiff said that his father held land by performing duty of a kapurula of the dewale. 15,527.

10. Pirit.—Tenant: a Buddhist priest. Holds field 1a. 0p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 33.85 a year) : to attend the dewale at the time of the perahera and to read pirit ; to give a wadanatala-atta at the perahera.

11. Navan.—Tenants: two Goldsmiths and a Buddhist priest. Hold fields 1a. 3p. 0l. ; gardens 1a. 2p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 53.60 a year) : to polish the gold, silver, brass, &c., vessels ; to work in gold, silver, copper, and iron works ; to make and repair the hinges and keys ; to join in repairs ; to make a silver sure for the chela tree ; to maintain, whitewash, and decorate an anamestrege ; to present the Basnayaka Nilame at each of the festivals with a ring and an arecanut cutter ; to make iron implements for the tenants for three months, iron and charcoal being supplied.

12. Yak-ange-nila.—Three Vellala tenants. Hold fields 1a. 1p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 29.45 a year) : to construct, whitewash, and decorate an anamestrege for the perahera ; to join in cowdunging and whitewashing the dewale and its outhouses ; to put up and decorate an arch for the perahera ; to attend the festivals and carry the chamara ; to supply a bundle of firewood every Monday for the diggo ; to cultivate 2 laha of the muttettu and remove the paddy to the granary ; to join in thatching the Wahalkada, in supplying clay and firewood to make tiles in repairs, and to give laths ; to fell, square, and remove timber ; to join in supplying cadjans for the tile kiln ; at each of the festivals to present betel.

13. Munamalango.—Six tenants. Hold fields 1a. 1p. 4l. ; garden 0a. 0p. 2l. Services (commutable for Rs. 33.85 a year) : same as No. 12, except supplying firewood, and also instead of chamara to carry the acuta.

14. Kapudiwelo Nila.—Three Vellala tenants. Hold fields 0a. 3p. 0l. ; garden 0a. 0p. 8l. Services (commutable for Rs. 22.05 a year) : same as No. 12, but instead of chamara to carry the randolio.

15. Galahitiyawo Nila.—Two Vellala tenants. Hold fields 0a. 2p. 4l. Services (commutable for Rs. 17.65 a year) : same as No. 14.

16. *Hepogastumbare Nilai*.—A Vellala tenant. Holds fields 6a. 2p. 4l. Services (commutable for Rs. 17-00 a year): same as No. 14, except to blow the *kakgediya* instead of carrying the *randoli*, and in addition to join in keeping the *malawa* clean.

17. *Malodona* (supplying vegetables).—Four Vellala tenants. Hold fields 1a. 6p. 0l.; garden 6a. 0p. 4l. Services (commutable for Rs. 23-00 a year): to supply three kinds of vegetables for each *Towara* daily, and also the same as No. 12.

18. *Kattiyann*.—Two Vellala tenants. Hold fields 1a. 6p. 4l.; gardens 6a. 0. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 26-50 a year): to perform the duties of *Kattiyann* *mura* during the year and to remain at nights; to thatch the granary and *multongo*; to cultivate 8 *lahs* of the *muttettawa* and store paddy; to join in repairs, and supply timber and clay and firewood to bake tiles; to give a bundle of firewood once a week to the digge, to construct, whitewash, and decorate an *anamastre*; to attend the festivals and the *parahars*; to join in decorations and keep the *malawa* clean; to join in whitewashing; at each of the festivals to present *betel*.

19. *Wattoru*.—Three Vellala tenants. Hold fields 1a. 6p. 4l.; gardens 6a. 1p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 35-30 a year): to be in *mura* for six months, and sweep and whitewash inside the *dewale*; to build, decorate, and whitewash the *anamastre*; to give one bundle firewood once a week; to take care of the goods inside the *dewale*; to open the door and light lamps in the *dewale*; to take out the wooden house; to give plantain leaves; to make *pankian*; to cultivate 10 *lahs* of the *muttettawa* and thresh and remove paddy to the granary, and whitewash and thatch it; to assist in repairs; to fell timber; to give clay and firewood for tiles; to give *cadjans* to thatch the kiln; at each festival to present *betel*; to thatch the *multongo*, and give three bundles of straw to thatch the *Wahalkada*.

20. *Maldona* (supplying flowers).—A Vellala tenant. Holds field 6a. 1p. 2l. Services (commutable for Rs. 7-35 a year): to supply flowers for the *parahars* and festivals; at each of the festivals to present *betel*.

21. *Pandankara* (torch-bearing).—Three Vellala tenants. Hold fields 1a. 6p. 0l.; garden 6a. 1p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 36-75 a year): to be in *mura* for six months and build *pankian* (torches) for the *parahars*; to maintain, whitewash, and decorate an *anamastre*; to put up arches; to weed the *malawa*; to cultivate 8 *lahs* of *muttettawa*; to thresh and remove paddy to the granary; to thatch the *multongo*, supplying straw; to repair and whitewash the *dewale*; to give clay and firewood for tiles; to give *lahs*, to fell and remove timber; to give *cadjans* to thatch the kiln; at each of the festivals to present *betel*; to give three bundles of straw; to do any other work for seven days.

22. *Kodahola* (Potter).—Tenant, a Potter. Holds fields 1a. 6p. 0l.; garden 6a. 2p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 24-00 a year): to give for the *parahars* three *walankat* (pungos of pottery) and one for each of the festivals, and sixty *walas* for the *multongowal*; one *kada* (pungo) to the elephant-keeper; to give *chetties* for the *Ilamnyaka Nilame's* lodgings; to give 100 *kattipans* (lamps) for the *kattiya*; to give ten large *chetties* once in five years; to make and burn tiles and tile the *dewale*; to build and whitewash an *anamastre*; to weed the *malawa* and decorate the *dewale*; at each festival to present the *Ilamnyaka Nilame* one *walankata*; give *pannam* of *motti* (pots) to the *Ilamnyaka Nilame*, when there is a *Wahyakuma* (the devil-dance after the ceremony of cutting water) to give two *walankat*, receiving food, 4 *kurent* paddy, and a *masa* (6d), and 2 *coconuts*; to give *utimili* for whitewashing *parjuna*. The *dewale* pays the tax of a field of 2 *peas* and 4 *kurent*.

23. *Kale* (washing).—Tenant, a *Dhoby*. Holds field 6a. 3p. 0l.; garden 6a. 0p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 24-00 a year): to wash cloths for the *dewale*; to give *piruwata* (cloths, towels, sheets, &c., supplied by the *dhoby* and returned after use) for the *multongo*; to give cotton and rags for *torches*; to supply *stiri* (cloth spreadings) and hang up cloths in the *idange* (*Ilamnyaka Nilame's* lodgings); at each festival to present *betel*, to decorate the *vidiya* (outer court), and to build and whitewash an *anamastre*; to spread *piranvili* (cloth spread on the ground to walk upon) for the *parahars*; to wash *hala* (sacred vestments) for the festivals and for the *parahars*, receiving 3 *lahs* paddy and 3 *subats* of cloth; to do cloth coiling.

24. *Dirillabi Nilai*.—Six low-caste tenants. Hold fields 2a. 8p. 0l.; gardens 2a. 1p. 0l.; *haa* 6a. 1p. 2l. Services (commutable for Rs. 60-00 a year): to cultivate 1 *pea* of the *muttettawa*, thresh and remove paddy to the granary; to

assist in repairs and fell and remove timber ; to give laths and planks ; to give clay and firewood for tiles ; to build the anamestre and whitewash it ; to thatch granary and whitewash the dewale ; to put up and decorate arches ; to carry Basnayaka Nilame's baggage ; to build a diyage (bath room) for him and give water and firewood for his kitchen ; to hold the torch and talapat muttuwa (talipot umbrella) for the Basnayaka Nilame at the perahera ; to give charcoal for iron works ; to accompany the Basnayaka Nilame to the Kandy perahera for five days.

25. Nila.—Two low-caste tenants. Hold fields 1a. 2p. 4l. ; gardens 1a. 0p. 3l. ; hen 1a. 1p. 2l. Services (commutable for Rs. 58.90 a year) : to cultivate 1 pela of the muttettuwa, thresh and store crop ; to fell and remove timber and assist in repairs and supply laths and planks ; to make the kiln and prepare clay for tiles ; to construct and decorate an anamestre ; to whitewash the dewale and clear the maluwa ; to hold kodi (flags) for the perahera ; to attend the festivals ; to give three bundle of straw ; to put up an arch.

26. Nila.—Ten low-caste tenants. Hold fields 1a. 0p. 0l. ; gardens 0a. 0p. 6l. ; hen 0a. 1p. 2l. Services (commutable for Rs. 38.25 a year) : same as No. 25.

27. Nila.—Eight low-caste tenants. Hold fields 1a. 2p. 0l. ; gardens 1a. 1p. 4l. ; hen 1a. 2p. 1l. Services (commutable for Rs. 57.40 a year) : same as No. 25.

28. Tommottam.—Two low-caste tenants. Hold fields 0a. 1p. 0l. ; garden 0a. 0p. 8l. Services (commutable for Rs. 18.20 a year) : same as No. 25, with the following exceptions ; not to clear the maluwa, hold kodi, to cultivate only 2 laha of the muttettuwa. In addition, to be in mura for six months and to beat the tommottama (small drum) three times a day, total service not to exceed six months.

29. Daulkara.—Seven low-caste tenants. Hold fields 2a. 0p. 4l. ; gardens 0a. 1p. 5l. Services (commutable for Rs. 63.30 a year) : same as No. 28, except to beat the daula (common drum) instead of the tommettama.

30. Netun.—Six low-caste tenants. Hold fields 1a. 0p. 9l. ; gardens 1a. 2p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 36.75 a year) : same as No. 28, except beating tom-tom, and in addition to dance at the dewale on every Saturday for six months, also to dance for the perahera and the festivals, and also to dance waliyakum for seven days.

31. Netun.—A low-caste tenant. Holds fields 0a. 2p. 0l. ; gardens 0a. 3p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 14.70 a year) : to dance at the dewale for six months on Saturdays ; to dance at the perahera and at the festivals ; to construct an anamestre ; to whitewash and decorate it ; to dance waliyakum for seven days.

32. Bera (Tom-tom).—Three low-caste tenants. Hold fields 0a. 3p. 4l. ; gardens 1a. 0p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 25.85 a year) : to beat the bere every Saturday for six months and for the festivals and perahera ; to cultivate 2 lahas of the muttettuwa, thresh and store crop ; to construct an anamestre, whitewash and decorate it ; to carry clay and give firewood to make tiles ; to fell and remove timber ; to supply laths and planks and assist in repairs and in making the tile kiln ; to give three bundles of straw and thatch the wabalkada ; at each festival to present hotel.

33. Bera.—Three tenants. Hold fields 1a. 0p. 0l. ; gardens 0a. 1p. 0l. ; hen 0a. 1p. 5l. Services (commutable for Rs. 29.45 a year) : same as No. 32.

34. Netun.—One tenant. Holds fields 0a. 2p. 5l. ; gardens 0a. 0p. 4l. Services (commutable for Rs. 22.05 a year) : to assist in constructing the anamestre, clearing the maluwa, and in putting up decorations for the perahera. Tenant pays tax. Services limited to five days.

35. Teldena (supplying oil).—A Moor tenant. Holds fields 0a. 1p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 2 a year) : to give 3 noli of oil or pay four shillings.

36. Talapat.—Two tenants. Hold fields 0a. 0p. 5l. Services (commutable for Rs. 4.40 a year) : to hold the talapat muttuwa for one month ; to give one load firewood every Sunday during the month, and to guard the dewale at nights ; to sweep the maluwa on Saturdays and Wednesdays throughout the year, and to assist in weeding it and whitewashing the dewale ; to build and decorate an anamestre for the perahera.

37 and 38. Etulkattale Nila, maruwena.

39. Lunudena, maruwena.

40. Talapat.—A Vellala tenant. Holds fields 0a. 2p. 4l. ; garden 0a. 0p. 4l. Services (commutable for Rs. 22.05 a year) : same as No. 36, except to take four mura of thirty days each.

VIHARE.—**Daranda Vihare.** The present vihare is a small one near the dewale. It was built about 1854. The old vihare was in existence until about the time of the Dalada Pinkama (1828). A pillimage was put up when the old temple fell into ruins, and was taken down when the new one was finished.

The lands are said to have been dedicated to Indulgoda Nayaka Unnanse by King Rajadhi Raja Sinha in a Sannas.

The incumbent in 1858 was Kehelwatugoda Sumangala Unnanse (45,614), to whom the vihare had been given by Kotagama Maha Nayaka of Asgiriya.

LINIYAGODA VIHARE.—Indaratne Unnanse's claim for registration of lands was rejected by the Temple Land Commissioner; the endowments were small pieces of mulpangu dedicated by the villagers who built the vihare.

Mulren Gammahelage Indaratne Unnanse *vs.* Mulren Gammahelage, for inherited lands in Rangama, 33,261.

EMBILINIGAMA.—A Gannila village in Medapalata, Yatinuwara, at the 66th milepost on the road from Colombo to Kandy, 7 miles from Kandy. The Colombo road here crosses the Nanu-oya on a bridge of 84 ft. span.

Stream.—Nanu-oya.

Population in 1881, 299 (173 males, 126 females); in 1891, 299 (159 males, 140 females).

In the H. L. M. 58 acres were registered (38a. 3p. 8l.). Chandrasekara Mudaliwansa held 1a. 1p. 0l.; Wirasekara Appu 3a. 3p. 7l.; Abekon Mudaliwansa 2a. 3p. 0l.; Gannilo Muppu and Gannilo Appu, Dahanehela Atapattu Kona Muhandirana, Kurunehela Gannilo Muppu, Hampatmullo Korala, Kombihami, Nalligawa.

In the Commutation Register of 1874 63½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 6a. 3p. 2½l. (paid Rs. 67-91); abandoned 6a. 3p. 3½l.; redeemed 19a. 2p. 6½l.; temple land 1a. 0p. 0l.; railway 6a. 1p. 5½l.; total 31a. 2p. 6½l.

Dumbura Rajakaruna Monowiratna Abeyakon Mudaliya had a Sannas of land at Embilinigama, in Medapalata of Yatinuwara, in 1761 A.D. (*note*, p. 49).

The Walawwa belonged to the Pilima Talawwe family.

Embilinigama Unnanse *vs.* Giragama Sirula Banda, action for damages for slander, 5,539.

Mayolago Punchirala *vs.* Barakmanage Appuhami, 8,600.

Kadigomuwe Tumpene Ratmahatmaya (son of Gabada Nilame) *vs.* Nektage Mutukudarala and Tikiri Banda, 11,353.

Dingirala *vs.* Punchirala, Olanaka 1674 and 1731 (1752 and 1809 A.D.), 11,978.

Karunkege Korala *vs.* Barakmanage Appuhami (*Jud. Com.*, 13th February, 1854).

Udunuwara Ketakumbure Herat Mudiyanselege Sumangala Unnanse of Embilinigama Panula *vs.* Brammana Wijesundara Mudiyanselege Dingiri Banda and Gangoda Wihadde Walawwe Bandara Menika, heirs of Brammana Wijesundara and Punchirala Korala, deceased, 98,266.

Iriyagama Pahala Walawwe Loku Banda, Banayaka Nilame, *vs.* Kattare Arachchige Don David, 59,724.

Barakmanage, 91,235.

Joti Vidanaselege Kutto Hani, on behalf of Manassanage Punchina, a minor, *vs.* Polwatte Mohottalage Punchi Menika, administratrix of the estate of Embilinigama Wikrama-ntha Rajakaruna Wirakon Mudiyanselege Tikiri Banda, 47,603, 31,932, C. R. K.

EMBITIYAWA.—A village in Asgiri Udaniya pattuwa, Matale South. The warama includes Dorakumbura, Matalepitiya, and Naldeniya. The tradition is that it derives its name from Embi, a Vedda woman, who was the first settler.

Population in 1881, 125 (69 males, 56 females); in 1891, 78 (43 males, 35 females). Vellalas and several other castes. It is said that the Vellalas of this village were degraded to Gattaru.

In 1874 were registered 154 acres paddy land. Commuted 22a. 0p. 7½l. (paid Rs. 130-15); uncommuted 19a. 3p. 2½l.; soweddumized, belonging to the Crown, 1a. 1p. 0l.; redeemed 22a. 0p. 6½l.; temple 3a. 0p. 2½l.; sold by the Crown 1a. 2p. 0l.; total 76a. 3p. 7½l.

The Dikkalapitiye and Ambagahalanda amunas irrigate the fields.

SANNAS 1723 A.D. (Saka 1645).—His Most Gracious Excellent Majesty, our Supreme Lord, King of the most illustrious Lanka, by the light of his incomparable divine wisdom made this order.

That as Iddagola Jayawardana Bandaranayaka Mudaliya, during the conflict with the enemies, showed himself loyal to the Great Gate in the very best manner, the Gama Galhingura of 3 amunu, with the high and muddy lands, houses and gardens, trees and plantations, forests, hills, and streams appurtenant thereto, situate in the Udasiya pattu of Asgiri korale of Matale Disavoni, was given to this fellow to be possessed by his lineal hereditary descendants as long as they last, on this Friday, the seventh day of the waning moon in the month of Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1645. This Sannas was granted according to royal command. (2,950, D. C. M.)

Koswattege Nekatrala vs. Narangaswatte Kirala. Talpots Saka 1602 (1680 A.D.), Saka 1685 (1763 A.D.), and a Sittu, Saka 1734, by Unambuwa Disava of Matale, 4,313, D. C. M. Abesinha Mudiyanseelage Punchirala Mohottala claimed half of the Talamurege family estate by purchase, 61,074. Talamurege Punchirala Korala's estate, 29,538.

GEDARAWELA VIHARE is said to have been built by Ratwatte Maha Nilame and the villagers. Rowata Umanse was incumbent in 1859. It has a field, Koholano, of 5 pelas registered. In 1888 the vihare had fallen down.

PATTINI DEWALE, in ruins, is said to have been built in the reign of Mahalu Prakrama Bahu. It was put in charge of Brahmanarala, the ancestor of the present family who hold the office of Kapurula. A Sannas was lost.

In 1838 there was a litigation (2,595, D. C. Matale) between Pattinige Kuda Etana and Pattinige Hirala. When the Temple Land Commissioner held an inquiry as to the endowments of the dewale, about 5 amunu were claimed by Kuda Etana, the wife of the Kapurula, as her paravoni property. She was Pattini Amma, and collected and distributed alms. The claim for registration was rejected, mainly because the lands had not been registered as dewale property in former registers.

(1680 A.D.).—In this year of Saka 1602, in the month of July, on Thursday, the full moon. On this day the field possessed by Wattu Appu of Embitiyawa in the Udasiya pattu of Asgiri korale, the field Koskanuwe Wagelebijupela of 1 pela in extent, the field Walekumbura Nawetobijupela of 1 pela in extent, the dwelling garden, the chena Kalupanawehona, were given to the son of Wattu Appu named Naidappu.

The God will be witness to this grant to my son.

(1763 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1685, in this year Citrabhanu, on Tuesday, the day of the decreasing moon in the month of Esala, in the constellation of Ierane Nekata, the lands Koskanuwe Wagela of 1 pela, Walekumbura Naweta of 1 pela, and the residing garden, situated at Embitiyawa, of Matale, in Udasiya pattu in Asgiri korale, this land having been possessed by Rankira, the wife of Diggala Vidane, who was cooking rice, she transferred the lands by goodwill to Lama Etana. Witnesses who know this are Owitipane Ratneke Muhandiram I also know, Napanege Kuda Muhandiram I also know, Liyanage Upasekarala I also know, Muhandirange Vidane I also know, Undiage Hewrala I also know, Wattewakgoma Sirimalhami, Talgasliyadda Hadeyappurala, Alikohange Patebendi Hangidi Naide, Dippitiye Badal Naide, Heruwila Horanekara Kaluwa, Dimikotuwa Kaluwa, Berekariya, and Unewe Kuda Ganitiya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this deed of land is granted, disinheriting the son Kalinguhami. If he or any other countryman or neighbour should make any dispute or contest to this, they shall suffer vengeance of oaths; the Lama Etana can swear upon five ordeals.

The men of high birth, Radele Mudeli and Governors, whosoever shall hear this, shall have the happiness of heaven, Brahma, and human worlds; if injustice be done they will fall into hell.

EMBULAMBA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North. The wasam includes Etabendiwewa, Wolamitiyawa, and Pannanpitiya.

Herat Abeyasekara Mudiyanse presented to King Abayagiri Walagamu Bahu a mango fruit unusually large, and the king ordered his village to be called Embul-ambe.

Population in 1881, 191 (103 males, 88 females); in 1891, 233 (131 males, 102 females).

In 1878 about 60 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 5s. 0p. 4l. (paid Rs. 29-10); uncommuted 24s. 2p. 2l.; total 29s. 2p. 6l.

Müller's *Ancient Inscriptions* :—

No. 34, Aembulamba, within a mile or two from Maenikdana Nuwara, turning off from the high road between the 40th and 41st milestones from Kandy.

A Pacina raja puta raja Abayaba puta Tissayaba lens agata anagata catudisa sagasa.

The Cave of Tisa, son of King Abaya, son of the King of Pradina.

There are two more inscriptions, which are only partially legible.

A school was opened here in 1891.

EMBULPURE.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

Population in 1881, 216 (119 males, 97 females); in 1891, 228 (109 males, 119 females). Town-tom heater caste.

In 1878 41 acres were registered as paddy land, of which 14½ paid Rs. 76-75 tax and 25½ were redeemed.

Families.—Dodantange, 45,617. Waduwwalage Dingiri Appu's estate, Tent. 786.

The Pattini Dewale owned land here. Malgammama Kapuraha produced a Talpot Saka 1691 (1769 A.D.). Waduwwalage Galladda had dedicated a field of 2 polas and a garden of 1p. 2k., but as there was no Talpot and no proof of royal permission, it was not registered.

The Dalada Maligawahas a Badal (Goldsmith) Panguwa. Tenant: Wijendarage Punchi Nabile. Holds 1½ acre fields and 1½ acre garden. Services (commutable for Re. 1-50): to go to the Maligawa and polish the gold and silver vessels and implements of the temple during six days in a year; to give either an arcanut cutter or two rings of silver wire to the Diwa Nilame after the new year. When on duty at the Maligawa the tenant gets conjee in the morning, curry and rice in the afternoon, and a hundawa of raw rice in the evening.

ENDARUTENNA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

Population in 1871, 121 (55 males, 66 females); in 1881, 110 (53 males, 57 females); in 1891, 86 (37 males, 49 females). Moornnen.

ERABANDANAGALA.—An uninhabited village in Galewela-wasam in Kandapalla korala, Matale North.

In 1878 16½ acres paddy land were registered.

In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Galewela, Hatamuno, and Patiwela. It was abandoned before 1881.

ERAMUDUGOLLA.—A village in Pamunuwa-wasam, near Dullewa, Aegiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 76 (47 males, 29 females); in 1891, 44 (22 males, 22 females). Vellalas.

There is a Government vernacular school here, 100 boys on the roll.

Uda Walawwe Loku Banda vs. Mututantrige Punchi Menika, 20,230, 60,191. Eramudugolle Dingiri Amma vs. Owitipana Migabakumbure Dingiri Amma. Eramudugolle alias Owitipana Adikaram married Karandagolle Kumaribami and had two sons, Eramudugolle Lekam and Eramudugolle Kiri Banda, 31,360. Eramudugolle Walawwe Mudiyan-e vs. Eramudugolle Walawwe Punchirala and Welapahala Dingiri Amma, 36,673. Eramudugolle Adikaram Mahatmayo witness to a transfer, Saka 1718 (1796 A.D.), 21,055. W. A. Dullewa vs. Ehelapola Uda Walawwe, 72,743.

(1808 A.D.).—Udagama Menikrala granted his lands to his youngest sister, Kiri Menika, having licked her hands (Talpot Saka 1730). Witnesses: Migapitiye Appu Gannakke, Gangodage Dingirala, Dankotuwage Menikrala, Ratnalage Kadarala.

(1813 A.D.).—Udagama Mubandiramalage Menikrala granted his lands to his nephew Eramudugolle Duggannarala (Talpot Saka 1735). Witnesses: Udagama Konarage Mubandiram, Peragahakotuwe Duggannarala Pamunuwa Hatarakoralege Punchirala, Imbulandurige Menikrala.

In 1834 the Duggannarala sold the lands, upon a notarial Talpot, to Viharage Ukku Banda for 50 rids, 536, D. C. M., 2,999, D. C. M.

ERAMUDULIYADDA.—A village in Gan-ata-palata, Tumpane, on the Rambuk-oya, and watered by the Patane and Nagaha elas.

Hills.—Patana and Galdotto Kandas.

Population in 1881, 168 (92 males, 76 females); in 1891, 119 (64 males, 55 females).

In the H. L. M. about 50 acres paddy land were registered as belonging to Atapattu Ungu, Atapattu Dahanchiya, Padikara Kuruneka Achchi, Nanakara-kanda Appu, Tikiri Appu, Atapattu Sella, Atapattu Sundara, Atapattu Menuwara, Bini Arachchi, Madulle Muhandirama, Lansakara Tunaya, Wikrama-bahu Arachchi, Gannile Seya, Bini Hatak Appu, Bini Kuma.

In 1878 about 62 acres paddy land were registered.

Families.—Bannekge, 37,023. Mudiyanselage, 469 (N. S.). Samarakon Mudiyanselage, 37,023. Wikramage, 37,023.

The vihare is modern.

ERAWWAWELA.—A village in Medapalata, Udunuwara. Batupitiya and Bulupitiya are hamlets.

Population in 1881, 176 (98 males, 78 females).

In 1878 about 55 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 21½ were temple land.

On 29th January, 1816, Mr. D'Oyly reported (*Col. Sec.'s MSS., vol. 522*) that a Moorman had offered 2,500 rixdollars for the right to search for amethyst at Erawwawela for a year. It was said that there was a rock of amethyst. Mr. D'Oyly recommended that Government should undertake a search.

WALAWWA.—Erawwawela Wikramasinha Wijayawardana Navaratna Rajapaksa Wahala Mudiyanse was Disava of Tamankaduwa in 1788 (2,223, D. C. M.).

The Disava was sent on an embassy to India. His wife was the mother of Dodanwela Ratemahatmaya (*Jud. Com., 5th January, 1819*).

Erawwawela Adigar was dismissed from office by King Rajadhi Raja Sinha, because he put people in possession of some lands without the king's orders (*Jud. Com., 19th July, 1823*). His son-in-law was Galagoda Aspantiyo Nilame.

The Adigar (who was Disava of Matale) was beheaded in 1798 or 1799 by order of Pilima Talawwe Adigar (*Jud. Com., 4th March, 1819, 18th July, 1831*). The king did not hear of it for several years, and when Pilima Talawwe rebelled, the king said: "If one Maha Nilame can behead another, surely I can behead an Adigar."

The Erawwawela Nilame's property, including land at Bomburo Urugala, was confiscated. It is said that the family then became extinct, and that Polwatte Ratemahatmaya of the Hiyarapitiya family assumed the name; but the present family claim descent from the Adigar through a son who was imprisoned when his father, the Adigar, was beheaded, and allege that Erawwawela Ratemahatmaya of Udunuwara and Basnayaka Nilame in 1848-59 was the Adigar's grandson (*Jud. Com., 14th October, 1819*).

Erawwawela Kumam Maduwe Lekam on 3rd May, 1815, was allowed to return to Kandy from Colombo, where he had been in attendance on the Governor. He was the grandson of Senanayaka Mudiyanse. He complained in 1816 that his lands in Hiyarapitiya had been unjustly taken from him by the last king. In his petition he called Ehelapola "the second king," to which expression Sir R. Brownrigg called D'Oyly's special attention (*Col. Sec.'s MSS., vol. 262*).

Erawwawela Kodituwakku Lekam and Erawwawela Atapattu Lekam were assessors in 1820, 1824, 1825, 1827.

Erawwawela Loku Punchirala was found dead in his field. Verdict: "Died by the visitation of God" (*Jud. Com., 10th July, 1817*).

Erawwawela Kumarihami, with her husband Dodanwela Pallo Walawwe Banda, applied for a partition of the lands of her father Erawwawela Palkumburo Banda and his brother Kalu Banda, between herself and her brothers, Erawwawela Wegiriyo Basnayaka Nilame and Kiri Banda, 22,145, 23,313.

Erawwawela, Ratemahatmaya of Udunuwara 1848-59; Basnayaka Nilame of Wegiriya 1841-59 (11,650, 23,712, 86,051); Basnayaka Nilame of Lankatilaka Dewale in 1848; Basnayaka Nilame of Gadadeniya in 1849. He married Talmuke Kumarihami and died in January, 1865. He adopted his step-daughter Dawnlagala Uda Walawwe Loku Kumarihami, who married Panabokke Ratemahatmaya. 47,422: Test. 682.

Mr. Philip Templer, C.S.A., has in his possession a round shield which belonged to this family. It has on it the inscription—

අරවුමාමල
මිරිමර මිරිමරින අමරි පුත්
ජයමරිපුත්තරාම අමරපුත්තරාම
අමරපුත්තරාම මිරිමර.

Arawawela Kumara Panthi Bandara, laden and overflowing with prosperity, possessed of life and crowned with victory gained by the sword.

The LANKATHILAKA VIHARE has three pangs in this village, 11 acres field, 5½ acres garden, and 8½ acres hen. The services are commutable for Rs. 179-60.

When examined before the Temple Land Commissioner, Erawawela Ratamahatmaya said: "I have never heard when the village was dedicated. It is said that all, except my grandfather's fields, were called Viharegama, and now Erawawola. My grandfather's lands were in the middle of the Viharegama. As long as I can recollect the whole village has been called Erawawola. I have heard why the Tudapata is not signed by the king. The king never signed any grant until after the coronation of tying the sword at the Nata Dewale, and this Tudapata was granted before that coronation was performed. The coronation generally took place a few days after the coronation; the last king was crowned on his accession, but there was some delay before tying on the sword. The name by which he reigned was given when the sword was tied on. I have also heard that the last king did not learn Sinhalese until after his accession. Kobbekadduwe Unnanse was his teacher."

Family.—Arachchilage, 40,789. Darandegge, 66,045. Gallelle Vidanelage, 67,875. Gammalelage, 40,789. Hettige, 46,749. Medawattage, 46,789. Vedalage, 67,875.

EREGOLA.—A village in Ganga Ihala korale, Udapala, a mile from Gampola on the road to Nawalapitiya.

Population in 1881, 252 (141 males, 111 females); in 1891, 259 (146 males, 113 females).

PATTINI DEWALE, a small building in a jungle near the hospital.

ERE-ULA.—A village in Wagapana Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, about 11 miles from Minneriya on the minor road from Arangala, 5½ miles from Makiriya-wala. The wassam includes Yakkuragala and Kalogehela.

Stream.—Randeni-ola.

Population of Ihala and Palalagama Ere-ula in 1881, 244 (116 males, 128 females); in 1891, 279 (146 males, 131 females).

In 1878 34 acres (16a. 3p. 0l.) paddy land were registered.

Family.—Haduwege, 92,403, Kalogehelage, 92,403, 94,828. Kumbukgalle, 3,432, D.C.M.; 52,020. Melage, 92,403. Mahandirange, 92,403. Nattarapottage alias Kandalewege, 3,432, D.C.M.; 52,020. Waloruwege, 92,403, 94,828.

Mr. Maasie, Assistant Government Agent of Matale, in his Administration Report for 1872, p. 65, says: "Ereula-wewa is easy of repair.....All that has to be done to it is to dam up the Ereula-oya."

Dorakumbura Ratamahatmaya said (p. 65): "If it is repaired by Government, the people of the korale will be greatly benefited. I believe that more than 250 annu of paddy land can be asweddunized by this tank. This work can be completed at a cost of Rs. 5,000. The greater part of the land that can be asweddunized by these tanks belongs to the Crown."

ESALMADA.—A village in Owilla-wassam, Kobonniya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 31 (15 males, 16 females); in 1891, 22 (11 males, 11 females). Wahumpurayo.

There are 10 annu under cultivation.

ESINGAMMEDDA.—A village in Udagama-wasam, Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Population in 1881, 52 (29 males, 23 females); in 1891, 63 (32 males, 31 females).

There are 10 amunu of fair fields. In 1891 a landslip did considerable damage to the fields.

ETABENDIWEWA.—A temple village in Embulambe-wasam, Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Population in 1881, 188 (94 males, 94 females); in 1891, 211 (103 males, 108 females).

The lands in the village are held by tenants of the Dambulu Vihare : 4a. 1p. 2l. of paddy land, 4a. 0p. 9l. of garden land, 89½ amunu of chena land. Held by Beliya-kandegge, Penalabodage, Embulambe Undakumburege, Koswattege, Angiriyegge. Services (commutable for Rs. 424) : to supply four kumba a year for the torana, and to assist in erecting it at the Nanumura Mangalaya in Wesak; to decorate it for the four festivals; to repair and whitewash 8 ft. of the mandappo and vihare wall; to keep in repair 6 ft. of the wahalkada; to build, keep in repair, and thatch a portion of the legunge; to cowdung 8 ft. of the padalama; to give a kewilikada at the Nanumura and Alutsal Mangalaya; to give a neliya of oil at the Katti Mangalaya; to appear twice a year before the Nayaka Unnanse, and present a penunkada on each occasion; to give once a year a kada of two peni mutti; to accompany the Nayaka Unnanse to Kandy; to contribute to the Dankada for nine days yearly at the rate of four neli of rice, one cocoanut, and three vegetables, with sufficient condiments; to give yearly fourpence as Siwurumila; to take the Ganmura for two days at a time in turn with the other six villages, and to get 2 pela of paddy pounded at each Ganmura; four men go one year and five the next to build the torana and to perform the other works at the vihare; two men go for the penum.

ETAMBEGODA.—A village in Udapalata, Tumpane. It adjoins Dehideniya, at the head of the Kospotu-oya.

Streams.—Kospotu-oya, Katukoho-ela.

Hills.—Galweta, Katukoho, and Amuhona Kandas.

Population in 1881, 105 (54 males, 51 females); in 1891, 85 (40 males, 45 females). Vellalas.

In 1810 in H. L. M. 18½ acres (9a. 1p. 3l.) paddy land were registered. Owners : Mantrihani, Lansakara Wattu, Atapattu Heratha, Atapattu Medduma, Lansakara Amangalahami, Kulahewa Silpeya, Lansakara Kalu Appu, Muhandiram Appu.

In 1878 20½ acres were registered. Commuted 7a. 2p. 0l. (paid Rs. 60.56); redeemed 2a. 2p. 4l.; total 10a. 0p. 4l.

There is a modern vihare.

Families.—Medillego, 17,535. Talpitiye Mudiyanseelage, 17,760. Wijekon Mudiyanseelage, for the estate of Dugganarala, 17,760. Yantarage (Ola Saka 1724), 17,445, 17,535. Herat Mudiyanseelage, Gamarallage, Wele Ratnayakage, 38,329, 32,460, 486, C. R. Kandy.

ETAMBEGOLLA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumlara, 9 miles from Weragama. It is under the same Arachchi as Welgahawadiya, Ulpata-gama, and Iluka.

The inhabitants are said to be descendants of slaves.

The land is hilly. There are about 6 acres under paddy irrigated by Kuda-ela. More kurakkan is grown than paddy. A little cotton is cultivated.

ETAMBEGOLLAWADIYA.—An abandoned village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East.

In 1878 10½ acres of paddy land were registered.

ETAMULLA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

Population in 1891, 99 (50 males, 49 females).

Annals.—Dehigama Uda Gabada Nilame said that Etamulla Rala was a Malabar; his name was Kistna he was an attendant on the father of King Kirti Sri, who recommended him to his son, the king, who granted him lands on a *Hannas* (*Jud. Com.*, 8th October, 1823).

ETANWALA.—A village in Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East, a mile north of Managolla estate. The wasama includes Etanwala, Gangodara, Ratninda, Walpolamulla, Amunchena.

Alt.—Sudugulamullacanda.

River.—Tolgama-oya, with good water supply.

Population in 1881, 246 (136 males, 110 females); in 1891, 260 (149 males, 111 females). The people are Vellalas and Dhobies. Many are employed on tea estates.

In 1878 84 acres of paddy land were registered.

Etanwala Rala, a Tamil favourite of the king, adopted a niece of Alutgama Dugganura Ununna; she married Mattamagoda Disava.

There is no vihare, but a maduwa, in which a priest, brought from Matale every year, reads *lana*.

ETAWARAHENA.—A village in Inamaluwa-wasama in Inamaluwa korale, Matale North.

Population in 1881, 49 (29 males, 20 females); in 1891, 23 (11 males, 12 females). Fisher caste.

In 1878 6 acres of paddy land were registered. From want of water the fields are cultivated only every third or fourth year. Half of the inhabitants suffer from parangi. It is a poor village. The chenas support the people. There is no vihare.

ETAWETUNUPITIYA.—An uninhabited village in Gampaha Korale East, Upper Dambura.

In 1878 57 acres (28a. 2p. 2l.) of paddy land were registered.

ETIPALLAWALA.—A village in Udaagiriya-wasama, Aggiriya Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 104 (55 males, 49 females); in 1891, 38 (17 males, 19 females).

Four amunu of paddy land (of which three belong to the vihare) fertile, and cultivated twice a year. The people live mostly on chena cultivation.

ETIPOLA.—A village in Daluwela-wasama, Aggiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, 4 miles from Matale town on the minor road from Padiwita to Makulomada close to Owilikanda, and 1½ mile from Makulomada. It lies on the borders of the Seven Korales and Matale.

Population in 1881, 415 (234 males, 181 females); in 1891, 338 (183 males, 155 females).

Etipolakanda, 4,135 ft. above the sea, 3½ miles north-west of Matale town, is conspicuous from all sides. Etipola Uap is 2,397 ft. above the sea. Etipola estate, 310 acres.

In 1878 77 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 11a. 1p. 6l. (paid Rs. 69 11); uncommuted 4a. 3p. 1l.; redeemed 17a. 0p. 1l.; temple land 6a. 1p. 8l.; total 36a. 2p. 1l.

WALAWWA.—This is an old and distinguished family. Etipola Disava was put to death. His son, Etipola Tikirala, had two sons, Rata Adikaram and Duggannurala; the latter had a son, Muhandiram Rala, and the former had a son Etipola Mohottala, whose son Etipola Disava had a daughter married to Nugawela Ratnabhatunaya, mother of the present Nugawela. The Disava had a son, Loku Banda (2,043. D. C. M.), who left five sons, and a daughter married to Aluvihare Loku Banda, the Korala of Aggiri Udasiya pattuwa.

Ratninda Hulangomuwa Mahatunaya granted land in 1785 A.D. to her daughter's son Aluvihare Dugganura Rala.

Etipola Wannaku Nilame witness to deed dated Saka 1732 (1810 A.D.) by Pillasa Talawwe Disava to Maha Nayakar Abu Swami of Gampola.

Etipola Ratninde Walawwe Tikiri Banda and Tikiri Kumarihami are Ninda owners of a panguwa (7 kurunies field, 1 kuruni garden, 2 amunu hen) held by Pallewattege, for the service of cultivating 8 kurunies of the muttettu ; to tie straw and to clear the jungle twice a year, half a day each time ; to sow and to reap twice, half a day each time ; to carry an umbrella on three journeys a year, five days each journey—being fed ; to attend the Walawwa and distribute food on festival occasions and show respect to the guests. Commutable for Rs. 3.50.

(2) **Palalage.** Holds 8 kurunies field and 1 amunam 1 pela hen, for the service of clearing the jungle twice, half a day each time, in the Muttettubena ; to reap twice, half a day each time ; to carry an umbrella once a year ; to attend the Walawwa on festivals and show respect to the guests. Commutable for Re. 1.50.

(3) **Gurunnehelago Sellappu.** Holds an acre of garden and 2½ acres hen, for the service of appearing before the proprietor at the new year and present forty betel leaves ; to make billhooks for the proprietor, being supplied by him with iron and food for six days a year. Commutable for Rs. 2.

(4) **Vedahenayalage.** Holds half an acre field, ¾ acre garden, and 2½ acres hen, for the service of working for, and decorating, the Walawwa. Commutable for Rs. 3.30.

Galenage Watto Binduwa held a small garden (6 lahas) under Egodawatte Ukku Banda, for the service of presenting forty betel leaves at the old or new year, and of accompanying him on two journeys of two days each, carrying a kada. Commutable for Re. 1.

Wirawikrama Dhamadewago Rajaguru Mudiyanse lago Tikiri Banda is the Ninda proprietor of four pangu :—

(1) Held by **Kapukotuwehami.** Half an acre field, a garden (2 kurunies), and 1½ acre (3 pelas) hen, for the service of cultivating 3 lahas of the muttettu, to tie the straw into bundles. The men of this panguwa go to the Walawwa on festival days and distribute food, themselves being fed, and accompany the proprietor on journeys. Commutable for Rs. 3.

(2) **Wattehowayalego Puncha.** Holds half an acre (1 pela) field, 1½ acre garden, and 5 acres hen. Services : to appear on new year's day with betel leaves ; to store the paddy in the granary ; both men and women to go to the Walawwa on festival days, the women to cook and the men to distribute the food ; to pound paddy on four festival days ; to work two days a year at the Walawwa ; to carry rice for the proprietor's journeys four times a year, five days at a time ; to repair the Walawwa, timber being supplied. Commutable for Rs. 3.30.

(3) **Horanekarayalage.** Holds half an acre field and ¾ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 3.30) : same as No. 2.

(4) **Etipola Vedaheneya.** Holds half an acre field and a garden, for the service of washing clothes for the Walawwa ; to decorate it with cloths on festival days, &c. Commutable for Rs. 3.30.

Families.—**Aluvihara Nilamo** had land here, 20,230, 26,146. **Adikarige Pihinarala** was in confinement as a rebel for ten years, and was released in 1830 on giving security, 1,296, D. C. M. **Adikarige Banda Dugganarala** married **Alakoladeniye Kiri Mahatmayo**, and was the father of **Galagama Unnanse** of **Malwatta Vihare**, 29,857.

Ceylon Company vs. **Godagama Vedaralage**, encroachment on **Angiriya estate**, 72,933. **Dewaramullege**, 29,857. **Galagamage**, 2,083, D. C. M. **Helapitige**, 1,296, D. C. M. **Peragodage**, 29,857. **Ratwatto Banda**, Test. 1,271, 88,698, 98,013. **Udage**, **Talpot Saka** 1615, 72,932.

(1723 A.D.).—On Thursday, the seventh day after the full moon in the month of Wesak, of the year of Saka 1615, **Ratninde Puwakdamlawa** of 2 pelas, **Mahawelo Bammukumbura** of 2 pelas, and its appurtenances **Udagedarawatta**, **Bulatwattebena**, and **Tanahena**, all this property is granted for paravani possession to **Udagedara Rato Rala**, of **Etipola**, in **Medasiya pattuwa** of **Angiri korale**, and his daughter **Kalu Etana**. This land grant is given with the knowledge of the witnesses **Medage Muhandirama**, **Egodawatta Muhandirama**, **Dullewe Appuhami**, **Pamunuwe Muhandirama**, **Embitiyawe Liyana Naide**, **Abesinge Appuhami**, **Egodagama Kapu Naide**, **Alakola-ange Hangidiya**, **Daluwela Vidana Henaya**. Whoever shall raise any dispute or disturbance by word or deed shall be forsworn. The grantees, **Kalu Etana**, shall be harmless, though she were to swear by the five orleals. 72,934.

VIHARE has seven pangu, about 10 acres of land. The tenants are (1) **Kiri-hondalayago** ; (2) **Henayalage** ; (3) **Mahawelo** ; (4) **Pilinagowatto** ; (5) **Sediya-pittiyege** ; (6) **Kandehoranekarage Nayako Unnanse**. Services (commutable

for Rs. 32-05) : (1), (4), (5) to thatch and cording the lawai mandappe ; to put up arches for the four festivals ; to light twenty-five lamps for the Katti Mangalaya and to clear one-third of the lower maluwa ; to offer a bowl of rice on the morning of the Katti festival. (2) To thatch the mandappe ; to put ceiling cloths on a pinkam day ; to load kodipili and wiyaradi when the first fruits are taken, and to supply rags for the Katti festival ; to wash for the resident priest and to put up wiyin during Was. (3) To beat tom-tom and assist in repairs. (4) To blow the lugane on every poya morning and evening ; to supply straw for thatching. (7) To clear the shala and Pabala male ; to perform the towawa for the four poya, morning and evening ; to keep up the vihare and to offer ahara in the mornings.

The Anguri Alut Vihare owes two fields dedicated by the last king.

ETULGAMA—A village in Oandahe korale, Lower Hawalata.

Hells.—Ingurugala, Hinnapita.

Population in 1881, 477 (254 males, 223 females) ; in 1891, 260 (126 males, 134 females).

In 1878 69½ acres of paddy land were registered.

Etulgama Renuwara Unnanee vs. the Government of Ceylon. Claim for the chieftain Bandukwila and Watakulamaditta. Plaintiff stated that one day when King Raja Sinha went to hunt in the village Maha Nilamba Nawara, plaintiff's fourth great-grandfather, Etulgama Mutu Somanyaka Maha Appahant Rala, appeared before the king with some presents, who, being pleased, granted the chieftain to the Raja. The Government Agent stated that the land belonged to the Crown, being a part of the king's forest. The assessors said that in the absence of any grant in plaintiff's favour, and considering that the cultivation was positively prohibited by the late king, they were of opinion that the chieftain were the property of the Crown. In appeal affirmed. 6,229.

WALAWWA.—Karandawala Walawwa. This is a respectable family.

It has an Oia dated 1635 A.D. (Saka 1657) from Uluwela Horat Mudiyanso to his three sons. The eldest, Loku Hama, got Karandawala of 5 pahas and the upper 6 pahas of Kapuliyadda. Another Oia, dated 1750 (Saka 1672), from Karandawala Horat Mudiyanso to his nephew Ukku Banda, transferring Karandawala of 1 annuani and Kapuliyadda of 6 pahas.

Ukku Banda served in the expedition to Negombo against the Dutch. He left an only child, a daughter, Lat Etana, who married first Dissanayaka Mudiyanso, of Metiwela, and had a son, Muhamdrum Rala (1625, D. C. K.), who settled in Metiwela. By a second marriage Lat Etana had a daughter, Punchi Monika, who married in Inna Wolegellara Mudiyanso and had a son, Karandawala Dugganarala, *alias* Muhamdrum Nilamo (1525, 16, 673). He had a deed in 1815 from Walgama Mudiyanso and Suriyawatta Lama Etana. He and his mother were defendants in an action instituted in 1821 by Metiwela Rala for the Karandawala and Kapuliyadda lands, but the right of the defendants was sustained.

The Kapuliyadda field had been for some years in possession of a Tamil favourite of the king, but it was restored to the family by the last king when he was at Hangurankota (*Jud. Com.*, 11th July, 1821). The family had land in Ekirya, 36,179.

The father of the present Bandas died leaving sons by two wives. They have ruined themselves by litigation the one against the other, by borrowing money from Chetties, by suits on mortgages. The lands have mainly passed into the hands of strangers. See 36,179, 53,654, 53,943, 53,945, 54,692, 59,550, 61,805, 62,901, 64,036, 65,219, 67,418, 72,898, 72,981, 75,706, 82,277, 87,532, 87,533, 90,651, 92,308, 92,547, 93,579, 1,613. These are only some of the numerous law suits in which the Karandawala Bandas have engaged. I repeatedly, but in vain, tried to settle the disputes and to induce them to be at peace.

Families.—*Indira Walawwa*, 73,706, 87,533, 90,653, 1,613. *Duranayagame, Jud. Com.*, 3rd October, 1825. *Elawano Mudiyanselage*, 61,703. *Gajputtara, Jud. Com.*, 3rd October, 1825, 41,243, 45,520, 61,546, 73,049, 79,372, 3,928. *Gannaga*, 64,666. 93,578. *Hangidige, Jud. Com.*, 13th March, 1829, 62,127, 66,171. *Hennayaka Mudiyanselage*, late Korala, 58,018. *Hennokke, Jud. Com.*, 15th May, 1824, 16,666. *Hernage*, 67,131, 68,666. *Hiraluge*, 41,243, 48,570. *Jayawandara Mudiyanselage alias Wimaluriya Wijewardana Wahala Mudiyanselage*, 66,765. *Kankanamsilage*, 83,654. *Karanatillaka Tikiri Banda, Notary*,

58,018. Konarage, 5,056, 1,525, 2,597, 37,994, 41,243, 48,520, 53,943, 55,863, 61,313, 61,314, 62,904, 68,549, 72,103, 82,605, 84,258, 87,332, 92,404. Makuruppege, 41,243. Maswalage, 660 (N. S.). Millawane Sonuttara Unnanse, 67,477. Nikalandege, 53,945, 57,063, 62,904. Pallehage, 41,243, 48,520, 55,863, 68,549. Pihilipolage, 57,063. Senanayaka Mudiyanseelage, 61,313, 61,314, 68,666, 97,000, 660 (N. S.). Suriyawattege, 16,673. Wadanahaluwalage, 64,383. Wirasurimudiyanseelage, 73,049.

Karandawala Walawwe Mohandiram Nilame (father of Galapitige Tikiri nika of Botota) bought lands in Botota from Mullegama Walawwa, 35,480, 376.

(1813 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1735, in the month Unduwak, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of the waning moon, under the constellation Akkisa, this Talpot has been granted. I, Walgama Mudiyanse, of Etulgama in Megodatihe of Hewaheta, do hereby declare that I, having fallen into debt, borrowed 100 riddis from Siman Naide, in consideration of which I have assigned, in paraveni, to the said Siman Naide, the land Hapudandawa of 12 lahass, with the appurtenances thereto belonging. If any of my descendants, relations, or strangers should dispute this, such persons shall suffer by the oaths, and Siman Naide shall not suffer therefrom. Witnesses who know the same are Galpottage Appuhami, Punchirala of the same family, Konarage Arachchila, Elawanage Arachchila, Udage Punchirala, Welege Appuhami, Naida Henaya of the same village. This Talpot has been written by Veda Henaya of Etulgama (*Jud. Com., 13th March, 1829*).

Wellawa Unnanse *vs.* Hennekke Arachchila and Somittara Unnanse. Plaintiff claimed land for the vihara, olas (Saka 1616, 1731), 16,666.

and held under the Kandy Dalada Maligawa.

Dehigama Diyawadana Nilame *vs.* Galpottage Ukku Banda, of Gallella. Of consent, defendant to possess the land on paying to the Dalada Maligawa 23 yearly in lieu of cocoanuts, 36,971.

GABELLA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura. It is divided into Udabage and Pailebage. Road from Hurikaduwa at the 9th milestone on the Teldeniya road by Naranpanawa, Giddawa, Putuhapuwa, to Gabbola (10½ miles).

Hill.—Welikandahinna.

Population in 1881, 702 (418 males, 284 females); in 1891, 882 (192 males, 189 females). *Tax-cuts.*

In 1878 56 acres paddy land were registered.

Of the thirty-two Panna Dura villages, Gabbola held the first place.

The tradition is that the inhabitants are descended from a Duraya who accompanied the ancestor of the Amunugama family from India.

So high did Gabbola rank that when the Kandyan kings reached the village they got out of their palanquins and walked seven steps on foot as a special mark of the royal favour. It is said that the Gabbola Duraya had the privilege, by striking a pingo on the ground, of detaining any one until satisfactory explanation was given.

Land was held for the services of supplying the palace with white jaggery and grass for the white cows, and of keeping watch at the Pilawala cattle yard.

In the reign of King Kudasale there was near the palace, on a ran warnakagaha (a jak tree), reserved for the royal use, only one fruit, which hung not far from the ground, and daily the king in his walk tapped the fruit to see if it were ripe. One day he found that a bit of the fruit had been cut off, and it was discovered that this had been done by a Gabbola watcher. He was ordered to be put to death, and when he was asked why he cried, he said, "I am not crying because I am going to die, but because of the disgrace it will be to the royal name, when it becomes a proverb that the king took away the life of a man for the sake of a jak fruit." The king spared his life and ordered him to be flogged, and when the man presented his belly to the beater because it was the part which had offended, the king pardoned him, and ordered him to eat the remainder of the jak fruit.

Families.—Anmedillige, 58,985, 93,044. Apullannalage, 30,454, 32,914. Bodiya-baduge, 35,706. Daltalawege, 38,406. Egolage, 30,049, 41,191. Etambagahawattege, 41,191. Kinagahage, 12,201. Lankaluarana Durayalage, 93,044. Limagahage, 38,406. Mulhingiawattege, 65,432, 78,900, 80,315. Mantri Vidanage, 35,706. Moormen, 876 (N. S.). Pitiyege, 12,201. Polgahawattege, 65,432. Welege, 37,785, 47,426, 65,432, 78,900, 80,315, 86,321. Wisuri Arachchige, 35,706.

GABELLA RILAMULLA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura.

Stream.—Rilamulle-oya.

Hill.—Andapare-ela.

Population in 1881, 183 (94 males, 89 females); in 1891, 93 (41 males, 52 females).

GADALADENIYA.—A temple village in Medapalata Udunuwara, about 7 miles from Kandy, and half a mile to the south of the Colombo road.

The early name was Diggalatata.

Population in 1881, 258 (139 males, 119 females); in 1891, 203 (96 males, 107 females).

In the H. L. M. 146 acres of paddy land were registered as dewalegama and 9½ acres as viharaland. The tenants in the former were Hepana Kapu Naide, Karamaru Kapu Naide, Pamunuwe Arachchi, Malmurakaraya, Mutukude Hakgedi-karaya, Henegedara Naide, Kula Duraya, Nile, Gangaladeniya Megoda Duraya, Pamunuwe Hulawaliya, Wannaku Gammabe, Dawulkaraya, Kaukama, Muttettu Liyana Appu, Balabelaya, Berakaraya, Hiyawala Duraya, Hedirawatte Arachchila, Manana Gammabe, Yakdessa, Pallego Duraya, Gelakane Gammabe, eight Hakgedi Karayo, two Temmettoyo, two Horanekarayo, Uyanwatta keeper, Talapat Walana. In the Viharegama, Kodituwakku Karayo, four Nilakarayo, Hinkende, Payinde, and a part Muttettu.

Gadaladeniya, in the beginning of the century, included the dewale lands in Pamunuwa and Hiyawala.

In 1878 about 48 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 35 were temple property.

Families.—Ambagodage, 70,915, 73,348. Ampitiyege, 27,668 (Ampitiyege Appa said he had a deed from his father dated 1785). Andurubebile, 5,441. Arambegge, 34,198. Deneweye, 27,663. Gallele, 50,551. Godage, 41,699, 50,551. Kankanage Sirimala (dewale tenant), 22,844, 53,944. Palkadage Kirala Gebalano Gammaha, 5,441, Palkadage, 44,699, 50,551. Pamnuwege, 53,944, 73,920, 2,740 (N. S.). Samprattage, 27,663, 90,828. Talpatawadanage, 4,004, 34,198, 53,944. Tommettayalage Baya (dewale tenant), 22,844.

(1791 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1713, Wesakmasa, fifteenth day of the increasing moon, I, Tikirala, of Gaduladeniya Dewale in Medapalata, have given my field Dehideniya of 2 pelas, the garden, high and low grounds, and chenas thereto belonging, to Pulingurula Pamunuwe Arachchila to be possessed in paraveni. (Imprecations.) Witnesses: Kankanam Gammaha, Ketakumbura Wannaku Gammaha, Henegedara Gurunnehe, Pamunuwe Deliwelo Duraya, Ganguldeniya Duraya of the same village, Hiyawala Galahole Mantrakaraya.

Thirty-six ridis and two foreign tuppotties I, Pulingurula, gave in paraveni to my wife Menik Etana. Witnesses to this: Warulinne Unnanse, Pilligama Kapurula, Udagedara Kankanama, Pallegedara Arachchila, Henegedara Gurunnehe. (Imprecations.)

(1797 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1719, in the month of Il, the twelfth day of the increasing moon, Thursday, I, Tikirala, the son of Sungappu, the son of Jayawardana Arachchila, of Gaduladeniya, in the Medapalata of Udunuwara, being reduced to poverty and destitution, have transferred Dehideniyekumbura of 2 pelas, together with the high and low grounds thereto belonging, to Pamunuwegedara Arachchila Pulingurula to be possessed by him in paraveni. Whoever shall contest this, either relations or others, shall suffer by the oaths, but to Pulingurula no evil will ensue, even by swearing on all the five oaths. Witnesses: Nillegoda Undiyarala, Hambaradeniye Liyanarala, Udagedara Arachchila, Pamunuwegedara Wannaku Gammaha, Udagemmedde Wannaku Gammaha, and the five Durayo of the two villages.

(1817 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1739, I, Pulingurula, have transferred in paraveni to my grand-son, Kawrula, Dehideniyekumbura of 2 pelas, together with the high and low grounds thereto belonging. Whoever shall contest this shall suffer by the oaths, but to Kawrula no evil will ensue even by swearing on all the five oaths. Witnesses: Pallegedara Wannaku Gammaha, Udagedara Kuda Kankanama, Mediliye Vidane, Udagedara Kuda Gammaha, Pamunuwe Deliwelo Duraya, Ganguldeniye Duraya, Kuda Duraya, Hulawaliya, Ihala-mantra Karaya.

School.—In 1879 the Gaduladeniya boys' school was on the point of being closed owing to the wretched attendance, when by the appointment as teacher of a Kandyan of some local standing, who was also a normal school student, the attendance rose to over a hundred. In 1887 there were 112 boys on the roll; cost to Government Rs. 336.22.

VIHARE.—The endowment (in the rock inscription) of 178 amunu, equivalent to 356 acres, of paddy land was very large, compared with the usually small endowments of other vihare.

It is not, however, to be supposed that the absolute or exclusive property in all these fields was given to the vihare; probably all the lands belonged to families who owed service to the king or to the donors. The effect of the donation was to transfer to the incumbent the right to exact these services.

The lands then given to the vihare no longer belong to it. At what time or under what circumstances the vihare lost its lands I do not know. A considerable part of the vihare building is as old as the original erection in 1344, there is attached to it a dewale, to which the great part of the lands belong. During the long period when Buddhism was almost extinct in Ceylon, when the succession of ordained priests was interrupted, the lay Kapurula of the dewale were able to keep possession of the lands. The tenants would be only too glad to attach themselves to the dewale and so escape the services and taxes exigible from lands held under the Crown.

Anibanwala Sobita Unnanse became incumbent in 1803, and held the incumbency until 1857, when he gave evidence before the Temple Land Commissioner.

In the H. L. M. 9½ acres paddy land were registered in Gaduladeniya as the property of the vihare held by Kodituwakkukarayo, four Nilakarayo, Hinkende, Payinde, and part muttetu.

The vihare is a very interesting and picturesque building, on a small hill within sight of the Colombo road. The greater part of it was built (I think) as early as 1344 A.D.

Rock inscription :—

(1344 A.D.).—In the reign of Bhuvanaka Bahu, the Chief Priest Dharmakirti built the vihara called Dharmakirti after his name.

In the year of King Saka 1266, being the third year of the reign of Bhuvanaka Bahu, on the full moon day in Wesak, the Chief Priest Dharmakirti, who brought the branch of the tree from Dambodiya to Lanka, had erected a vihara with two stories in Kordhanyakuta in Dambodiya before he left for Lanka, and made offerings of gold in large quantities, and on his arrival in Lanka he thought of erecting a rock temple in this island. Hence, with the help of the king, rulers of principalities, ministers, courtiers, and the other Sinhalese and Tamil people he built a vihara with three stories in Diggala-tala, which is in Maturawana-dinuwara, at a cost of millions of lakas and 300 amunas of rice, the lower story consisting of the figures of Buddha on his throne, attended by Sakra, Brahma, Mayana, Naha, Matri, and other deities, and two attendant priests, the upper story consisting of the figure of Buddha as he sat on Sakra's rock throne, under the parasuta tree in the celestial world, to preach his sacred doctrine to a congregation of deities, and in addition to this, a temple with the figures of tutelary deities. Thereafter lawns, flower gardens, and orchards were planted and given to the vihara, which was called Dharmakirti, after contributing three thousand lakas for its erection. The following are the lands dedicated to this vihara by different parties: 50 amunas from Narabatzama by him; 5 amunas out of Uda Hapan-deniya by Benverat and Wirmara Pattiraja, 10 amunas by Penalanthelakara, 10 amunas from Gadaladeniya by Siva Wannakken and Mangana Wannakken, 5 amunas from Havalpitigama by Dewagiritipattiraja, 20 amunas by Suvawala Duvapattiraja, 2 amunas from Mataganwara by Kala Nitama, 10 amunas from Panunuwara by Nandakapattiraja, 2 amunas from Mangama by Wijayapattiraja, 10 amunas from Iriyagama by the Prince Wirawanda, 5 amunas from Mangama by Anura, 10 amunas from Migimipattiraja by the Prince Uwarattha, 5 amunas and a high land by the Prince Noma, a high land and 2 amunas of muddy land from Udawala, 2 amunas from Dehiwala, 1 amuna from the field Gattara-deniya at Aladeniya, 1 amunam from Palma Talawwa, 1 amunam from Kiriwala, 5 amunas from Kapita, 1 amunam from Kildawala, 1 amunam from Ariyapokunaya, 2 pajas from Embalangama, 3 amunas from Kumpota-anga, 3 pajas from Mangalagama, and 2 pajas from Piligama by Nuvapattiraja, 2 amunas from Kothakumbura at Embetika by Ugili Pananayaka, 1 amunam from Kiriwala and Yatumigodanwakumbura.....

The latter portion of the inscription is unintelligible. All that can be gathered is that the king made provision to utilize the property left by those who fell in battle and of those killed by elephants, for the restoration of ruined temples and viharas.

Noticed by Muller (*Sarvent Inscriptions*, p. 73).

In 1776, in the reign of King Kirti Sri, Liyanawadu Naidu dedicated lands to the vihara on this deed :—

On Friday, the twelfth day of the decreasing moon in the month of Nisinal, in the year of Saka 1760, Liyanawadu Naidu, of Miwalandeniya in the Ganggamala of Udunuwara, having raised out stamps and having asweddumalai Udadeniya of 1 paja, dedicated the same, as well as Kahatagnadumalita-aswedduma and 1 paja of high land adjoining thereto, to the Gadaladeniya Vihara. Witness to this, of the chiefs, Maha Lekama, Dulanawala Hala-walana Nilama, who is appointed to Yatinuwara, Kanduwa Koralu Mahatmaya, Watrakumbura Umilayala, and Kotalagoda Mubattala. With the knowledge of these witnesses this deed for land is written and dedicated to the Gadaladeniya Vihara. This is not dedicated because there is any dispute about it by my relations or strangers, but to obtain merit for the future. May the merits accruing by this dedication be participated by Indra, Brahma, all the Gods, the Great Gods, the guardian-angels and chakras, all eminent men of this country, me, Miwalandeniya Naidu, who dedicated this panga, my father, who has departed this world, and my relations and friends, and that they be not born in hell from this birth until they attain Nirvana, and that they may enjoy all heavenly and earthly happiness until they attain Nirvana by beholding Matri Buddha. A monument tree in the dwelling garden is also dedicated. Anybody, whether my relations, countrymen, or outsiders, contradicting or misapplying this dedication will fall into hell, surely rendering help, even by the utterance of a syllable, that good men will obtain the bliss of Nirvana. (T. L. C. 11.)

MONUNYA WAKKADI VINAHU (T. L. C. 64).—A pilgrimage and lawren from Gadaladeniya. The endowments are now held by the incumbent of Gadaladeniya.

DEWALE.—The greater part of the original endowment of the vihare is now held by dewale tenants. How the dewale got possession of these lands there is no record : it has no Sannas :—

		Acres.	Service Commutable Annually for	
			Ra.	a.
Gadaladeniya	...	24	357	85
Pamunuwa	...	35	510	75
Hiyuwala	...	15½	324	35
Piligama	...	1½	19	5
Hepana	...	2½	36	75
Tiruppuwa	...	2½	29	35
Kiriwawula	...	5	70	0
Gowindala	...	2½	54	0
Total		88½	1,402	10

Lands and Tenants of the Dewale in Gadaladeniya.

1. Pamunuwegedara Ganwasam.—Tenants : four Vellalas. Hold 4½ acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 66·20) : to get the muttettu cultivated by Nilakarayo ; join in thatching the multenge and wahalkada and give twenty bundles straw ; construct an anamestaraya and decorate it in the vidiya ; supply a yoke of buffaloes to thresh paddy ; join in repairs and supply timber ; conduct festivals and perahera ; supply things to put up arches ; put up the ehala tree ; attend the Diyakepima ; give one neli oil for Katti Mangalaya ; join in supplying meals to the Basnayaka Nilame when he visits the village ; and at each of the festivals to present sweetmeats and betel.

2. Kankanigedara Ganwasama.—Tenants : three Vellalas. Hold 2½ acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 29·45) : the same as No. 1, except putting up the ehala tree and attendance at the Diyakepima, but in addition, to coddung the Sinhasanage and light a lamp in it for the perahera.

3. Kankani.—Tenants : three Vellalas. Hold 4 acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 58·90) : to cultivate and thresh two kuruni of the muttettu ; join in thatching the multenge and wahalkada and in weeding the maluwa ; build and decorate an anamestaraya ; supply materials to put up arches ; hold wiyam during perahera and the festivals ; supply one neli oil for the Katti Mangalaya ; join in supplying meals to the Basnayaka Nilame ; at each of the festivals to present sweetmeats and betel ; do the duties of a Kankanama ; give a bulathurulla of 1s. 8d. to the Basnayaka Nilame on the tenant being appointed Kankanama.

4. Kattiyana.—Tenants : two Vellalas. Hold 2 acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 35·30) : to do the duties of Kattiyana mura for six mura of one month each, and that of multenbima three times a day ; watch at nights ; offer multen in the Palle Dewale every Saturday ; attend the festivals and perahera ; carry the insignia of the Dewiyo in procession ; join in weeding the maluwa and whitewashing the dewale and in coddunging the floor of the Palle Dewale once a week during mura ; give a neli of oil for the Kattiya ; put up an anamestaraya in the Palle Dewale and an arch and decorate them ; cultivate 2 laha of the muttettu ; thresh and guard paddy at kamata ; join in thatching the multenge and wahalkada and in repairs and supply timber ; give a broom ; join in giving meals to Basnayaka Nilame ; present sweetmeats and betel at the festivals, and betel only to the Vidane four times ; to work for the Basnayaka Nilame three days, receiving food.

5. Nila.—Tenants : two low-caste. Hold 2 acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 20·45) : part of Panguwa No. 2 in Kiriwawula.

6. Nila.—Tenants : two low-caste. Hold 2½ acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 36·75) : to assist in cultivating the muttettu, thresh and store crop, receiving meals when weeding ; supply twenty bundles straw, and assist in thatching the multenge and atuwa ; clear the maluwa ; put up two anamestaraya, one in the vidiya, the other on the rock, and decorate them and to whitewash the dewale ; guard atuwa for one month ; fell and prepare timber and assist in repairs ; supply laths ; hold the kilapandama for the last five days of perahera ; give one hunduwa oil for Katti Mangalaya ; put up a shed for the Diyakepima at the ferry ;

carry to the Banayaka Nilame presents given by the Gaawesam Pangu; carry and prepare clay and supply firewood to make tiles; to do any other work for the Gamara for seven days.

7. *Madal*.—Tenant: a goldsmith. Holds half an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 7.35): to supply a silver eury and polish and repair the ran-awula for the parahera; put up an anamastaraya and decorate it; join in wedding the maluwa; supply one hunduwa oil for Katti; at each of the festivals to give to the Banayaka Nilame and the Vidane two silver rings each.

8. *Navan*.—Tenant: a smith. Holds half an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 6.45): to give iron utensils for the muttege; work as a blacksmith; clean randoli and pandan for the parahera; nail laths; give a pair of scissers and an arecanut cutter for the dalumura tattawa; clear maluwa, and put up an anamastaraya and decorate it; give a hunduwa of oil for Katti; at each of the festivals to present to the Banayaka Nilame and the Vidane an arecanut cutter each.

9. *Malakela*.—Tenant: a potter. Holds an acre of field. Services (commutable for Rs. 17.65): to give twenty-five chatties at each of the festivals and two walankat for the two elephants at the parahera; supply three chatties when there is a pirita; give six taligala for soaking paddy, make tiles and tile the dewale; at each of the festivals to present the Banayaka Nilame with a punga of earthen vessels and supply with cooking utensils when he visits the village; give a pot to hold oil and twenty-five mura for Katti; present to the Vidane a punga of earthenware.

10. *Pirit*.—Tenant: a Buddhist priest. Holds half an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 7.35): to say pirit and supply a talapat muttuwa for the parahera.

11. *Pandan*.—Tenant: a low caste. Holds half an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 6.85): to hold the pandana for six months, thirty days at a time; guard stawa two nights in every thirty; clear maluwa, and put up and decorate an anamastaraya, whitewash dewale; assist in muttettu works, and in thrashing and storing crop; supply ten bundles straw, and assist in thatching muttege and the wabakkala; give quarter of a hunduwa of oil for Katti Mangalaya; prepare clay and give firewood to make tiles; assist in repairs; at each festival to present to the Banayaka Nilame and once to the Vidane; work three days for the Banayaka Nilame, receiving food.

12. *Temmettana*.—Tenant: three low-caste. Hold 1½ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 23.50): to beat the temmettana for six months for the festivals and parahera; clear maluwa and put up and decorate an anamastaraya and whitewash dewale; supply clay and firewood to make tiles, assist in repairs, supplying timber; present vegetables and betel to the Banayaka Nilame, and only betel to the Vidane at each of the festivals; work for the Banayaka Nilame for three days, receiving meals; give twenty bundles straw; give one hunduwa oil for Katti Mangalaya.

13. *Bera*.—Tenant: two low-caste. Hold 1½ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 26.45): same as No. 12, except to beat the bera instead of the temmettana.

14. *Doh*.—Tenant: one Vellala. Holds half an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 8.20): to carry randoli and decorate it for the parahera; present betel to the Banayaka Nilame.

In Pamunuwa the dewale owns eighteen Service Pangu:—

Three *Dura Pangu*.—Low-caste tenants. Hold 1½ acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 20.50): together with all the tenants of the village to cultivate the muttettuwa, thresh and store the crop, put up an anamastaraya, & culata hmy, in the vidya, and decorate it and others for the parahera; clear maluwa, the twenty bundles straw; supply laths; dig clay to make tiles; give one mull oil for Katti Mangalaya; important work of the Nilatarayo; give six mahakat at one per month; at each of the festivals present Banayaka Nilame with vegetables.

One *Lunulena Panguwa*.—Tenant: six Moora. Hold 1½ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 1.75): to give yearly fourteen seer of salt, being at the rate of half a seer per laba, or pay Rs. 6d.

Etukatalu Panguwa.—A Vellala tenant. Holds 1½ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 22.45): to be in mura for three months, thirty days at a time, and perform the Kattiyasa Mura service and guard at nights; every Saturday to offer mulien at the Pallo Dewale; carry the ranawula for the

perahera ; whitewash the inside of dewale, mud and cowdung it, put up decorations ; give one neli oil for Katti Mangalaya ; construct and decorate two anamestara, one in the vidiya, the other on the rock, for perahera ; give twenty bundles straw ; put up decorations in Palle Dewale ; clear maluwa ; assist in cultivating the muttettu, thresh and store crop ; supply timber and assist in repairs ; give adukku to the Basnayaka Nilame when he comes to the village, and appear before him at each festival with sweetmeats and betel.

Etulkattale Panguwa.—Tenant : Appu Naide. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 22-05) : to supply vegetables daily for nine curries for six months ; hold mutukude for the festivals and perahera ; put up two anamestara and decorate them, one in the vidiya, the other on the rock ; clear the maluwa ; assist in muttettu works ; tie twenty bundles straw ; give one hunduwa oil for the Katti Mangalaya ; prepare clay and supply firewood to make tiles ; fell timber, supply laths, and assist in repairs ; put up decorations ; present betel at each festival to the Basnayaka Nilame and the Vidane.

Four Nila Pangu.—Tenants : Low-caste. Hold 7 acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 107-90) : to assist in muttettu works and tie twenty bundles straw ; put up two anamestara, one in the vidiya the other on the rock, and decorate them, and also put up decorations for perahera ; clear maluwa ; whitewash dewale for perahera and hold a kodiya ; fell and remove timber and assist in repairs ; prepare clay and supply firewood to make tiles ; give one hunduwa oil for Katti Mangalaya ; put up a shed at the ferry for Diyakkepima ; carry to the Basnayaka Nilame the vegetable kat supplied by the other tenants ; prepare threshing-floor and put up a shed ; supply goods and torches, for these services receives 1 annam of paddy ; to be in mura at the atuwa five nights a month.

One Koladema Panguwa.—Tenants : Low-caste. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 22-05) : to put up an anamestaraya on the rock and decorate it for the perahera ; clear maluwa ; give one hunduwa oil for Katti Mangalaya ; tie five bundles straw ; cultivate 1 laba of muttettu, thresh and store crop. These services are done if there is no elephant ; when there is, give leaves for the elephant for six months.

Three Hewisi Pangu.—Tenants : Low-caste. Hold $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 74-55) : to beat tomnettama three times daily for six months and fifteen days perahera ; put up two anamestara, one in the vidiya and the other on the rock, and decorate them ; clear maluwa ; give twenty bundles straw ; give one hunduwa of oil for Katti Mangalaya ; guard at nights ; fell timber and assist in repairs ; carry and prepare clay to make tiles and supply firewood ; present Basnayaka Nilame with vegetables and betel, and to the Vidane and Kankanama betel only at each of the festivals.

One Tamboru Panguwa.—A low-caste tenant. Holds about half an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 5-85) : to beat tamboru for the festivals and perahera ; put up two anamestara, one in the vidiya and the other on the rock, and decorate them ; clear maluwa ; carry and prepare clay and supply firewood to make tiles ; supply laths and assist in repairs ; give eight piriwehi of vegetables for the festivals ; present betel at the perahera to the Vidane, Kankanama, and Arachehi ; perform any other work for seven days.

One Horane Panguwa.—A low-caste tenant. Holds 2 acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 29-45) : to blow the horanewa for six months and fifteen days perahera ; guard at nights ; put up an anamestaraya in the vidiya and decorate it ; clear the maluwa ; give one hunduwa of oil for the Katti Mangalaya ; fell timber and assist in repairs ; supply clay and firewood to make tiles ; at each of the festivals present the Basnayaka Nilame with vegetables and betel, and three times during perahera and Katti Mangalaya present the Vidane and Kankanama with betel only.

One Notun Panguwa.—Three low-caste tenants. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 22-05) : to dance at the perahera, the festivals, and on Saturdays ; put up two anamestara, one in the vidiya and the other on the rock, and decorate them ; clear maluwa ; carry and prepare clay and give firewood to make tiles, fell timber, give laths, assist in repairs, and whitewash the dewale ; give twenty bundles straw ; at each of the festivals present the Basnayaka Nilame with vegetables and betel, and three times during perahera and Katti Mangalaya present the Vidane and Kankanama with betel ; to work two days at the Basnayaka Nilame's walawwa, being fed.

One Navan Panguwa.—Tenant : a smith. Holds about one-tenth of an acre of field. Services (commutable for Re. 1-35) : to give to the Palle Dewale once in

five years a pair of scissors, an arecanut cutter, and a chunam box, and to make keys for the locks when required, and to clean the brass lamps once a year.

In Hiyawala the dewale owns seven Pangu :—

Mogoda Dura Panguwa.—Six low-caste tenants. Hold $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 63·90) : to assist in the cultivation of 1 amuna of the muttettuwa at Gadalaheniya, to thresh and deliver paddy to the Vidane, and tie and remove straw to the dewale; to assist in thatching the atuwa and wabalkada, repairing the dewale, and in superintending the supply of clay and firewood for tiles; to attend the festivals and perahera; to weed the maluwa once a year; to construct and decorate an anamestaraya; to give betel to the Basnayaka Nilame Vidane, and Aracheli four times a year; to give two yokes of buffaloes to thresh the muttettuwa crop; to give four pingos plantains to the Basnayaka Nilame for the festivals; to supply six mahekat and two noli of oil. The tenants receive 1 amuna of paddy and a feed of rice at the Diyakopima.

Egoda Dura Panguwa.—Six low-caste tenants. Hold 4 acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 70·65) : the same as the foregoing.

Kuda Dura Panguwa.—Three low-caste tenants. Hold $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 57·10) : half of the foregoing, except the mahekat and oil, instead of which to give the Basnayaka Nilame three piriwobi for each mahekada and one hunduwa oil to the dewale, to assist in carrying the paddy to the atuwa, and to accompany the Basnayaka Nilame when he goes to the Kandy perahera.

Three Nila Pangu.—Ten low-caste tenants. Hold $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 107·40) : to assist in cultivating 1 amuna of the muttettuwa, carry crop to the atuwa, and tie thirty bundles straw; to construct a pango of 2 orbits and an anamestaraya on the rock and decorate them for perahera; to weed and decorate maluwa; one tenant to attend the festivals and ten days perahera, and one five days of Maha perahera; to assist in repairs and upkeep and in supplying timber, clay, and firewood for the tile kiln; to attend the last day of perahera at Kandy and to carry to the Basnayaka Nilame the ponumkat supplied by the Durayo.

Koladoma Panguwa.—Three low-caste tenants. Hold 2 acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 22·95) : to give leaves to the dewale elephant for six months, five days at a time, the Pamunuwa tenants giving them for the other five days. When there is no elephant, to assist in muttettu work, put up an anamestaraya, and give oil at one kala per pola.

In Piligama the dewale owns one Lokam and one Kapu Pangu :—

Lokam—Tenant : Pitiyego Appuhami. Holds 1 acre field and 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 11·70) : to keep an account of all the revenue and expenditure of the dewale; to attend the festivals and fifteen days of perahera; at each of the festivals to give betel to the Basnayaka Nilame.

Kapu.—Tenant : Piligama Dingirala Kapurala. Holds half an acre field and 2 acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 7·35) : to perform the duties of a kapurala for six mura of one month each; to assist in weeding the maluwa and whitewashing the dewale; to attend at the festivals and fifteen days of perahera; to construct an ornamental anamestaraya for the perahera. When on mura receives meals. At each of the five festivals to present betel.

In Hukwatta the dewale has one Panguwa :—

(Hakgedi), $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre land. Tenant : Godage. Services (commutable for Rs. 14·70) : to cultivate 2 laba of the Pallemuttettuwa in Gadalaheniya, seed paddy, buffaloes, and nelun-wi being supplied, the rest to be done by the tenants; to thatch the dewale; to construct a thatched anamestaraya for the festivals and perahera in the compound and to assist in decorations; to weed the maluwa five times a year; to help in repairs; to give a hunduwa of oil for the Katti Mangalaya; to guard the dewale for one month and the granary for four days in a month; to give 200 betel leaves and 100 arecanuts daily for six months; to cook multon every Saturday during mura. At each of the festivals to give betel to the Basnayaka Nilame, Vidane, and Wannakurula.

In Kiriawula the Gadalaheniya Vishnu Dewale has three Pangu :—

Etulkattalo Panguwa.—Tenants : two Vellalas. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 14·70) : supply plantain leaves and give three sorts of vegetables daily for six months; to attend the festivals and perahera looking

the Paliha for Pandanpelekumbura; to assist in thatching the atuwa and wahalkada and in repairs; to construct an anamestaraya and a pan-ge, and decorate them for the perahera; to assist in wooding the maluwa and in cultivating an amuna of the muttettuwa, and also in supplying clay for tiles; at the festivals to present betel; to work for three days in the Basnayaka Nilame's fields within five miles of the village.

Nila Panguwa.—Tenants: two low-caste people. Hold 2 acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 29.45): to assist in the works of 1 amuna of the muttettuwa; to construct an anamestaraya, an arch, and a pan-ge for the perahera, and a shed for the Diyakepina; to attend the festivals, to join in wooding the maluwa, to guard the atuwa for two months, and assist in repairs and felling timber; to hold pandan at the festivals; to give one neliya oil for the Katti Mangalaya; to assist in supplying clay and firewood to make tiles; to carry penunkat given to the Basnayaka Nilame by the Gadadaladeniya tenants; to work three days in the Basnayaka Nilame's fields within five miles of the village, and to work and go on journeys for three days for the Pamunuwa Ganwasama; to attend the Maha Dewale perahera in Kandy for three days.

Rada Panguwa.—Tenant: Lapaya Henaya. Holds 1½ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 25.85): to wash the clothes of the dewale officers when on duty; to lend piruwata for the perahera, and to tie up wyan in the temple and in the Basnayaka Nilame's lodgings for the perahera, and to spread pawada at the Devayanwedamawima; throughout the year to give, if required, dambu; to present for the festivals a white Kandyan hat or Taduppu lensuwa to the Basnayaka Nilame.

In Tirappuwa the Gadadaladeniyo Vishnu Dewale has one Nila Panguwa.

Tenants: two low-caste people. Hold 2½ acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 29.45): to cultivate 5 laha of the muttettuwa, thresh and store the crop of it; to supply thirty bundles of straw; to build a shed, 6 cubits, in the vidiya and an anamestaraya on the rock, and decorate them for the perahera; to decorate the dewale and to hold flags for the festivals, and whitewash it and the wahalkada; to fell timber for repairs and supply clay, firewood, and latha; to carry the four kat of vegetables given by the Durayo of Hiyawala to the Basnayaka Nilame for the festivals; to assist three days in the cultivation of the Basnayaka Nilame's fields within five miles of the village; to attend the Kandy Maha Dewale perahera for three days.

GALABAWA.—A village in Udapalata, Tumpano.

Stream.—Hedillo cha.

Hills.—Woragala, Kehelgolle, Kelaporana, Pallalulkada.

Population in 1881, 421 (213 males, 218 females); in 1891, 145 (72 males, 73 females). The people are Rajjan Durayo, whose service in Kandyan times was to carry the baggage and palanquins of the chiefs.

In 1878 about 198 acres paddy land were registered.

Families.—Abdul Kader Pulle *vs.* Barandare Mutuwa Duraya. Talpot Saka 1711 (1789 A.D.), sale by Mutuwa Duraya (defendant's great-granduncle) to Karakohowatte Slema Manawalaya, plaintiff's father, 133, D. C. Mad. Abdul Kader Pulle Kuppa Tambi Lebbe *vs.* Barandarage Siriya, 45,174.

Woragala Vihare, a rock temple on the top of a hill.

The Dalada Maligawa is registered as owning about 3½ acres of field. This is probably muttettu, as it does not appear in the Service Tenures Register.

The Maha Dewale has land here.

Families.—Arambege, 57,371, 94,071, 363 (N. S.). Egolage, 30,563, 30,565, 52,687. Ellapitage, 2,793 (N. S.). Elpitiyage Muttuwa, 37,895. Elpitiyage, children of Ponna, 52,687, 62,410. Marasinge, 656 (N. S.). Meragalpedige, 18,177. Mohota Duraya, 30,563, 30,565, 52,636. Nuwarapakage, 2,793 (N. S.). Pallewatta, 52,636. Polgolle, 30,563, 30,565. Rajapaksa Durayalage Samadara's estate, 30,563, 30,565, 79,925. Ranhotipedige, 57,371, 94,071, 363 (N. S.). Sinhalapedige, 18,177, 37,895.

(1699 A.D.).—Elpitiyage Liyana Peliya, of Galabawa in Tumpano, is to possess Kumbalange, Erumaduliyadda, Kotaimbula, Kumbukgahaleniya, and Elpitagedarawatta, on this writing, giving to the temple of Vishnu a pingo and a massa (*sd.*) every year. On this Saturday, the tenth day of the new moon in the month of Esala, in the year of Saka 1621, this writing was given with the knowledge of the Nilames and Wijasundara Mudiyanse Ralahami, the Basnayaka Nilame of the temple of Vishnu. (*T. L. C., Maha Dewale, 491.*)

(1760 A.D.).—The Elpitigedara estate, Godeldeniya of 1 amuna, and the high and low lands appertaining thereto, at Galabawa in Narawentipalata of Tumpane, was assigned to Mahakumbura Maha Duraya, in the year of Saka 1661, in the month of Koola, the fifteenth day of the waxing moon, being Monday. This was granted by Maha Bojja Nilama, Maharammana Vidana, Mahawala Mahawirama, Mahastatho Madiga Nilama, Rajakarana Vaidya, Gopala Mudiyana Rajahami, chief of Alut Madiga (18,177).

(1690 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1602, Wherana (the lands Godeldeniya of 1 amuna, Mahabekumbura 2 julas, Paranihawa 1 amuna, together with the gardens, open lands, and high or low lands appertaining thereto, belonging to Elpitigedara Liyanapala Maha Duraya, of Galabawa in Narawentipalata of Tumpane, have been transferred to his niece, Egula M-ragalpedige Iddu, in paravani, and it is declared that her descendants will not have to suffer the consequences of the five ordinal units. Witnesses to this are Palligedara Mahakumbura I know, Wawulhawa Mahabekumbura I know, Ulagama Rajasena Duraya I know, Weligedara Mahabekumbura I know, Mahawala Mahakumbura I know, This Talpat was written by Mahabekumbura Mahawirama Mudiyana.

(1720 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1631, M-ragalpedige Iddu, of Galabawa, attached to Narawentipalata, came to the house of Mahabekumbura Abadda, and while receiving assistance (the lands Godeldeniya 1 amuna, Mahabekumbura 2 julas, and appurtenances were given to Mahabekumbura Abadda, declaring that the descendants of Abadda will not have to suffer by the five kinds of ordinal units. Witnesses who know the same are Ulagama Mahabekumbura I know, Ulagama Rajasena Maha Duraya I know, Ulagama Mahabekumbura Abadda Duraya I know, Ulagama Paragalle Tikka Duraya I know, Kobbegalatenna Duraya I know, Wawulhawa Tikka I know. This land voucher was written by me, Mahabekumbura Mudiyana Raja, of Kanudeniya.

Iddu died at the house of Mahabekumbura Abadda.

(1760 A.D.).—The paravani land of Elpitigedara Duraya being Godeldeniya-Kumbura, having received the sum of 57½ rika from Mahabekumbura Raja, was given in mortgage. As the said debt could not be paid by the said Duraya, I, Ulagama Maha Duraya, and my two younger brothers, repaid the 57½ rika, and redeemed the said land. The witnesses to this payment are Arambura Duraya, Palligedara Mahawala Mahaya, Mahabekumbura Nade, Mahabekumbura Mahabekumbura. If there be any who shall contest or dispute this deed, the descendants of me, Ulagama Maha Duraya, shall take the said 57½ rika. If it be said that they tell an untruth, they should keep the money at the four downs, and tell them to take it. In the year of Saka (1665, 18,177).

(1789 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1711, in the month of Nigini, on Wednesday, the thirteenth Tithi, under the constellation Pusa. By Mutuwa Duraya, (son of Kula Mutuwa Duraya, of the Mahawala Panguwa of the village Galabawa, of Narawentipalata of Tumpane. Wawulhawa Tikka and grandson, Watta, having obtained the land, and having received 350 rika from Karabekumbura Maha Mahawirama, the 2 amuna extent of land belonging to Mahawala Duraya were redeemed. Out of these Nawata of 1 amuna and Wewagawa Mahawirama attached thereto have been delivered over in paravani to Karabekumbura Maha Mahawirama in writing. Those persons who should dispute this in word or deed shall suffer from the ordinals. And transferring the lands to Karabekumbura Maha Mahawirama, who has obtained this Talpat, and declaring that his children and children's children will be subject to blame if they were to swear on the five ordinals, have redeemed 2 amuna extent to perform Rajakarana. Witnesses to this are Ulagama Duraya of Galabawa, Palligedara Duraya, Arambura Duraya, Paragalle Duraya, Mahabekumbura Duraya, Mahabekumbura Duraya, Ulagama Wewa Duraya, Atapatta Mudiyana, Atapatta, of the Korula village. With the knowledge of these persons this land voucher was granted. 433, D. C. Mad.

GALAHODAWATTA.—A village in Palapatta East, Lower Dumbura.

Stream.—Kola ganga.

Hills.—Antigahapattamahala, Daluggahakanda, Hunupoliwawahala, Punoli Tunigahakanda.

Population in 1891, 304 (172 males, 132 females); in 1891, 250 (128 males, 122 females).

Plants.—Dewatagolige alias Hinna, 41,946. Egalahegala, 42,108, 44,918. Galahakumbura, 44,946. Henaga, 31,311. Rajapaka Durayala, 26,711, 44,911. Rajat Duraga, 31,314, 44,911, 79,523, 72,376. Udhakumbura, 42,108, 41,919. Watajunga, 35,711. Yamanaga, 35,661.

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns a Mura Panguwa here. Tenants: Seyadurage, Yamange. Hold $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres field and quarter of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 9): mura at the rate of one mura of fifteen days and nights to one pela of mud land in each year. When on duty receive meals. The tenants habitually commute their service by paying four shillings per pela of mud land.

GALADEBOKKA (UDA).—In Kalugala Arachchi wasama, Gandoke korale, Upper Dumbura.

Hills.—Neluwekandura, Malgaspatanekanda.

Population in 1881, 157 (88 males, 69 females); in 1891 220 (112 males, 108 females).

In 1878 27 acres paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 47 90 as tax.

GALADEBOKKA (PALLE).—In Medakolo Arachchiwasama, in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura. The people are Vellalas and descendants of slaves. It is hilly, and the chenas are in excess of paddy fields. Cotton is grown.

Hill.—Embildumekandura.

Population in 1881, 129 (63 males, 66 females); in 1891 170 (79 males, 91 females).

In 1878 about $38\frac{1}{2}$ acres paddy land were registered, of which 15a. 1p. 2l. were commuted, which paid Rs. 50.52 as tax; the rest, 4 amunu, were redeemed.

GALAGAMA.—A village in Asgiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matalo South, in Yatawattawasam. Nikagolla and Pamunudeniya are hamlets.

The daughter of King Wira Parakrama Bahu, of Novugala Nuwara, *alias* Galagama Nuwara, who was married to a Vedda king of the city of Opalgala, was asked by the king, "Where is the whetstone called 'Opa-gala,' on which arrow heads are sharpened." She answered, "Gala-gama."

There were four lanes in which watchers were kept to patrol in the reign of King Wira Parakrama Bahu. There was a palace of King Buwaneka Bahu.

Population in 1881, 177 (104 males, 73 females); in 1891, 153 (80 males, 73 females). Vellalas, said to be descendants of Handunhitiya Bandara; Washers; Pannayo; Hunno.

The people make Kandyan hats and jackets and burn chunam, and many work on estates.

In 1878 112 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 29a. 0p. 8l. (paid Rs. 172.02); uncommuted 14a. 2p. 8l.; redeemed 4a. 2p. 2l.; temple fields 7a. 2p. 3l.; total 56a. 0p. 1l.

The Kandy Gedigo Viharo had 5 pelas and 5 lahans here, dedicated by Mattamagoda Lokam a few years before the accession. There was a Tudapota by the last king granted in Saka 1734, which was not signed. The Lokam, afterwards Disava of Tamankaduwa, gave a Tudapota to the viharo in Saka 1737. Viharego Ukku Banda, a nephew of the Disava, was examined in the T. L. C. inquiry.

WALAWWA.—Galagama Bintenna Disava possessed 10 amunu of paddy land here. He was found guilty of treason in the reign of King Narendra Sinha, put to death, and his lands confiscated (*Jud. Com.*, 27th October, 1819).

Galagama was Disava of Tamankaduwa in May, 1815.

Galagama Mohottala and Dingirala, grandsons of Galagama Mudiyanse (*Jud. Com.*, 3rd November, 1819), 3,299, D. C. M., 19,177, 20,299.

Pamunudeniyi Rata Rala, son of Galagama Duggannarala, 2,023, D. C. M., 19,177.

Galagama Buddharakkhita Unnanse, nephew of Galagama Mohottala (*Jud. Com.*, 28th March and 18th June, 1825), 20,299.

Viharego, 20,299, 32,915.

Galagama Duggannarallage Panchirala stated that shortly after the Asgiri Alut Viharo was built, his half-brother, Mattamagoda Disava, took his lands and made an offering of them to the viharo (*Jud. Com.*, 28th March and 18th June, 1825).

Yatawatte Swarnajoti Maha Nayaka Unnanse *vs.* Viharego Loku Banda and Kuda Banda. Plaintiff was the Maha Nayaka Unnanse of Asgiri and Chief Priest of the Alut Viharo in Asgiri Kandy. His predecessor in office, Kotagama Maha Nayaka Unnanse, in 1812 mortgaged a muttettu field of the Alut Viharo with the defendant's father, Appuhumi, as security for a sum of 156

ridis and 12 pice (£3. 4s. 6d.), to be possessed in lieu of interest. Plaintiff said he tendered the amount to the defendants to redeem the mortgage, but they refused to receive it and give up possession of the field. Defendants admitted the mortgage to their father, and said that at the time of the mortgage the field was in possession of one Adikarige Kalu Banda. Kalu Banda intervened and said that the field was his property, subject only to the payment of 100 nells of rice yearly to the Alut Vihare. 32,915.

Families.—Abekonge, 42,584. Arachchige, 32,306. Elkaduwege (*Jud. Com.*, 8th November, 1819). Galapitige, 2,023, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1712). Gallenage, 32,306, 90,815. Gumage, 42,584.

(1790 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1712, in the month of Poson, the eleventh day of the increasing moon, being Tuesday. On this day the piece of land called Panupinalakotuwa and two jak trees belonged to Galagama Duggannarala; this Duggannarala's grandson, Mohottala, and Duggannarallage Kiri Banda having received from Vidanelage Appurala 6½ ridis and a mamoti of the value of 4 ridis, this land has been transferred to him, and this land voucher written and granted. Witnesses who know this are Murut-oluwe Unnanse, Haragama Unnanse, Dodanwala Unnanse, Karagahalande Unnanse, Karagahalande Mohottallage Appu, Ekanekke Menikrala of the same village, Abekonge Appu of Galagama, Tennakonge of the same village, Maningamuwege Punchirala, Gallege Muhandirama, Hunnanne Abadda. Known to these witnesses this Talpot has been written and granted to possess undisturbedly. 2,023, D. C. Matale.

VIHARE.—Hunapahura Vihare is an ancient rock temple on a hill reached by a flight of steps. It contains a figure of Buddha about 20 ft. long. On a rock close to the vihare are the remains of an ancient inscription in Nagara letters, of which Müller makes mention, but which he did not decipher. Attached to the vihare is a small dewale dedicated to Natha. Inside is a white figure of the god standing and a small table in front. There is also a figure of Dowata Bandara Dewiyo.

Rhys David says:—

The vihare is 1½ mile from Yatawatte resthouse, and 10 miles from the town of Matale. It was built by Bhuvaneka Bahu VI. (1464–71 A.D.), repaired by Wira Parakrama (whose name is to be found on the Dambulla rock), and restored by the villagers in 1837 and 1865. About a quarter of a mile from it is to be seen one of the most venerable trees in Ceylon, a na tree, about 30 ft. round, 3 ft. from the base (in 1872), under whose spreading branches a Ganasabhawa, or village council, has been held, according to tradition, all through the endless commotions and revolutions of the dynasties of Ceylon since the time of Walagamb Bahu (104 B.C.). The old *rappa* or semicircle of stone seats is still remaining. (Rhys Davids' Notes, *Journal, R.A.S., Vol. VII., Pt. II., p. 209.*)

The tradition is that this temple was first built by King Buwaneka Bahu and named it Galagama Vihare, which name was changed into Hunapahura Vihare owing to the following incident:—

King Wiraprakrama Bahu, who was living in a palace on the Selagamakanda, when starting off to make war with the king of the Veddo, heard the chirping of a lizard (*huna*) proceeding from the vihare, then in ruins. He immediately sent for astrologers in order to know from them what this bad omen could mean. They told him it was a sign to prevent him from undertaking the present war, as he would be defeated, unless he restored the vihare. The king believing the interpretation a true one rebuilt the temple, and ordered that it should be called Hunapahura Vihare.

After completing this work he resolved to re-open hostilities with the Veddo. On leaving his palace he promised his three queens that he would communicate to them the result of the battle by hoisting a flag. He told them that a red flag would signify defeat, and a white one victory. He won the battle; but while returning in triumph he caused a red flag to be hoisted at a place ever since known as Ratalawewa, to try the fidelity of his queens. The three queens stationed themselves on a high precipice awaiting with anxiety the result of the battle. They, concluding from the signal that the king was killed, threw themselves down the precipice, two of the queens were killed. The place is now called Bisopenapu-ella. The other queen was entangled in creepers. She was secretly conveyed to a hill near Yatawatte by some Mudiyanes, and was concealed in a cave, since known as Horagala. The village Yatawatte (or Yatapatta) took its name from the concealment of this survivor of the three queens.

Newugala : this rock is so called because it resembles a ship, and the rock over it is Mudunkota. The jungle below it is Etulkela, and was, in ancient times, divided among nine Mudiyanse, who used it as their hunting ground. Their names were (1) Samarakon Mudiyanse; (2) Tennakon Mudiyanse; (3) Abeyakon Mudiyanse; (4) Wijayasuriya Mudiyanse; (5) Karapperu Mudiyanse; (6) Kulatunga Mudiyanse; (7) Henawiya Bandara, (8) Handunhitiya Bandara, illegitimate sons of King Buwaneka Bahu; (9) Gamaratnekala Mudiyanse.

In this village the Vihare owns three pangu :—

Two Veliyadda Pangu.—Tenants : Hunapahure Pamunudeniye Appurala and Galagama Gallagedara Appurala. Hold 3 polas and 2 lahas field and 1 pola hena. Services (commutable for Rs. 10.30) : to clear the maluwa four times a year; to thatch the pansala once a year and keep it up, and also to cow-dung it two or three times a year; to carry the incumbent's baggage on one journey a year; to light ten lamps during the Katti festivals, and to decorate the Vihare during the Alutsal, Nanu, and Kona festivals.

One Potugollamada Panguwa.—Tenants : Pamunudeniye Hunugemmedde Paniwidakarayage Hunu Durayalage families. Hold 1 amunam field. Services (commutable for Rs. 16.50) : to give chunam for any work in the vihare, to whitewash it and the pansala once a year, and to supply the pansala with chunam throughout the year for betel.

The Urulewatte Vihare owns three Nila Pangu :—

Tenants : Potters, Vellalas, and low-caste. Hold 2p. 4l. fields and 2p. 2l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 12.30) : the Potters to give yearly a pingo of walan, fifteen metipan, thirty tiles, four mutti for the Alutsal and Nanumura festivals; the Vellalas to give yearly thirty bundles of straw to the vihare, one neli raw rice, and a plantain tree for decorations; the low-caste people yearly to pound 1 amunam of paddy, to hold pandan for the four festivals, to attend at the pansala for pinkam, and to accompany the priest on four journeys a year to Kandy.

Galapitige Bajurala Gamarala and Dullewo Punchi Banda are registered as Ninda proprietors of two pangu :—

Gampattu-wasame Panguwa.—Tenants : Potters and a Hunna. Hold 2 gardens of 1½ acre. Services (commutable for Rs. 5) : the Potters to give a penumkada of pots and chatties once a year, and the Hunno to give chunam sufficient for a year's consumption for a family.

Kankani Panguwa.—Tenant : Ranketge Kira Kankaniya. Holds 1 acre field and 1½ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 8) : to thatch and guard the barn; to present at the Walawwa yearly forty betel leaves, vegetables, and thirty cocoanuts; to go on journeys for the proprietor carrying loads for seven days at a time in the year, receiving meals. Proprietor paid the tax.

GALAGEDARA.—A village in Udapalata, Tumpane, close to the high road from Kandy to Kurunegala, 11 miles from Kandy, 13.80 miles from Kurunegala, and 13½ miles from Rambukkana Railway Station

Streams.—Iriyagahadeniye-ela, Kospotu-oya.

Hills.—Kande-arambekanda, Mal-asnekanda, Mudunehonekanda.

Population in 1881, 421 (226 males, 195 females); in 1891, 337 (173 males, 164 females).

GALAGEDARA KALUGALA.—Population in 1891, 23 (13 males, 10 females).

GALAGEDARA KOHILA-ELA.—Population in 1891, 28 (18 males, 10 females).

The seat of a Police Court, Post Office, Police Station, and a Dispensary.

An English and vernacular boys' school at Madawalatenna; 171 boys on the roll in 1893.

The District Court of Madawalatenna, with jurisdiction over Yatinuwara, Tumpane, and Harispattu (established 23rd December, 1848), and the Police Court of Harispattu (now called of Galagedara) have been held at Bakmideniya, a hamlet of Galagedara.

By the Ordinance No. 1 of 1889 the Court of Requests and Police Court of Galagedara has jurisdiction over the revenue districts of Tumpane and Harispattu (except Kulugammanasiya pattuwa), and in the North-West Province the korales of Maduro, Weuda, Gannowo, Gandahaye, and Hewawisse.

In 1892 the number of cases instituted in the Galagedara Court of Requests was 145, 166 were disposed of; and in the Police Court 797 cases were instituted, 798 were disposed of. In these Police Court cases 280 persons were convicted, 1,389 persons were acquitted.

Notice of an English military post here in the first English war (*Jud. Com.*, 21st October, 1819).

Families.—The lands of Galagedara Amarakongo Maha Lekam Arachchi were confiscated in June, 1819, for his participation in the rebellion of 1818.

The lands of Pallego Mohottala's father were confiscated on account of his treason, and were afterwards restored to him (*Jud. Com.*, 20th October, 1819).

Madawala Wirakon Mudiyanseleage *vs.* Andagemmedde Duggannarallage, for 2 aen at Kobbegala. Parties were the descendants of Wirakon Mudiyanse. Part of his lands were in the Maha Lekam Department and part in the Atapattu, 12, D. C. Mad.

Action by Wegolapola Basnayaka Nilame against the Veda Durayalage family, who were in charge of the Bandara Atuwa of the Kandy Pattini Dewale at Galagedara, 68,166.

Galagedara Disanayaka, Ratamahatmaya of Tumpane from 1818 to 1885, 48,101. Abayakongge, 296, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1721). Amat Lekam, 36,171, 38,786. Attanayakage, 296, D. C. Mad., 36,112, 48,101 (Talpot Saka 1751), 3,316 (N. S.). Barigamuge, 17,485 (Talpot Saka 1621). Bellett *vs.* Pottila Dahanayaka Mudiyanseleage, 95,739. Bogahalandeage (*Jud. Com.*, 20th October, 1819), 634, D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1701 and 1705). Bulumulle Panikki Mudiyanseleage, 94,519. Daniels, F. C., 38,285. Disanayaka Mudiyanseleage held lands under the Atapattu and Nanayakkara Departments, 18,275, 299,575, 7,871, Test. 600. Dodanwala Ratanajoti, 44,493. Dodanwatto Arachchila, 87,093, 96,812, 1,110 (N. S.). Galpottchenenge, 44,493, 46,418, 57,677, 69,614. Girigoris and Giris Appu, 36,171, 38,786. Gurugalpola Walawwo, 36,112, 48,101. Huduhumpola Abayakou Senewiratna Wasala Pandita Mudiyanseleage, 92,357. Kadawattege, 31,766. Kahalakalawo Mudiyanseleage, 2,474 (N. S.). Moors, 31,863, 38,285, 63,590, 3,514 (N. S.). Munkotuwalage, 17,485. Palipanage, 38,666, 40,086. Pallego (*Jud. Com.*, 20th October, 1819). Pandita Mudiyanseleage, 2,287 (N. S.). Panikki Mudiyanseleage, 3,511 (N. S.). Morawakdeniya Srinarayana Wirasekara Mudiyanseleage, 2,474 (N. S.). Tanamero Wirasekara Mudiyanseleage, 96,858. Ulapitiyege, 38,666, 40,086, 72,913. Ugudupolage, 18,275. Walimuni Mudiyanseleage, 92,357. Veda Durayalage, 68,166. Wettewe Walawwo Howanepola Kumarihami, 87,093, 96,812, 1,110 (N. S.). Wirakon Mudiyanseleage, 3,316 (N. S.). Yapa Mudiyanseleage, 31,766. Yatawara Abesinha Mudiyanseleage, 87,093, 96,812, 1,110 (N. S.).

Saka 1621 (1699 A.D.).—The property belonging to me, Malabutudeniye Disaneka Mudiyanseleage of Galagedara, in Naranvenipalata of Tumpane, viz., Henewela, &c., has been given to my eldest son Dingirihami, on Wednesday, the fifth day of the waxing moon in the month of Esala, under the constellation Auura, in the presence of the witnesses Morawaddeneye Rala I also know, Haddapitiye Rala I also know, Attaneka Rala I also know, Wirasekara Rala of Wettewe I also know, Haddapitiye Panikkirala I also know. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Gan Panguwa and the younger brothers were given over in charge to my eldest son. If any of my descendants or any others will contest or disturb this they shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths; my eldest son will not suffer therefrom were he to swear on the five oaths. 17,185.

(1799 A.D.).—I, Attanekage Punchirala, of Galagedara, in Naranvenipalata of Tumpane, have bequeathed unto my sister, Menik Etana, to possess in paraveni. Murutagahamulla Wagale Unapotayaya of 5 lahas, and the residing garden with five coconut trees, the same being my paraveni. In the year of Saka 1721, in the month of Esala, on the seventh day of the waxing moon, being Monday, this land voucher has been granted. Witnesses who know the same are Bogahalande Vedarala, Dombagahage Panikkirala of Madawala, Pahalawatte Kirala of the same village, Pallehene Ogudupola Bilindajja of Kobbegala. With the knowledge of these witnesses and others this Talpot has been granted. Those who dispute this grant shall suffer by the oaths, and there shall be no curse of oaths to my sister Menik Etana. 296, D. C. Mad.

GALAGEDARA MADIGE.—Population in 1881, 353 (200 males, 153 females); in 1891, 223 (114 males, 109 females). Moora.

In the H. L. M. 19a. 3p. 8l. (about 39½ acres) are registered. Owners: Nanayakkara Mohandirama, Wali Munige, Nanayakkara Attaneka Appu, Nanayakkara Kaluwa, Lansakara Peruma, Nanayakkara Atapattu, Kalu Appu Kasturi, Nanayakkara Lama Appu, Nanayakkara Kadira, Atapattu Hiddu, Nanayakkara Pehami, Kadawat Tahadu, Kadawat Kaluwa, Wali Munige Hiddu, Ukkuwa.

In 1878 60½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 10a. 2p. 2l. (paid Rs. 76.16); redeemed 19a. 1p. 9l.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 1l.; total 30a. 1p. 1l.

The Lelbe of the mosque here claimed to have a field, two gardens, and a hena exempted from tax. The claim was rejected by the Temple Land Commissioners. (T. L. C. 364, office 497.)

GALAGODA.—A village in Howawiso korale, Lower Hewaheta. The Arachchi-wasam includes Galagoda, Hindagoda, Mayilapitiya, and Elikewela.

Population in 1881, 27 (13 males, 14 females); in 1891, 33 (15 males, 18 females).

Fields in 1878: commuted 25a. 3p. 1l.; redeemed 1a. 1p. 4l.; sold by Government 0a. 3p. 0l.; temple fields 1a. 0p. 0l.; total 28a. 3p. 5l.

There is no vihara nor bo-maluwa in the village. The villagers worship at Pasgama Vihara.

Udagampala Galagoda was Adigar in 1748 A.D. (Saka 1670) when he granted land at Henegama. He was ordered to go to Matara in 1765 during the Dutch war (*Jud. Com.*, 16th November, 1870). I think he is the Samarakkodi Adigar alive in 1773 (Saka 1695), when he gave a letter (*Jud. Com.*, 13th July, 1822). His staff of office is still preserved by his descendant, Galagoda Arachchi. Galagoda was Disave of the Seven Korales in 1773 (*Jud. Com.*, 13th July, 1822).

Galagoda Rajakaruna Rajapaksa Panditta Wahala Mudiyanse Ralahami in 1798 (Saka 1700) gave deeds to two sons, Galagoda Ratamahatmaya and Kiri Bandara. To the former he gave 10½ amunu of mud land in Galagoda, the villages Pitiyakumburegama of 20 amunu, Bambarapanegama of 11 amunu, Kiriwanagoda of 20 amunu, Welanwita of 15 amunu, in Uva, in all 77a. 3p. 5l. To his son Kiri Bandara he gave 33 amunu mud land. His wife, Kuda Etana, divided the lands in the same year 1798.

Galagoda Mudiyanse Ralahami was Disava of Uva. He married Kuda Etana, the heiress of lands at Peradeniya in Miwatura. Sittu by Galagoda Ralahami, Basnayaka Nilame of the Maha Dewale in 1808 A.D. He is said to have got a Sannas from King Kirti Sri for the whole Galagoda lands. Galagoda Disava and Kuda Etana had six sons and two daughters:—

(1) Welasse Disava alias Galagoda Ratamahatmaya, who got the deed from his father for 77 amunu in 1778. Noticed that Galagoda Maha Nilame and Doranegama Disava were executed about six years after the last king ascended the throne (*Jud. Com.*, 24th March, 1824). He had three sons: (1) Loku Banda, Disava of Walapane, got a deed from his uncle Kiri Bandara in 1799. Witness to deed of Pilima Talawwe in 1810 A.D. He had a house in Kandy. Alive in 1819 (*Jud. Com.*, 3rd December, 1821); (2) Galagoda Basnayaka Nilame; (3) Galagoda Ratamahatmaya, guilty of treason. His lands were confiscated. He had a daughter married to Kobbekaduwa Banda.

(2) Aspantiya Mohandiram fled to Colombo when his lands were confiscated and were divided among the king's Malabar relations and servants. He married a daughter of a Malabar Kannoo by Ihagama Mahatmayo. Son-in-law to Eravawela Adigar, and brother-in-law to Denagomuwe Disava, of Uva. Aspantiya took refuge under the British Government in the time of Mr. Agnew, and got a pension. Was sent to Kelcarry (?). Asks in June, 1815, for permission to return to Kandy after an absence of eighteen years (*Col. Sec.*, vol. 262).

He had a son who was banished to Madras (*Jud. Com.*, 4th March, 1820; *Rev. Com. Diary*, 23rd May, 1820).

(3) Peradeniya Lekam incurred King Kirti Sri's displeasure and fled to Colombo; lands confiscated. Resided at Matara fifteen years; returned to Kandy about 1804; restored to favour and became Maha Lekam and obtained other offices. He left a daughter at Saffragam, married to Demodara Mohottala, and a son at Matara.

(4) Dodanwela Ratamahatmaya, father of Dodanwela Atapattu Lekam, who got lands from his uncle Peradeniya Lekam (*Jud. Com.*, 22nd February, 1819).

(5) Kotte Dinava, once a priest, sent to Colombo a prisoner in 1818. He married Galpottaya Kumarihami, who got land in Hippola in 1815 a.d. by gift from her father. A case, 17,559, with his nephew, late Ratamahatmaya, for family property. Died before 27th December, 1821, when his widow litigated with Howala Korale Achakula (19,245).

(6) Galagoda Kiri Banda got land from his father in 1778. Hanguranketa Adiharam got a deed in 1805 from Ekiriya Loku Arachchi; left none. He married from Dolanwala Walawwa and had five children: (1) Dewa Muta Dinava, whose son was Galigoda *alias* Dolanwala Banda; (2) Atapattu Lekam, Ratamahatmaya of Howahota in 1817, married a daughter of Galagoda, late Kasakara Lekam. He litigated in 1819 with Galagoda Walapane Dinava, and produced Talpote for lands in Udunuwara and Howahota dated Baka 1631, 1643, and 1700. Died in a jungle in Uva during the rebellion of 1818-19; he left a son, Galagoda Banda; (3) a daughter, Panalokko Mahatmaya, married Walpola Banda in diga and had a son, Panalokko Banda (14,610); (4) Hendeniya Mahatmaya married Hendeniya Nilamo in diga, had no children; (5) Giragama Mahatmaya married (a) Diyakolawala Ratamahatmaya, and had a son who died in prison in Colombo in 1818; (b) Angunawala Banda; (c) Diyakolawala Punchirala (*Jud. Com.*, 27th May, 1827).

(7) Kobbukaduwa Mahatmaya, mother of Kobbukaduwa Unnana. She got 8 poles of Katu Lijayala in Mihatura.

(8) A daughter who married Hendeniya Nekathiyana Banda. She had several children, of whom a daughter married a son of Kotakumbura Ratamahatmaya and another married out to Galagoda and returned to Hendeniya.

Galagoda Walapane Dinava stated that he had a Walawwa in Suwarakalayana vilaya in Kandy, which was pulled down after the accession (*Jud. Com.*, 23rd February, 1819).

Walapane Dinava an assessor in 1819.

Galagoda, late Dinava, on 12th October, 1821, stated in the Judicial Commissioner's Court that eight years ago he was the Maha Lekam and that his brother was Maduwa Lekam.

Galagoda Dinava, of Suwarakalawiya, died of smallpox in 1819 (*Jud. Com.*, 6th January, 1823).

Galagoda Kasakara Lekam, son of Galagoda Kottalbadde Nilamo.

Galagoda, late Kasakara Lekam, on behalf of the heirs of the late Galagoda Atapattu Lekam, *vs.* Galagoda, late Walapane Dinava, on behalf of the widow of the late Peradeniya Lekam. Plaintiff states that the lands were the property of the late Lekam, at his death bequeathed to his widow, who at her death bestowed on their only surviving child, a son, Galagoda Banda, aged seven or eight. Plaintiff was the widow's father (*Jud. Com.*, 9th January, 1824).

Galagoda, late Kasakara Lekam, claimed Dingitti as his slave, worth 100 ridda. The Judicial Commissioner Mawers remarked that 100 ridda in 1812 would have been an enormous price for a child, and doubted whether according to Kandyan law it were lawful for parents to sell their children into slavery. The assessors unanimously gave it as their opinion that it was lawful. The defendant was declared free and not a slave (*Jud. Com.*, 12th May, 1824).

Galagoda Kasakara Lekam *vs.* Galagoda Walapane Dinava, defendant, and Galagoda Palle Walawwa Punchi Banda, intervenient. Defendant said that about thirty years ago plaintiff borrowed from him 100 ridda and mortgaged land, on condition to repay double the amount in one year according to custom, in failure of his doing so, the land to be considered as the property of defendant. Intervient said land was the property of Galagoda Loku Kumarihami, mother of plaintiff, who adopted her grand-daughter Galagoda Atapattu Lekam Mahatmayaya Kumarihami, mother of intervenient, and transferred land upon a Talpote to her, 1800, D. C. K.

Giragama Menika *vs.* Galagoda, late Kasakara Lekam, on behalf of his grandson (*Jud. Com.*, 23rd March and 12th July, 1826). Galagoda Ratamahatmaya lived in him at the Dolanwala Walawwa with plaintiff's mother, Iriyagama Galagoda Menika. The late Dolanwala Atapattu Lekam was his son. Defendant's ward is the son of the Lekam.

Galagoda, late Kasakara Lekam, on behalf of Dolanwala Thiri Banda, minor, *vs.* Galagoda Loku Banda, for the 6th Yal-liyala of 2 poles, Galagoda Walawwawatta, and some movable property. 911, D. C. K., 12th September, 1824.

Galagoda Palle Walawwe Punchi Banda vs. Galagoda Loku Kumarihami, Galagoda Matala Medduma Banda, and Galagoda Mutu Banda. Plaintiff said he was an infant three years old when his father Galagoda Atapattu Lekam Mahatmaya died, and that his maternal grandfather, Kasakara Lekam Mahatmaya, brought him up, 22,977, D. O. K.

Galagoda Ratamahatmaya vs. Galagoda Basnayaka Nilame and his three brothers, for one-third share of the lands which plaintiff was allowed to possess (after confiscation) by sufferance of the Crown, 26,451, D. C. K.

Galagoda, late Ratamahatmaya, on behalf of the Ceylon Government, vs. Galagoda Basnayaka Nilame, claim to recover land belonging to the rebel Galagoda Ratamahatmaya, junior, son of Galagoda Disava of Wellasa, 4,394, 25th January, 1831.

Galagoda, late Ratamahatmaya, vs. Galagoda, late Disava, for their family property, 17,597, D. O. S.

Galagoda Mohottala apprehended and removed to Colombo, *Rev. Com. Diary*, 9th June, 1819.

Galagoda Kuda Banda, son of Galagoda Disava, action for land at Vanangomuwa, in Matala, which he got by gift from his aunt, Kahanda Kumarihami, 2,710, 2,733, 3,561, D. C. Mat.

Dedication of land by various members of the family to Pasgama Vihare.

Galagoda Basnayaka Nilame, of Pasgama Dewale, vs. Galagoda Udaha Walawwe Tikiri Banda, son of Mahagedara Walawwe Ran Menike, Multenge Mahatmayo, of Mawatupola, 55,647.

Senewiratna Banda, of Galagoda Walawwa, a young man, Arachchi in August, 1886. His father is dead, a brother and sister at home. He married a daughter of Yatawara Ratamahatmaya.

Galagoda, Basnayaka Nilame of Hanguranketa in 1859, 52,351, 62,849.

Galagoda Palle Walawwe Punchi Banda died in July, 1860, leaving considerable property and his widow Nuwarawewe Kumarihami. Test. 456.

(1) Galagoda Loku Banda, Maturata Korala, (2) Galagoda Dingiri Amma Kumarihami, (3) Bandara Menika Kumarihami, and (4) Tikiri Banda vs. (1) Galagoda Loku Banda, Lekam Mahatmaya, (2) Kitulgoda Dugganna Walawwe Jayasekara Herat Karunadipati Mudiyanseelage Punchi Banda, (3) Loku Menika Kumarihami. In 1818 Galagoda Kotte Disava's lands were confiscated for treason and rebellion, and he was transported to Mauritius, where he died in 1819 or 1820. In 1829 the Dehiye lands were restored, by a grant, to his widow Galpotte Walawwe Kalu Menika. They had two sons.

The first defendant and Tikiri Banda = Henkumbure Walawwe lady.
(died 1877)

Third defendant = Second defendant. Plaintiffs.

About 1829 Kalu Menika married Hindugoda Appuhami Nilame. In 1856 she gifted some lands to Tikiri Banda and some to first defendant, but in 1878 she revoked the bequest and gave the lands to second and third defendants, 82,129, 84,824, 89,483.

Talakada Mudiyanseelage alias Kapuwattege Kiri Menika, Kapuwattege Kalu Menika, and Disanayaka Mudiyanseelage alias Kapuwattege Appuhami vs. Hindugoda Pihanarallage Dingiri Menika and two others, for a field. The first and second plaintiffs were the wife and daughter of Kapuwattege Appuhami, who obtained the fields from his father upon a Talpot Saka 1718 (1796 A. D.). Defendant also claimed under her uncle, the said Appuhami, upon Talpot Saka 1753 (1831 A. D.), 42,707, 24,121 (*Jud. Com., 4th November, 1831*), 4,346.

Attaragama Banda, of Kiribatkumbura, vs. Kotagal-oluwe Gunaratna Ann Nayaka Unnanse, and Galagoda Kumarihami and Galagoda Punchi Menika, intervenients. Plaintiff, in right of his fathers, Attaragama Alawatugoda Basnayaka Nilame and Attaragama Maha Dewalo Basnayaka Nilame, claimed their estates, 28,190, 37,923.

Disanayake Mud. vs. Hindugoda Pihanarallage (*Jud. Com., 4th November, 1831*), 4,346, 24,121, 42,707 (Talpot Saka 1718-53).

Kapuwattege vs. Miwakkula Wallawwe Banda and Muttappen Chetty, 747 (N. S.). Daluwattege Lewis Hami vs. Galagoda Walawwe Samarakon Banda, 62,849, 52,351.

(1805 A. D.).—In the year of Saka 1727, on Saturday, the tenth day of the month Nikini, we, Ekiriyegeledara Loku Arachchila and Kuda Arachchila, of Ududeniya, in the Megodetihe of Hewaheta, do declare that we have granted to Galagoda Hanguranketa Adikuram Nilame, of Hewaheta, Ududamanegodahena attached to Miwakkela Gannila, which is our paraveni, to possess the same in paraveni, in consideration of which I, Loku Arachchi, have received a cow with calf, in cash ten ridis, two plates, a brass dish, three lamps of iron, and a piece of blue cloth, and the Kuda Arachchi ten ridis. In proof of which this was granted

with the knowledge of the witnesses Madakumbura Mediyana, Hapawa Vidana, Jaguruvattagadara Menikarala, Gamage Appa, Paagama Panchi Walde, and Hingita Bernkaraya. Should any of our descendants dispute while the Adikaram Nilama or any of his descendants are in possession of this land, they shall have to suffer the consequences of oath. For writing this Talpot, Hengachuwela Usumana. 4,394, *Jed. Cvm.*

(1775 A.D.)—In the year of Saka 1700, in the month of Duruta, on Thursday, the fifth of the increasing moon. Talpot written and granted to my son Galagula Ratamahatmaya by me Galagula Rajakaruna Rajapaksa Pandita Wasala Mediyana Ratahami, of Hewawase korale, in Negodetiwa in Hewahuta.

The lands situate in the village Galagula, Mahakumbura 1 amunam and 3 polas, Madakumbura 5 polas, Agalepala 3 polas, Ella 2 polas, Miyambala-ella 16 labas, Anawiduma 15 labas, Palle agalewela 1 amunam, Talakada 3 polas, Aga 1 pola, Pallekka 3 polas, Anawiduma 1 pola, Heliapana 3 polas, Anandana 2 polas, Malawalampe 2 polas, Bajala 1 amunam and 2 polas, Mawatura Ampemulle Dazank 5 polas, from the Mountain of Uva; the village Pittukumburgama of 20 amunu, the village Nambarampurgama, 11 amunu, in Gampaha korale, the village Kiriwanagala of Palle Kurawille, 20 amunu, in Yakkalam korale; the village Weliswittigama, 15 amunu, in Kaniyapala korale, amounting the whole extent to 77 amunu 3 polas 6 labas, together with the high and low grounds, &c., attached to these portions of the above extent, for which this Talpot was caused to be written in paravani in favour of the Ratamahatmaya by me, Galagula Wasala Mediyana Ratahami, who am the proprietor of these lands, but to the purport and intent that even the children and children of children of the Ratamahatmaya should possess them without interruption. Witnesses Galawela Loka Appahami, Maddama Appahami, Adunayo Appahami, Kiriwanagala Talagula Vidana, Kiriya Duraya of the same village, Amunagelara Vidana, Dorapota Duraya of the same village; from Hewawase korale, Miruppa Korala, Mirakela Ambokka Vidana, Palle-gelara Habbu Vidana, Udakaniya Kottalbadde Vidana, Nawela Vidana, Galagawwase, Panditaya of the same village, Paagama Hangidiya, and Palanguttaya Bernkaraya. (Here follow imprecations.) 4,394, *Jed. Cvm.*

(1796 A.D.)—In the year of Saka 1718, on Monday, the eleventh day of the waxing moon, under the constellation Rata, in the month of Wesak, I, Kapuwattige Lagata Hama, of Udadeniya, in Hewawase korale of Negodetiwa, Hewahuta, have granted, upon this Talpot, Weliswidda of 1 amuna, with all high and low lands, houses, gardens, and plantations, as well as all property belonging to me unto my begotten son Appahami, to be held by him in paravani, of which I have mortgaged the upper 1 pola of Weliswidda to and with Anawaga Loka Arachchila and borrowed from him 25 ruda and 8 amunu of paddy, as I have no money to swear with Pallege Badde Vidana. Should he refuse to give up the said 1 pola, receiving back the 8 amunu of paddy and 25 ruda, my Appahami or eldest daughter, Rammal Elana, Panchi Menika who is next younger to her, Kiri Menika who is next younger to her, or any of their descendants will not incur evil if they swear and take back the land. Witnesses to this are Galagula Kiri Banda, Miruppa Madappull Nilamelaya Appahami, Miruppa Korallige Menikala, Kaniyapala Ranatunga Appahami, Galagawase Kankasummalage Menikala, Pallege Panchi Appa, Palihenarallage Kudarala of Udadeniya, Muttenga Appahami, Warawattige Tihirala, Kiriyege Dingirala, Gilege Anna Tamila, Yakkalammalage All Vidana Nade, Dandala Nade, Hittara Kutti Nade, Paagama Hangidiga Panchi Nade, Dugonuwu Nawana Ratnayana, Pallege Kiriya Vijayana. In the knowledge of the above said witnesses this Talpot has been written and granted. War be to him who disputes or prefers objections against this—declaring that my four children shall not incur evil on the five ordals. May prosperity attend. This Talpot has been drawn by me, Pallege Kurala. 42,707.

(1799 A.D.)—In the year of Saka 1721, third day of the increasing moon, in the month of Wesak, Friday, this Talpot caused to be written by me, Galagula Kiri Bandara, and granted to my eldest brother, Galagula Ratamahatmaya's son Loka Appahami. In the Mountain of Uva, Karamale of 12 amunu, situate in the Yakkalam korale, with the high grounds belonging thereto, bounded on one side by the summit of the hill Mekkalgodahinna, on another side by the stream Madamabandura, on the third side by Yakkalam-crown, and on the fourth side by the rivulet Kubekas-aya, including gardens, dwelling gardens, houses, and trees lying within the boundaries, I, Galagula Kiri Bandara, the proprietor of these lands, have written this Talpot and transferred them in paravani to Loka Appahami, to be possessed by him and his sons and grandsons undisturbedly. Witnesses: Yakkalgoda Vidana, Miyakolalanda Vidana, Galwela Vidana, Talakolalanda Appa, Wewatenne Dewaya, Kiri Duraya, Mollimade Kuluwa, from Hewahuta

Koralegedara Korala, Warawatte Korala, Taladibigedara Kapurala, Egodagedara Dingirala, Kandawele Ukkurala, Dawale Vidane, Galauda Vidane, Nawele Vidane, Gonagama Tikirala, Paagama Punchi Naide, Dangomuwe Dingitta Berakaraya. Known to these witnesses I have given this Talpot to Loku Appuhami. Whoever contests this Talpot he shall suffer by the oaths, but Loku Appuhami or his descendants shall be safe, although they should swear on the five ordeals. This Talpot was written by Wadurawe Vedarala. *Jud. Cbm.*, 4,394.

GHENWATTA.—A village in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

hill.—Welikunda.

The birthplace of Golahenwatte Nayaka Unnanse, who, in the reign of Kingendra Sinha, wrote the letter in Sanscrit to bring Upasampada priests to Ceylon.

There is a good range of fields along the roadside. At the toll station the road to Yattowatte begins.

Population in 1881, 248 (145 males, 103 females); in 1891, 180 (83 males, 97 females). Vellalas, Smiths, and Tom-tom Beaters.

In 1878 about 13 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 4*a.* 1*p.* 2*l.* (id Rs. 21.18); uncommuted 6*a.* 0*p.* 6*l.*; redeemed 1*a.* 2*p.* 1*l.*; temple fields 2*p.* 0*l.*; total 6*a.* 1*p.* 8*l.*

Familia.—Eramudugolle Dugganurala, 536, D. C. M. (Talpota Saka 1730-35). Golahenwatto Mohandirange, 36,155, 49,712. Navinno Tennakon Mudiyanse-lage Punchi Appuhami of Kawudupololla, 47,173. Rayitalawege, 3,595, D. C. M. (Talpota Saka 1718-19). Waradamanane Kumarihami *vs.* Appuhami Nekatralla. Plaintiff daughter of Waradamanane Loku Punchirala; defendant grandson of Banneka Mudiyanse, 2,331, D. C. M. (Talpota Saka 1570, 1645). Wihituruge, 536, D. C. M. (Talpota Saka 1730-35).

(1648 A.D.). Illustrious Sakam 1570.—Disanayaka Arachchila, of Golahenwatta, in Pallegansiya pattuwa of Matale, gave over to the lad Ukkuwa, younger son of his son Pincha, Ulpattayaye Debowekumbura 1 *pela*, the two coconut trees of the dwelling garden, the piece of garden above the house, the garden Polkotuwewatta, and the two jak trees. These were given for charity, so that the four guardian deities, Buddha, and the Great Gate may thereby obtain merit. Witnesses to this: Urudi Appu of Dombawala, Ugappu, Epa Naide, Sundara Hami, Arachchi Appu, all of the same village, Ranawira Appu of Golahenwatta, Achari Wannu, Suvandappu of the same village, Kulatunga Loku Naide of Ellepola, Ekane Naide, Herat Naide, Medduma Hami, Hiralu Naide, Gedoni Appu of the same village, Arachchi Appu of Medagama. Those who defend this shall see Maitri Buddha and attain Nirvana, and those that do injustice and injuries to this shall be tormented in the great Avichi hell.

(1723 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1645, on Wednesday, the tenth day of the waning moon, under the constellation Sita, I, Bannekge Mudiyanse of Golahenwatta, in Pallegansiya pattuwa of Matale, have three children born to me, of whom, to my younger son Tikirala I give Wewakumbura 1 *pela*, the dwelling garden, the lower room, the garden, &c. If any person should venture to disturb this, vengeance of oaths to them; my Tikirala may freely take the five ordeals in oil and cowdung. In witness whereof Nanduhami, Udage Anumeti Rala, Tetturalla, Udage Meddumarala. 2,331, D. C. Matale.

(1796 A.D.).—In this 1718th year of Saka, of the month Poson, on Saturday, the seventh day of the waxing moon, under the constellation Pusa, Aswedduma of 1 *pela* and Munkotuwa of 1 *pela*, and their appurtenants, belonging to me, Egodage Kudarala, of Golahenwatta in Pallegansiya pattuwa of Matale, have been transferred to my daughter Gunarat Etana, upon this Talpot, to be possessed by her in *paraveni*. (Imprecations.) Witnesses: Ekanekge Muhandirama, Pallege Muhandirama, Kudarala, Thalawatte Punchirala. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot has been written by me Pitiyewatte Nekatralla.

(1797 A.D.).—In this 1719th year of Saka, of the month Il, on Sunday, the fourteenth day of the waning moon, under the constellation Anura, Golahenwattawela of 1 *pela* and its appurtenants belonging to me, Kalu Etana, of Golahenwatta, in Pallegansiya pattuwa of Matale, have been transferred to my daughter Gunarat Etana, upon this Talpot, to be possessed by her in *paraveni*. (Imprecations.) Witnesses: Udage Punchirala, Migaspitiye Appu Gurunnehe, Medagama, Menikralla, Ganage Arachchila. Known to these witnesses this Talpot has been written by me, Galwadukumbure Nekat Naide 3,595, D. C. Matale.

(1898 A.D.).—On Thursday, the second day of the waxing moon of the month Medindina, in the year of Saka 1780, under the constellation Ma, Udagama Menikrala made over his lands to his younger sister Kiri Menika, viz., Nagadeniya 16 lakas, Udagammaklewatta and Gedarawatta, in which are nine coconut trees, four jak trees, and six pepper creepers. These properties were made over by Udagama Menikrala to his younger sister Kiri Menika by locking her hand. Witnesses who know are Migaspitiya Appa Gurunneke, Gangudage Dingirala, Dunkotawage Menikrala, Raytalage Kudarala, these persons are witnesses. (Imprecations.) Debts due are 10 annas paddy and 5 ridin.

(1813 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1735, of the month Durata, the tenth day, being Monday, I, Muhandiramalage Menikrala, of Udagama, in Gampaha of Palliganiya pattuwa, Matale, having held possession for sixty-one years of the upper 15 lakas of Nugabaleniya, &c., the same being my paraveni property, do hereby grant the same unto my nephew, Eramudugolle Duggannarala, for having rendered me every assistance, to be possessed by him in paraveni. Witnesses who know the same are Konarage Muhandirama of Udagama, Paragahakotawage Duggannarala, Hatarakoralage Panchirala of Panunawa, Imbulandandage Menikrala. With the knowledge of these persons this has been written and granted. (Imprecations.) 536, D. C. Matale.

GALAHITIYAGAMA.—A village in Udagoda Udaniya pattuwa, Matale North, in Ambokke-wasam.

Stream.—Pannalagawa-ela.

When King Raja Sinha was on a journey the people were degraded, because they shot an arrow at his palanquin.

Population in 1881, 144 (84 males, 60 females); in 1891, 104 (55 males, 49 females). Vellala.

The decrease in the population is due to the failure of coffee and the departure of Tamils, and of low-country boutique-keepers. Of the Kandyan several died in an epidemic in 1864; one family (Paduwatta) of six, all died within a fortnight.

In 1876 about 36½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 4s. 0p. 7½d. (paid Rs. 27); uncommuted 6s. 0p. 4½d.; redeemed 10s. 1p. 6½d.; temple fields 5s. 2p. 0½d.; total 18s. 0p. 7½d.

Statistics.—Koralage, 45,136. Pallage, 2,670, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1729). Udagama, 2,670, D. C. M., 45,136 (Talpot Saka 1723).

(1800 A.D.).—In the year (1722 I, Hangili Hani, have transferred Lindagawakumbura 8 lakas and Pallagekumbura 17 lakas, with appurtenances to Gunamal Rala, in consideration of his having rendered me assistance and discharged my debts. Witnesses: Koralage Vedarala, Gunamalage Dintabandi, Panditaya, Bilingahage Arachchila, Patabendi Arachchila, Rusigama Kaluwa Duraya. Known to so many witnesses this Talpot has been granted in the month of Etala, on Monday, under the constellation Puma, declaring that any strangers or my descendants who will disturb or contest this shall suffer the vengeance of oaths, Gunamal Rala is entitled and can take the five ordeal oaths.

(1807 A.D.).—Under the constellation Uttiraputapa, at about eight hours after nightfall, on Friday, the eighth of the waxing moon of the month Il, in the year of Saka 1729, I, Diranayaka Arachchilage Kiri Etana, of Galahitiyagama, in Udaniya pattuwa of Udagoda korale, declare to have made over in paraveni the lands which I inherited from my grandmother, by rendering her assistance, viz., Pabalawela, &c., to my begotten son Mirala, to possess the same in perpetuity. Whoever disputes this grant shall suffer the vengeance of oaths, but my son Mirala and his descendants may freely swear upon the five ordeal oaths. Witnesses: Galahitiyagama Duggannarala, Weragama Rala of Galahitiyagama, Panditaya, Maningomuwa Udayarala, Maningomuwa Muhandiram Rala, Maningomuwa Vidane Henaya, and for writing this Tembhittiyawe Unnanne. Any principal person who does injustice to this shall go to hell. 2,670 D. C. Matale.

GALALIYADDA.—A village in Agiri Palladiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Mahawela-wasam.

Stream.—Kungolle-oya.

In the time of King Dutugemunu the giant Kawataya, on his way to Anuradhapura carrying stone pillars, raised a dam across the Dodawela-ela, when the village was flooded, hence the name Galaliyadda.

Population in 1881, 293 (165 males, 128 females); in 1891, 266 (138 males, 128 females). The people subsist mainly on ohona cultivation and work on estates. Welli Durayo, descendants of Mini Mutu Welliya; Potters; Tom-tom Beaters.

In 1878 43½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 18a. 1p. 9l. (paid Rs. 95.20); uncommuted 0a. 1p. 5½l.; redeemed 2a. 3p. 1l.; total 21a. 2p. 5½l.

An ancient dewale.

GALAMUDUNA.—A village in Upper Dumbara. In the Census of 1881 it is classed with Dandenikumbura, and is stated to be in the Gandoke korale; in the Census of 1891 it is stated to be in the Kandapahala korale.

Hills.—Diyapihillakandura, Hellenagala, Kinihirigala, Radagala, Tunigala, Warawagala.

Population in 1881, 80 (38 males, 42 females); in 1891, 120 (56 males, 64 females).

In 1878 12½ acres paddy land were registered.

GALAPALLA.—An uninhabited village in Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East.

In 1878 there were registered 13½ acres (6a. 3p. 1l.) under paddy, commuted for Rs. 30.24.

GALAPA-ULA.—A village in Walaswowa-wasam, Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

Population in 1881 2 males and 1 female; in 1891, 1 male, half-witted. His sons (in another village) support him. Vollalas.

GALASIYA PATTUWA, of Harispattu, is bounded on the east by Pallegampaha of Harispattu, south by Medasiya Pattuwa, west by Tumpane, north by Seven Korales. Greatest length, north-west and south-east, 5½ miles; greatest breadth, north to south, a little over 2 miles.

Population in 1881 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
822	984	2,278	2,221	4,499
Village.	Population.	Village.	Population.	
Alagoda	165	Madadeniya	230	
Batubedda	89	Maratugoda	326	
Dambagammana	195	Medagoda	118	
Deldeniya	38	Molagoda	201	
Dolapihilla	624	Uggahakumbura	94	
Gallella	312	Urawela	222	
Gettiyawala	81	Waldeniya	111	
Harankahawa	228	Warakadeniya	42	
Henegama	314	Weligalla	405	
Hingulwala	271	Wewala	358	
Kotinkaduwa	75			

Population in 1891 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
910	912	2,038	2,100	4,138
Village.	Population.	Village.	Population.	
Alagoda	138	Maratugoda	340	
Batubedda	69	Marrudana	82	
Dambagammana	165	Medagoda	105	
Deldeniya	36	Molagoda	192	
Dolapihilla	310	Passagoda	24	
Gallella	143	Rambukewela	223	
Gettiyawala	75	Uggahakumbura	82	
Harankahawa	257	Urawela	207	
Henegama	261	Waldeniya	137	
Hingulwala	284	Warakadeniya	47	
Kahatagastenna	115	Warakagoda	53	
Kotinkaduwa	51	Weligalla	128	
Madadeniya	259	Wewala	385	

In 1878 900½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 118s. 0p. 4l. (paid Rs. 1,147.83 as tax); redeemed 318s. 6p. 9½l.; temple fields 11s. 0p. 5½l.; Maligawa fields 2s. 2p. 7l.; abandoned 3s. 3p. 0l.; total 450s. 1p. 5½l.

GALATA—A village in Kandukara Ihala korale, Udapalata. It is on the south of the junction of the Atabage-oya with the Mahaweli-ganga.

A Galata-oya is marked on Fraser's map as a tributary of the Pamollawa-oya before it joins the Atabage-oya.

Stream.—Galata-oya.

Population in 1881, 153 (80 males, 73 females); in 1891, 156 (80 males, 76 females). Duruyo.

In 1878 about 35 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 13s. 0p. 8l. (paid Rs. 120.30); redeemed 2s. 1p. 4l.; sold by Government 1s. 2p. 0l.; abandoned 0s. 1p. 6l.; total 17s. 1p. 8l.

Families.—Bahirunge, 61,069.

GALA-UDA AND UDA GALA-UDA.—A village in Gangapalata, Upper Howsheta, on the Diyatalawa road from Hanguranketa to Makaruppe, 3.84 miles from Hanguranketa.

Knox (*p. 10*) says: "Having the great mountain 'Gauluda' behind him (King Raja Sinha's) palace, unto which he fled for safety in the rebellion, being not only high, but on the top of it lie three towns and corn fields....." "The king afterwards fled to the hill of Gauluda." Philalthes, *p. 122*.

In 1878 146 acres paddy land were registered.

GALA-UDA.—Population in 1881, 227 (122 males, 105 females); in 1891, 191 (99 males, 92 females). Vellalas, Dhobies, Smiths, Tom-tom Beaters, Jaggery Makers, Low-country Sinhalese.

A grant-in-aid school.

Stream.—Katupattawa ela from Mahaweli-ganga.

Tanks.—Mr. Hartshorne, Assistant Government Agent of Nuwara Eliya, reported, in 1872, that the Ratmaliya-wewa, of an acre in extent, could, if required, irrigate 10 acres.

The Amunukare-wewa and Ambatenne-wewa were ancient tanks, now they are abandoned.

Vihare.—Gala-uda Vihare ruined. Kaballe-lena, a rock cave, ruined.

UDA GALA-UDA.—Population in 1881, 90 (43 males, 47 females); in 1891, 103 (51 males, 52 females).

Extent under paddy about 20 acres (10 amunu).

Tanks.—The Wilpassa-wewa is in good order.

The Kondatenne-wewa and Hekota-wewa were ancient tanks, but now they are abandoned.

Coffee Estates.—Wilpassa estate. Part of Mr. De Soyza's Hanguranketa estate is in this village.

Families of both villages.—Badalgce, Banneckce, Gangabakumburege, Paranage, Hambukketege, Uhangumburege, Waduge. 27,930, 28,968.

In the waram is a recently built dewala at Kattewattewala, dedicated to Dewata Bandara Dewiyo. Mr. Le Mesurier (*p. 229*) says: "There is annually a ceremony performed called Panoli Netuma, a devil-dance by lamp light. The Kapurata calls on the god to enter into him, and then turns round and round with dishevelled hair and prophecies."

GALA-UDAHENA.—A village in Tennu-waram, Kohonsiya pattawa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 119 (68 males, 51 females); in 1891, 44 (21 males, 23 females). Wahumpurayo.

The decrease in the population is due mainly to the departure of Tamils and Low-country Sinhalese on the failure of coffee.

In 1878 about 13 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 5s. 1p. 0l. (paid Rs. 41.25); redeemed 0s. 0p. 8l.; sold by Crown 1s. 0p. 0l.; total 6s. 1p. 8l. Maliwala amunu.

GALBODA.—A village in Gangala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Stream.—Galboda-oya

Hill.—Nikamanekanda.

Population in 1881, 115 (65 males, 50 females).

In 1878 77½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 8a. 8p. 9l. (paid Rs. 44); uncommuted 29a. 2p. 6l.; total 38a. 2p. 5l. Sometimes cultivated; dependent on rain.

Families.—Botota Sumeda Unnanse and Kutti Naidelage Mira Pulle Vedarala *vs.* Totagomuwege Adam Kandu Pulle and four others, for one-fourth share of the estate of Mullegama Maha Nilame, which his grandson, Mullegama Medduma Banda, obtained under a judgment in 25,439, and sold to the first plaintiff, and by him sold to the second plaintiff in 1859. 33,588.

Mullegama Punchi Banda, Watte Walawwe Kiri Banda, and Mohottallage Appuhami Lekam Mahatmaya *vs.* Galboda Mullegama Walawwe Kumarihami and her son Loku Banda, for two fields and two gardens sold by first plaintiff to second and third plaintiffs. First plaintiff was the son of Mullegama Maha Nilame. Defendants were the widow and son respectively of Mullegama Gabada Nilame, who was the brother of the Maha Nilame. 46,900.

GALDOI.A.—A village in Udapalata, Tumpane.

Population in 1881, 104 (58 males, 46 females); in 1891, 123 (73 males, 50 females). Vellalas (their ancestors were degraded by King Raja Sinha) and Bajjan Durayo.

In 1878 about 47 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 1p. 9l. (paid Rs. 57.98); redeemed 14a. 1p. 3½l.; sold by Government 0a. 1p. 2l.; abandoned 1a. 1p. 2l.; total 23a. 1p. 6½l.

Families.—Halahattennege *vs.* Wattege and Welhenenge, 30,861.

VIHARE.—There was an old vihare. The present vihare was built by the villagers, who dedicated some lands about 1838. No deed. The claim for exemption was rejected. (*T. L. C.* 365, *office* 498.)

In the Judicial Commissioner's Diary of 8th March, 1825, it is noticed that a field had been offered to Kumburamulle Unnanse of Pannagolle Vihare.

GALEHEWATTA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura.

Hill.—Walpolakandura.

Population in 1881, 67 (37 males, 30 females); in 1891, 55 (29 males, 26 females).

In 1878 6½ acres (3a. 1p. 1l.) paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 36.38 as commuted tithe.

The last king of Kandy and three of his queens were captured in this village on 18th February, 1815, in the house of Udupitiye Arachchi, a mile beyond Medamahanuwara.

GALEKOTUWA.—A village in Udagama-wasam, Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Stream.—Deliwala-oya.

Population in 1881, 248 (129 males, 119 females); in 1891, 126 (61 males, 65 females). 23 amunu of good paddy land irrigated from the ela. The people work on estates. A landslip, in 1891, from Kande Nuwara estate did considerable damage to the paddy fields.

Koralegedara *vs.* Hemagaha Kotuwegedara, 5,226.

GALEWEI.A.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, on the road from Kurunegala to Dambulla, 26 miles from Kurunegala and 8½ from Dambulla; from Matale *via* Dambulla 38½ miles, *via* Akuramboda 23½ miles. The waram includes Hatamuna, Bambawa, Dembawatawana, Damunumulla, Yatigalpotta, Disawagewewa (abandoned).

Fyers (*p.* 20) says of this village:—

A river called Kalal-oya, an extensive village, and a deep well with good water. This is often made a resting-place by travellers. Toll station: Gansabbiwa bungalow, which may be used by travellers. Minor road from Migakotuwa to Nalanda *via* Kirioruwa and to Tembilideniya crosses the main road.

Population in 1881, 61 (41 males, 20 females); in 1891, 65 (39 males, 26 females). Vellalas, Tom-tom Beaters, Katupulle, Durayo.

A dispensary and a resident doctor, and a schoolmaster.

In 1878 27½ acres (13a. 3p. 1l.) paddy land were registered, of which little more than 1½ acre pay Rs. 3-08 tax, the rest are uncommuted.

Families.—Migakotuwege *vs.* Galewelage, 29,137.

A tank, Sigiriyaewewa, not yet restored.

GALGEDIWELA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, about two miles south of Wellwita, under the Akarabediya Arachchi.

Population in 1881, 28 (15 males, 13 females); in 1891, 47 (25 males, 22 females). Descendants of Veddo; about four families. Very poor.

In 1878 2½ acres (1a. 1p. 0l.) of uncommuted paddy land were registered. These are not cultivated.

GALGEPITIYA.—A village in Medapalata, Udunuwara.

Population in 1881, 23 (12 males, 11 females); in 1891, 30 (11 males, 9 females).

In the H. L. M. 79½ acres (39a. 2p. 6l.) were registered. Owners: Maha Gubada Nilame, Watupola Kurala, Maligawa, Hilpanwela Vihare, Gaimadilla Kala, Dackara Liyanarala, Alutwidiye Gebaralage Appu, Mohandiramgedara Ukkurala, Vewalakada Wedarala and Aludeniyegedara (Mura Pangu), Tamborukara-wasam, Werawela Pihannarala, Kirindegedara, two Hula-apullaana, Buwelikada Vedarala and Aludeniyegedara (Nuwara Pangu), Pilapitiye Arachchila, Kahatapitiye Vedarala, Kapugedara Galgепitiye Arachchila, Ketukumbura Kuruwe Lekam, Paragahadeniya, Yatawara Imaduwa, Kurullan-maduwa Appu. (Almost all of these people were the king's servants, a few of them physicians at the palace.)

In 1878 15½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted Ga. Op. 3l. (paid 25 cents); redeemed Ga. 1p. 7l.; temple land 1a. 1p. 0l.; total 7a. 3p. 0l.

Families.—Galgepitiye Arachchila *vs.* Bambaradeniya Basnayaka Nilame, Talpota Saka 1609 and 1735 (1687 and 1813 A.D.) 2,050, *Jed. Com. Ct.*

The Hilpanwela Vihare owns a Nila Panguwa in this village. Tenant: a Vellala. Holds 2½ acres field and half an acre garden. Service (commutable for Rs. 44-15): to attend the festivals and clean and repair the vihare and to give *aharapujawa* daily for thirty days.

GALGODA.—A village in Hewawimse korale, Lower Hewaheta.

Population in 1881, 27 (12 males, 15 females); in 1891, 33 (16 males, 18 females).

GALGOMUWA.—A village in Hewawimse korale, Lower Hewaheta.

Population in 1881, 82 (44 males, 38 females); in 1891, 79 (40 males, 39 females).

Families.—Kapuwaittego *vs.* Gamage, Talpot Saka 1716 (1796 A.D.), 24,121.

GALHINNA.—A hamlet of Ankumbura, in Pallegampaha korale, Harispattu.

GALIMBURE.—A village in Gampaha korale West, Upper Dumbura.

Population in 1881, 96 (50 males, 46 females); in 1891, 74 (32 males, 42 females).

GALKOHO.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Udunuwara.

Population in 1881, 43 (20 males, 23 females); in 1891, 44 (24 males, 20 females).

In 1878 17 acres paddy land were registered, of which 7 acres pay Rs. 24-08 tax.

Families.—Action by Waligama Mudiyanulage Dingiri Menka and her son against J. Holloway and J. Ambrose, for a garden, 65,539.

GALLAHAWATTA.—A village of Medasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura.

Population in 1891, 55 (29 males, 26 females).

LELLA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, between Molagoda and anegama.

Stream.—Gallello-oya.

Population in 1871 (with Warakagoda and Pussegoda), 162.

Gallella alone in 1881, 312; in 1891, 143 (67 males, 76 females).

In 1878 about 118 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 21 acres paid 119.16 tax.

Grant of Unumuwa to Ehelapola Adigar in 1722 A.D., *ante*. p. 200.

Ambalanwattege, 57,532. Batubedde Arachchillage, 32,502, 89,077. Dawul-karayalage, 27,836. Doranegama Adikari Mudiyansele, 51,870. Dunumale Appuhami Muhandirama, formerly a priest, who was disrobed during the rebellion of 1818, 21,135. Dunumalege, 47,539. Ekanayakage, 371, D. C. Mad. Ekanekke Punchirala *ca.* Herat Mudiyansele Punchirala (Talpot Saka 1716), 18,161. Eandarugolle Atapattu Mudiyansele, 27,836, 47,539. Eandarugolle Korallage, 23,521, 62,409. Gamage, 30,955, 91,081. Herat Mudiyansele, 575, D. C. Mad. Herat Mudiyansele Loku Banda and others *ca.* J. N. d'Esterre, 92,081. Korale Hitihami Mudiyansele, 57,532, 3,739 (N. S.). Madiligamage, 30,881. Navaratna Atapattu Mudiyansele, 51,870. Pahalage, 31,341. Pallage, 30,881. Pannala Mudiyansele, 17,920. Podawage, 21,135. Ratnayaka Mudiyansele Kumburegama Walawwe, 70,479. Sri Wijewikrama Abayaratna Wasala Mudiyansele Galapitige, 56,570. Udahage, 31,341. Walgampaye Duggannarala, 371 and 575, D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1724, 1729). Weliwita Mudiyansele, 3,739 (N. S.). Wijayakonge, 17,467, 17,920, 27,836, 70,479 (Talpot Saka 1704).

(1782 A.D.).—Talpot caused to be written and granted in the year of Saka 1701, the second day of the waxing moon, being Monday, of the month Il, under the constellation Rehena. On this day I, Keppitimudunegge Tikiri Etana, of Madadeniya, in Galasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, being in want, and having no means of subsistence, do, on this Talpot, make over my paraveni property. Unumuwetenna of 2 pelas, together with its appurtenant Hitinawatta, to my grandson Wijekonge Nekatralla, of Gallella, having received from him 25 riddis in money and 17 amunu of paddy, authorizing him to hold this portion of land finally in paraveni. Witnesses who know the same are Pasnembille (?) Banda, Danaige Punchirala, Kotinkaduwo Ukkuralla, Watawalatenne Punchi Appuhami, Kotuwege Kirihami, and for writing this deed Udakumbure Nekatralla. I have made over this my landed property having solemnly declared that this Nekatralla, who obtained this Talpot, and his posterity, shall be declared innocent and uninjured by swearing at the five ordeals in vindication of his or their right, but all others who disturb him and them in his and their possession of this landed property shall be condemned at the ordeals. 17,467.

(1794 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1716, in the month of Esala, the sixth day of the waxing moon, being Wednesday, under the constellation Hata. The paraveni lands belonging to the two persons Walgampuhage Ukkuralla and Punchirala, of Gallella, in Galasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, to wit, the lower 2 pelas of Mahakumbura, &c., having received 350 riddis from Ekanekke Dingiri Menika, of Gallella, these have been transferred to Dingiri Menika to possess in paraveni by writing and giving this Talpot. Any of the descendants of Ukkuralla and Punchirala, or any of the people of the country or strangers, who shall disturb or interrupt, shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths. But this has been given saying that the descendants of the said Dingiri Menika, who obtained the Talpot from the said two persons, shall not suffer calamities when they swear at the five ordeal oaths for the first time, the second time, and the third time. The witnesses are Duldeniye Appuralla of Warakagoda, Kammalgoda Gamage Kirala, Pussegoda Mudiyanse, Ekanekke Dingiri Appuhami, Golegammuna Dinippuwa, Maruddanyalage Horatala Duraya, and Madadeniye Duggannarala, who wrote this Talpot. Known to so many witnesses these lands have been given, to be held in paraveni. If there be any who will contest or dispute this, he will fall into the four hells and suffer infinite misery. The chiefs who will be favourable to this will attain to the felicities of the heavens. May it prosper. 18,161.

(1802 A.D.).—Talpot caused to be written and granted on Monday, the first day of the waxing moon of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1721. The paraveni lands belonging to me, Herat Mudiyansele Ukkuralla, of Gallella, in Galasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, to wit, the lower two pelas of Mahakumbura and Wattegedarawatta, with the hen belonging thereto, have been finally transferred by me to my elder brother's son Banda, on account of my debts and destitution, I have received from him 300 riddis, and I have caused this

Talpot to be written and granted to him. Witnesses to this are Nitakittiyawa Korala of Melagoda, Kumburege Mudiyans of Pussagoda, Kiralagamage Ukkurala of Galkolla, Korakhangodage Panchirala of the same village, Ekarekge Loka Arachchila of the same village, Kala Henaya of the same village, Marukilana Horatala Duraya, Attaragama Durayalage Hawadiya, Kammalgoda Yakdewalage Dingira. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot has been written by Kammalgoda Yakdewa.

(1807 A.D.).—The purport of the document written and granted by me, Ekarekge Loka Arachchila, is as follows:—My grandson, Herat Mudiyanselage Tikiri Banda, mortgaged with me the lower 2 palas of Mahakumbura, the upper 8 lakas of Alakola-anga and Gedarawatta, belonging to him, and borrowed from me 300 rills. Afterwards my grandson paid me 150 rills out of the 300, and begged of me to release the two fields and the garden from mortgage. I do therefore, for the sake of my daughter and grandson, give up the balance 150 rills and give the two fields and the garden to my grandson to be possessed by him undisturbedly. This document has been written and granted on Saturday, the first of the waxing moon of the month Mithara, in the year of Saka 1729. Witnesses who know that this document has been written and given are Kammalgodayalage Dingira, Attaragama Hawadiya, Mokka Meda...(!) Howwa. 374 and 375, D. C. Mad.

VIHARE.—Dodangastenne Vihare. Indrajoti Unnanse stated that he did not know any tradition about it, nor had he any documents. He had been incumbent for only five years before 1858. A Kapurda, however, said the temple was built by the villagers in King Narendra Simha's time (1707-1739 A.D.), and Kandahane Bandara and Marukilana Bandara dedicated parts of their Mal Pangu. There was a Talpot signed by the Bandaras saying that they had dedicated the lands. The Talpot was lost during the rebellion of 1818. Besides, small bits of land had been dedicated by Herat Mudiyans, Hittigodara Dug-gannatala, Pannalage Mudiyans, and other villagers. The claim for exemption was rejected. (*T. L. C. 252.*)

A heva land in Malawatta was claimed by the incumbent of Dodangastenne Vihare. 2222 (N. H.).

Galkotuwa Vihare was built after the accession. The incumbent redeemed some lands and paid tax for some. (*T. L. C. 385, office 257.*)

Gallena Vihare.—Abandoned.

GALLENAWATTA.—An uninhabited village in Wagapannaha Udasiya pattawa, Matale North.

In 1878 5 acres (2c. 2p. 11.) of uncommuted paddy land were registered.

GALMADUWA.—A hamlet of Nattarasota, in Udagampaha, Lower Dumbura.

GALMAH WA GEDDE VEHARE alias **GALAPITA-ANNE VIHARE** is a very curious building, in the style of a Tamil Hindu temple, with a high gopura. It is said that it was built by King Kirti Sri, and that while it was yet unfinished the king heard of the discovery of a cave at Degabhoruwa and stopped the work at Galmahuwa. The building was never used as a temple. Behind it is a small vihare, in which offerings are made.

The lower story of the Galmahuwa is built of stone, the upper stories of brick. It is 60 ft. square at the base, tapering to the top.

Hunkirige Unnanse, incumbent, *ca.* the Crown, for 16 annas high ground lying around the vihare, said to have been dedicated to it by King Rajahm, 17,357.

Action by Pilawala and Pappala Unnanse against Aranyala and Indulgoda Unnanse, for the vihare, 17,689.

Pilawala Unnanse *ca.* D. H. Jayasinha and Selenbaram, an encroachment on the vihare garden. The first defendant said the land formed part of his estate Galmaduwa or Talwatta, 65,932.

Action by Selenbaram against Pittigedara Unnanse, incumbent, on an agreement to plant the vihare garden, 82,613.

Yatanwala Maha Nayaka, incumbent, *ante* p. 70.

Hingamage, Henayalage, Mutupattinige, Kankanige, Ruwan Durage, Hawadi Kankanige, Nagalamullege, Nohiniwalage, Korala Gammahelage, Appuwa Kankanige, Kirimala Kankanige, Yakdewalage, Pallige, Appuwa Henayalage, Sobana Henayalage, Yalawelage, Walawowattage, and Wisinge hold, as tenants, a Nila panguwa of the vihare, fields 6c. 3p. 11.; gardens 10c. 2p. 7½; hon. Sr. 1p. 8½. Services (commutals) for Rs. 258.55; to furnish twelve men to cultivate the mudalawas at Galapita amba Vihare, supplying seed paddy; two yaks of yakkas

given to the tenants as hire for threshing crop, the crop to be carried to the atuwa and the straw to the vihare; to furnish about twelve men to thatch the vihare and pansala twice a year with muttettuwa straw, if straw insufficient, tenants to supply deficiency; to cowdung twice a year the floors of the pansala and vihare; to supply four men to carry incumbent's baggage on a journey and eight men to carry his palanquin, on such occasions the tenants get three good meals a day; one man to remain on guard every day of the year day and night; to keep the maluwa free of weeds and dirt; to keep in order and renew the fence of the vihare garden; to present the incumbent before and after the new year with twelve pingos of vegetables or sweetmeats and with twelve times forty betel leaves; the low-caste tenants give vegetables, the high-caste tenants sweetmeats; to supply twelve men for seven days to repair the vihare; service to be performed at Galapita-ambe Vihare.

Panditago Kalu Naide holds, as tenant, a Walandona Panguwa, field 1 pela, garden 2 pelas. Services (commutable for Rs. 9.40): to supply two pingos earthen vessels in a year to the Galapita-ambe Vihare, each pingo consists of twelve heligedi, three appalla, two mutti, one kalagediya, one batwalanda, one loku kalagediya, one loku heliya, one koraha, and one nebiliya, to be delivered before the new year; also to supply four taligedi for soaking paddy before sowing the maha harvest; soon after the new year to offer to the incumbent forty betel leaves.

Hewisi Panguwa.—Maruwena.

GALORUWA.—An abandoned village in Wagapanaha Palloiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Ereula-wanam.

Stream.—Wegalle-ola.

GALPANALIYA.—An abandoned village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

GALUKE.—A village in Dohipo-wanam, Kohoka korale, Upper Hewabeta.

Stream.—Uda-amuno-ola; Palle-ola from Amunumullekandura.

Population in 1881, 117 (64 males, 53 females); in 1891, 131 (67 males, 64 females). Vellala, Smiths, Low-country Sinhalese.

About 25 amunu (50 acres) paddy land under cultivation.

Families.—Galukewattego U'kku Menika re. Mulgampola Hami Muhandirama, 25,145, 37,804, 39,158, 39,166. Talapatawadana Mudiyanselage, 4,014, 4,874 (N. S.). Udage, 1,259, D. C. N. E. (Talpois Saka 1,698, 1,724, 1,732, 1,750, 1,758).

(1776 A.D.).—Land voucher caused to be written and granted on Thursday, the tenth day of the waxing moon, under the constellation Anura, of the month Bak, in the year of Saka 1698. The paraveni Ganpanguwa belonging to Uda-arawege Naidappu, of Wilwala, in Kohoka korale of Megolatihe Hewabeta, Uda-arawa of 2 pelas 6 lahna, hen, and the dwelling garden, have been transferred to Imihamillage Dingirala of Wetekgama. This grant has been made because Naidappu was in debt. His debts, 65 ridia and 15 amunu of paddy, by the measurement of a laha, have been paid by Dingirala. Witnesses to this are Disaneke Korala, Uda-arawege Kawrala, Melage Appurala, Konage Korala, Galege Arachchila, Upasakage Kawrala. With the knowledge of so many witnesses Naidappu made over his estate to Dingirala in paraveni. Should any person dispute this he will suffer calamities at the ordeals, but Dingirala will not suffer therefrom were he to swear upon the seven ordeals. The chiefs who do justice to this will obtain heavenly treasures. This Talpot has been written by Hettige Vedarala.

(1802 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1724, in the month of Bak, the first day of the waxing moon, being Wednesday, under the constellation Mula, this land voucher has been written and granted. The field Uda-arawa, the hen, &c, at Wilwala, Diyabubule a-wedluma 2 pelas 6 lahna at Wetekgama and the hen, &c, these said high and low grounds, houses, gardens, and plantations, inclusive, belonging to me, Imihamillage Dingirahami, having possessed the same, were, at the time of my death, given to my own daughter Menik Etana, saying that

they belong to her. The witnesses are Deniyage Korala, Dohipe Loka Mudiyanse, Gamage Korala, Tatuwelpitiye Arachchila, Elgama Vedarala, Gedara-arawe Atu Korala, Elgama Arachchillage Ukkarala, Medage Sirala, Wakkumburage Mirala, Aluwatigiri Gurunnehe, Veda Henaya. Known to these persons I, Dingirihami, got this land voucher written and granted unto my daughter Monik Etana, saying that the property belongs to her. If there be any who contest or dispute this they will suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths for all the seven times, but my Monik Etana shall not suffer calamities when she swears at the seven ordeal oaths, at the four great dewala, and at the great Katargama. It belongs to her. Those chiefs that will look to any injustice that may be done to this and will administer justice, shall receive merit. May it prosper.

(1810 A.D.).—Land voucher cannot be written and granted on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of the waxing moon, under the constellation Uttirapalgama, of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1732. The field Uda-arawa, &c., belonging to me, Wetelaguma Vidano, *alias* Dingirala of Wilwala in..... have been transferred to my own son Sirala to be possessed by him in paravend. Witnesses to this are Nekutige Korala, Heratige Dingirala, Ukkarala of the same house, Medage Maduwe Appu, Danturala of the same house, Udalumala Velaue, Gedaguma Appu Naulo, Uda-arawe Tikirala, Brachmannage Appuhami, Palalage Mohandiramma, Gurukandure Duraya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this has been granted to Sirala. Should any person dispute this, he will suffer calamities and be disinherited, but to my son Sirala there shall be no calamities were he to swear upon the seven ordeal oaths. The chiefs who do justice to this will obtain merit. 1,259 D. C. N. E.

VIHARE.—Galuko Viharo, a rock temple in good order.

GALWADUKUMBURA.—A village in Gampahaaya pattuwa, Matale South.

Hill.—Dolekanda.

Population in 1881, 362 (188 males, 174 females); in 1891, 336 (178 males, 158 females).

In 1878 about 29½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 3p. 6l. (paid Rs. 37.16); uncommuted 6a. 2p. 0l.; redeemed 6a. 0p. 7l.; temple 6a. 1p. 2l.; total 14a. 3p. 4l.

Families.—Weliwela Bandirala *rs.* Weralugastenne Nilame Rala. Parties were the grandsons of Naulo Rala. Plaintiff the son of Weliwela Kuda Muhandirama and defendant of Kiri Etana, 2,876, D. C. M. Weliwela Bandi Rala *rs.* Gamage Sirala. Plaintiff son of Weralugastenne Kuda Muhandirama and defendant son of Weralugastenne Nilame Rala, 2,588, D. C. M. Moors, 57,831. Ulpotage *alias* Dhanayakage, 41,461, 1,201, C. R. Matale.

GALWADIWAGAMA.—A village in Kandapalla korala, Matale North. It adjoins Makulgasawa.

Population in 1881, 36 (19 males, 17 females); in 1891, 61 (34 males, 27 females).

In 1878 about 2½ acres (1a. 0p. 3l.) were registered as paying Rs. 2.20 tax. There is a tank, but no paddy cultivation. The people live on chena crops.

GANNILLALA.—A village in Agiri Palloaya pattuwa, Matale South, on the road from Diville to Dullewa, at the foot of the Makulawa rock. The wasam includes Murutawatta and Divilla.

Population in 1881, 134 (66 males, 68 females); in 1891, 107 (56 males, 51 females). Vellala.

In 1878 2½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 10a. 1p. 6l. (paid Rs. 71.15); uncommuted 1a. 0p. 6l.; redeemed 1a. 0p. 6l.; total 12a. 3p. 2l. Gannulle Maha Nayaka U'nnase, of Poyamalu Viharo, appointed principal of Adam's Peak and of the villages belonging to it in 1822 (*Rev. Com. Diary*, May 10, 1822).

Families.—Anumetige, 29,540. Kadage, 29,540. Mudiyanelage, 29,540. Wedaralage, 29,540.

GAMPAHA (PALLE) KORALE.—Is the north-western division of Lower Dumbura. It lies to the east of the road from Kandy to Matale, and for the most part to the north of the road from Kandy to Madulkole. It is bounded on the north by Matale, south by the Mahaweli-ganga and by the Udagampaha korale of Lower Dumbura, east by Palispattuwa, west by Hariapattu. It is about 10 miles long from east to west and about 4½ miles broad from north to south.

The north-eastern part of the district is mountainous, rising to the conspicuous peak of Hunasgiriya, 5,000 ft.

The greater part of the forest which covered the sides of Hunasgiriya have been sold by the Crown, and were cleared and planted with coffee. Almost all the high lands are now planted with tea.

The western part of the district, divided from the slopes of Hunasgiriya by the valley of Wattegama and Yatawara, is undulating tableland. To the south the land slopes towards the Mahaweli-ganga.

The principal streams are the Pussella-oya and the Rawan or Polgolla-oya, both of which rise in Hunasgiriya and flow south and west into the Mahaweli-ganga. The Dun-oya and Yatawara-oya also rise in Hunasgiriya and flow north to Matale.

The land under paddy cultivation is about 1,657 acres (82*ac.* 1*p.* 5½*l.*). Of these about half (42*ac.* 1*p.* 5*l.*) paid tithe to Government. Rs. 3,666-62 was the amount annually paid, being Rs. 4-31 an acre.

Of the rest of the paddy land, 691 acres (34*ac.* 1*p.* 9½*l.*) were redeemed from tithe by a payment of ten years' tax and 26 acres (13*ac.* 0*p.* 0*l.*) were free from tithe, having been sold by the Crown, 62 acres belonged to temples and were exempt from payment of tithe, 26 acres (13*ac.* 0*p.* 8*l.*) were registered as abandoned.

The population in 1881 was 11,726 (6,300 males, 5,426 females), in 1891 was 10,730 (5,553 males, 5,177 females).

The five villages from which Gampaha korale derived its name were Amunugama, Degaldoruwa, Gunapane, Sirimalwatta, and Walala.

Villages in 1891.—Alutgama, Doragamuwa, Kahalla, Mahagama Egodagama, Mahagama Megodagama, Migammama, Narandanda, Pallegama, Pannagama, Paranagama, Polgolla, Talawinna Madige, Talawinna Pallo, Talawinna Uda, Udagama, Udugoda, Udurawana, Wattegama, Wattego Madige, Yatawara.

The Matale railway passes through the western part of the korale. There are stations at Kahalla and Wattegama.

Panwila (in Udugoda) and Wattegama are the two largest bazaars. At the former is held a Police Court and a Court of Requests. There is also a police station, a Roman Catholic chapel, and an anglo-vernacular school.

At Wattegama there is a resthouse, a school, and a Protestant church.

There are vernacular schools at Paranagama and Uda Talawinna.

There is an hospital and a cooly resting-place at Kahalla, near Katugastota bridge.

Talawinna Madige and Wattego Madige are inhabited by Moormon.

The korale is traversed by two principal roads, the North road from Kandy to Jaffna runs along the western boundary, and the road to Kelubokka, Urugala, and the Knuckles through the southern part of it.

There are numerous bridle paths connecting the villages with each other and with the high roads; and on these, as on the principal roads, are frequent roofed resting-places.

VIHARA.—Doragomuwa, Kahalla, Migammama, Talawinna, Udugoda, Udurawana, Yatawara, Pallegama.

GAMPAHA (UDA) KORALE.—The southern division of Lower Dumbura.

	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population in 1881 ...	3,060 ...	3,161 ...	8,396 .	7,455 ..	15,851
Population in 1891 ...	1,856 ...	1,888 ...	7,129 ...	6,727 ...	13,856

The korale is bounded on the north and west by Pallegampaha korale of Lower Dumbura, south by the Mahaweli-ganga, east by Palispattu West.

Villages.—Amunugama, Attaragalla, Damburawa, Degaldoruwa, Gunnepana, Harikaduwa, Kengalla, Kundamle, Lowella, Madawala, Mahawatta, Napana, Nattaranpota, Pallegama, Pihilladeniya, Pilawala, Pitiyegodara, Sirimalwatta, Uradeniya, Udagama, Walala, Yatirawana.

In 1878 the extent of paddy land registered was about 1,890 acres (915a. 1p. 4l.), of which 415a. 3p. 9l. paid Rs. 3,599 17, 434a. 3p. 0l. were redeemed, 43a. 0p. 0l. had been sold by the Crown, 11a. 0p. 0l. were registered as temple property, 11a. 0p. 0l. as abandoned.

GAMPAHA KORALE.—A division of Uda Dumbura, now divided into Gampaha Korales East and West. The five villages of Gampaha were Mediawaka, Rambukwella, Kalugamuwa, Minuwangomuwa, Mahawala.

GAMPAHA KORALE EAST.—A division of Upper Dumbura; bounded on the east by Kundapuhala korale, on the south by the Mahaweli-ganga, on the west by Gampaha Korale West, and on the north by Gandekke korale.

The population in 1881 was 3,462 (1,789 males, 1,673 females), 595 families living in 590 houses; in 1891 the population was 3,067 (1,621 males, 1,446 females), 573 families living in 552 houses.

The villages are Dewahandiya, Digalla, Gangoda, Hankiriyagolla, Hapukanda, Hinutiya, Kalugamuwa, Kalawala, Kehol-ela, Madugalla, Metiwalatenna, Minuwangomuwa, Otagama, Pitawala, Rasagoda.

There are eight Aracheli-wasam: Gangoda, Metiwala, Pallopitawala, Udagamamedia, Madugalla, Kehol-ela, Dewahandiya West, Minuwangomuwa.

Extent of paddy land registered in 1878, about 1,200 acres. Commuted 417a. 1p. 0l. (paid Rs. 1,972 53); rented at one-fourth Ga. 3p. 7l.; redeemed 160a. 0p. 7l.; sold by Crown 21a. 1p. 5l.; Crown land 0a. 1p. 0l.; abandoned 2a. 0p. 1l.; total 601a. 1p. 4l.

GAMPAHA KORALE WEST.—A division of Upper Dumbura; bounded on the east by Gampaha Korale East, south by the Mahaweli-ganga, west by Wenharuwa korale and by Motasiya pattuwa, and north by Gamleke korale.

Population in 1881, 3,103 (1,629 males, 1,480 females), 567 families in 567 houses; in 1891, 2,750 (1,390 males, 1,360 females), 541 families in 540 houses.

The villages are Ramburabedda, Donapitiya, Godakumbura, Galimbura, Hali-ela, Karandagolla, Kewulgama, Kiripattiya, Mediawaka, Nugatenna, Pallewela, Pitigoda, Rambukwella.

There are seven Aracheli-wasam: Nugatenna, Rambukwella, Kewulgama, Pitigoda, Hali-ela, Mediawaka, Ramburabedda.

Extent of paddy land registered in 1878 about 1,600 acres. Commuted 560a. 2p. 5l. (paid Rs. 2,920 54); rented at one-fourth Ga. 3p. 0l.; redeemed 90a. 1p. 2l.; sold by Crown 6a. 2p. 6l.; temple land 133a. 0p. 1l.; abandoned 8a. 3p. 1l.; total 800a. 0p. 5l.

There is a Government vernacular school at Mediawaka. In 1887 there were 102 boys on the roll; in 1893 there were 80.

GAMPAHA.—Pallegampaha and Udagampaha korales are divisions of Hariapattu.

The population of the former, in 1881, 6,373; in 1891, 5,393 (2,704 males, 2,689 females); and of the latter, in 1881, 5,734; in 1891, 4,606 (2,198 males, 2,408 females).

Villages in Pallegampaha Korale.—Akurana, Ankumbura, Amunupola, Batagalla, Batugoda, Bulukohotenna, Diddeniya, Diwanawatta, Doliangolla, Galhinna, Gonapola, Halgolla, Kahawatta, Kaluwana, Kiralagama, Kitulgolla, Koskote, Medilattenna, Mullegama, Owissa, Pallipana, Watagoda, Woliketiya.

Udagampaha Korale.—Akurana, Alawatugoda, Arambepola, Aswedduma, Balakaduwa, Delgantenna, Digala, Diypitiya, Dunuwila, Karadewela, Konakalagala, Kurugoda, Malgandeniya, Mawatapola, Mileruppe, Pangollameda, Ratukohu, Walahena-ela, Wilane.

GAMPAHASIYA PATTUWA.—A division of Matale South. A long, narrow district from a mile north of Matale to 2 miles south of Nalanda. In an old Saka 1683 (1761 A.D.) this is called Pahalagamsiya pattuwa. The five villages which gave the name to the pattuwa were Udugama, Medagama, Ellepola, Golahenwatta, and Aluvihare.

Population in 1881 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
955 ...	1,178 ...	3,120 ...	2,623 ...	5,743

Population in 1891 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
886 ...	985 ...	2,637 ...	2,305 ...	4,942

Villages.—**ALUVIHARE** : Aluvihare and Totagomuwa. **AMBANA** : Ambana, Barekotuwa, Maussagolla, Naliyakanata, Pepolella, and Waduressa. **DOMBAWALA** : Dombawala, Kumbuganmedda, and Puwakgahagala. **DORAKUMBURA** : Bibila, Dorakumbura, Donukewatta, and Kannangomuwa. **GALWADUKUMBURA** : Galwadukumbura and Uda Waradamuna. **IMBULANDANDA** : Imbulandanda, Iriyagolla, Kottagoda, and Talamure. **MADAWALA** : Hapugabalandu, Lolugaswela, Madawala, Talgasyaya, and Wadagolla. **NARANGOMUWA** : Narangomuwa and Rajjammuna. **UDUGAMA** : Ellepola, Golahenwatta, Medagama, and Udugama. **WARADAMUNA** : Diggala, Dorawelagala, Hatamunegala, Kohokanumulla, Puwakpitiya, Walliwela, and Waradamuna.

GAMPOLA.—A village partly in Ganga Ihala korale and partly in Ganga Pahala korale, of Udapalata.

GAMPOLA TOWN.—In Ganga Pahala korale, 12.54 miles from Kandy, 9.86 from Pussellawa, 34.46 from Nuwara Eliya.

Population in 1871, 2,950 (1,987 males, 963 females) ; in 1881, 3,579 (2,125 males, 1,454 females) ; in 1891, 2,975 (1,681 males, 1,294 females).

The Court-house, Magistrate's bungalow, Police station, Post and Telegraph Office, churches, mosques, Hindu temples, English, Sinhalese, and Tamil schools, Railway station, and a resthouse are in the town. A suspension bridge across the Mahaweli-ganga.

The road to Nuwara Eliya was opened about 1829 or 1830, when bazars were built.

Local Board established 1878.

In 1887 a C. M. S. girls' school here, 37 on the roll, cost to Government Rs. 84.50 ; and a Baptist mixed school, 25 boys and 19 girls on the roll, cost to Government Rs. 45. In 1894 there were schools at Udapantenna and Kahatapitiya.

The Police Court of Gampola has jurisdiction over the revenue division of Udapalata and the revenue division of Uda Bulatgama, except that part of the Ambagamuwa korale, which is within the jurisdiction of the Police Court and Court of Requests of Hatton : the Pallapone korale of Kotmale, and (concurrently with the Police Court and Court of Requests of Kegalla) the villages of Deyyanewela, Aranayaka, Aramanalawe, Dumbalawewa, Kehelpannala, and Bulatgama, and the estates Bokanda, Gadadessa, Wakkattetenna, Roslin, Alpiti-kanda, Gona-adika, Konniboda, Paranawela, Kekunigoda, Franklands, Kandal-oya, and Panapitiya.

Gampola, or Ganga-Siripura, was at one time the capital of the Island.

The "Mahawansa," chap. 90, sec. 106 :—

And after the death of these two kings (Vanni Bhuvaneka Bahu and Jaha Bahu) there reigned a fourth ruler of men bearing the name of Bhuvaneka Bahu, who was a man of great wisdom and faith, and a mine of excellent virtues ; and he dwelt in the delightful city of Gangasiripura, near the Mahavaluka river. He who attends to the order of succession should note that in the fourth year of this king's reign there passed one thousand eight hundred and ninety four years from the Nibbana of the Sage.

Chap. 91, sec. 1 :—

And after the death of Bhuvaneka Bahu IV., there reigned two kings in that self-same city (Ganga-siripura), namely, Parakkrama Bahu V. and the wise Vikrama Bahu III.

Three kings resided at Rankot Maligawa :—

(1) Bhuwaneka Bahu IV., accession 1347 A.D. : (2) Prakrama Bahu V., accession 1356 A.D. ; (3) Wikrama Bahu III.

Forbes (*S.*, p. 140) :—

Gampola is mentioned in Sinhalese history as early as 502 B.C., when Buddhadasa, a brother or cousin of the queen who then reigned, and who had accompanied her from Kimbulwatta Nuwara, Kampilawastupura in Megadha, settled at this place. About 200 years later, Uttiya, the brother of Kelanitiya, fled to Gampola when his intercourse with the queen was detected at Kelanitiya. In 1347 A.D. it became the capital of the island under Bhuwaneka Bahu IV., and continued so for fifty years, it was then dignified with the state name of Ganga Desapura (the royal city on the river). A few carved stones are the only remains of a royal residence, whose very foundations are now obliterated.

GAMPOLAWEILA.—In Ganga Ihala korale, bounded on the east by the Mahaweli-ganga and on the north by the Kudamaka-oya. The villagers depend on the Raja-ela for their water supply. No high lands.

Population, with Kudamaka, in 1871, 656; in 1881, 555 (296 males, 259 females); in 1891, 637 (312 males, 325 females).

In 1878 272 acres paddy land in Gampola were registered. Commuted 2*as.* 1*pa.* 1*l.* (paid Rs. 225/96); Dalada Maligawa fields 5*as.* 2*pa.* 1*l.*; redeemed 2*as.* 0*pa.* 0*l.*, sold by the Crown 3*as.* 2*pa.* 8*l.*; abandoned 5*as.* 3*pa.* 0*l.*; temple fields 3*as.* 3*pa.* 1*l.*; total 136*as.* 0*pa.* 1*l.*

The range of royal fields is now granted to the two establishments of Agariya and Malwatta in lieu of the provisions granted by the Kandyan kings. The most prominent irrigation work in the Udapalata district is the Raja-ela, both from its length, antiquity, and the extensive area of fields it irrigates. The amuna of this ela was out of repair, and some of the fields were left uncultivated, when Panabekke Ratnasabhatmaya, senior, reported the matter to Government and got the necessary repairs effected in 1833. Since then there has been a plentiful supply of water to the fields.

In a garden, Wigulawatta, three-quarters of a mile from the Gampola railway station, stands an upright stone, 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 5 in. by 8 in., with an inscription in Sinhalese to this effect :—

(1360 A.D.).—After the expiry of twelve hundred and eighty-two years of the Sri Saka era, in the fourth year of the reign of Sri Vikrama Bahu, upon the first day of the waning moon of Esala, inasmuch as Wendarupitiya had not been brought under wet cultivation originally by forming a dam and a water-course, a dam seven hundred and fifty-three cubits was caused to be made, stumps and roots of trees cleared away, and converted into a paddy field.

I have dedicated Palakutaya to the sacred Dalada as an offering made by the king and chiefs, and also in order to obtain merit for myself. I am Suwalaka Adigar of Lanka, I am Senulanka Adigar, I am Parakrama Adigar, I am Jayasinha Patiraja, I am Wimala Patiraja.

This inscription is printed in Sinhalese in Mr. Bell's report on the Kegalla District (1892), p. 78, 79.

Mr. Bell says, that the five men whose names appear were ministers of the king. Four are alluded to in the Lankatilaka inscription.

He suggests that Siyalkolu Lakdivu Adhikara is perhaps the great minister, usually known as Alagakkonara or Alagakevara, a native of Vanchipura (Yengi) in Kolirata (Chola); that Senulanka Adhikara is the chief General to whom the "Nikaya Sangrahaya" assigns the credit of erecting Lankatilaka Vihara; that Parakrama Adhikara is not improbably Wasala Kerawa Adhikara, the minister who managed affairs at Court; and that Jayasinha Patiraja may be identified with Matruwan Patiraja, and Wimalingha Patiraja with the second Patiraja.

An account of the asseidmizing of Gampola-weila in the Lokan Mitiya :—

In the year of the illustrious King Saka 1295 (1373 A.D.).

During the time when the monarch of Lanka was staying in the town of Gulgagama, the four persons, Kalu Parangiya, Muttu Kutti Archchila, Komararchchila, and Kaviragaya, were called to the royal presence, and were commanded to put up huts in the wanata of Iradiga Dampala and to earn their livelihood.

Kalu Parangiya erected a shed under the big banyan-tree and tended cattle. The other three huts were put up in convenient places. Seven men who were sent to tend Kalu Parangiya's cattle were, one by one, at one place, killed by an elephant. Supposing that these deaths were caused by a demon for felling the banyan-tree, and with the object of avenging this through the Great Gate, the spot was tilled and sown, cutting and clearing the naltaran creepers with the arecanut-cutter, and the produce was presented to the Great Gate. The Great Gate was well pleased with these four persons, and he ordered them to extend this cultivation, and as a mark of grace, Kaviraga Panditaya's son was furnished with a mamoty, and he was appointed Diyabalanna.

The particulars of Ulapane anicut constructed for the use of Gampola-wela are:—The length of the anicut, 22 fathoms; 23 stone pits, for these 22 fathoms; standing posts, 23; crossing posts, 22; sticks with forked ends, 28; cross sticks, 98; sticks, 798; pingon of sand, 43; bundles of leaves, 130; bundles of bark, 38. These services are performed by the people of the three Lekam of Bulatgama.

The dimensions of Elawaka: from below Mangala up to Ulapane Gam-aluwama, 585 fathoms. This service is performed by the people of Kotmale Ratawasam.

From below Gam-aluwama up to Yakada-potawa, 115 fathoms. The tenants of Ulapane Maha Dewale perform this service.

From below Yakada-potawa up to Nahami, 520 fathoms. The people of Kotmale Ratawasam perform this service.

From Diyanawatiraja-ela up to Ulapane-wela, 25 fathoms. From below Nahaminna to Hungampala Ruppe, 700 fathoms; from Sinhaya-wala to the Botota anicut, 25 fathoms. Below this up to Uda-diwele-aluwama, 21 fathoms.

The portion allotted to Murutawa Hewa-wasam, 20 fathoms; Iluggete Lekampangua, 29 fathoms; Ahayelamune Hewa-wasam, 29 fathoms; Tembiligale Hewa-wasam, 47 fathoms; Kudawature Hewa-wasam, 18 fathoms; Udadiwele Hewa-wasam, 37 fathoms; Pallegama in Atabage, 70 fathoms; Udagama in Atabage, 48 fathoms; Pallegan-haya, 50 fathoms; Halagama, 30 fathoms; Hatugoda, 30 fathoms; Herakola, 30 fathoms; Embekka and Talawatura, 48 fathoms; Rangama, 50 fathoms; Paduwangoda, 50 fathoms; Wegiriya, 115 fathoms.

The dimensions of portions allotted to the Vidana-gama of Batagama. The portion allotted to Uda-diwele, 37 fathoms; Naradanewa, 35 fathoms; Rambukpota, 78 fathoms; Irugamuwa Hewa-wasam, 20 fathoms; Uda-diwele, 30 fathoms; Herakola Uda-diwele, 60 fathoms; Samala Duraya, 70 fathoms; Galwete, 60 fathoms; Abadane, 65 fathoms; Demanhale, 57 fathoms; Milalaliyadda, 100 fathoms; Alapalawela, 100 fathoms; Yakala-deniya, 80 fathoms; Watudora, 105 fathoms; Alanda, 80 fathoms; Nawan-depela, 55 fathoms; Assedduma, 20 fathoms; Ganekumbura, 10 fathoms; Lindora, 25 fathoms; Hatara-issara, 9 fathoms; Aswedduma, 15 fathoms; Bogete, 35 fathoms; Puradulle, 35 fathoms.

From below the Botota anicut up to Gampola-wela there are twenty-seven Navat leading to fields outside the range.

The portion of Galata, 105 fathoms; Dehipagoda Hunubafide, 200 fathoms; Galahitiyawa, 20 fathoms; Enderapitiya, 20 fathoms; Danapala-diwele, 20 fathoms; Kahatagastenna, 20 fathoms; Wellangiriya, 20 fathoms; Patirade, 20 fathoms; Kalu Arachchilage-diwele, 20 fathoms; Bopawita, 20 fathoms; Galahitiyawa, 20 fathoms; Maha Loku Appu Gammaha, 20 fathoms; Baldekumbura, 20 fathoms; Delpitiya-uhana, 20 fathoms; Lankatilake, 120 fathoms; Gadala-deniya, 167 fathoms. From below Gadala-deniya portion up to Horowe-ela, 460 fathoms; from below Horowe-ela up to Indikadagawakumbura, 215 fathoms; from Nagala downward up to Indikadagawakumbura; in all 5,720 fathoms.

Even if Raja-ela does not irrigate Gampola-wela, yet the water of Raja-ela, which flows down, and the water of these fields, pass through Meda-ela.

There are twenty-three paddy fields, which are watered by Meda-ela; the surplus water is utilized for Eregolawela, which comprises thirteen paddy fields. The outlets of water of Raja-ela number 187.

Up to this day the works connected with these anicuts, dams, outlets, and fields of Raja-ela are under the control of Diyabalanna.

Whilst King Raja Sinha was staying in Ragganwatta with the view of expelling the Portuguese, men presented themselves before the king, taking with them clean rice and vegetable, and complained to him that the fields were subject to cattle trespass. Whereupon the king furnished Kalu Arachchila with bow and arrow and a blanket to cover himself to keep off the cold, and an "attaniya"; Liyan Naide got a style; Diyabalanna a blanket, a mamoty, and a "kastane" to throw at cattle. Messengers were appointed by the king.

Muttu Kutti Achchila got a "samakkattu" cloth and a bill-hook ("mewaraketta") and Konarachchila a handcuff and a walking-stick.

In Kandyan times high-caste women who had connection with low-caste men were consigned as slaves of the Crown to the royal village of Gampola (*Nis. nighandama*, p. 221).

King Raja Maha II. Snod the people of Gampola for reviving the "sakaliya," which he had forbidden (*Kor.*, p. 139).

A field of 2 amunu had been given to five Gampabola to carry the rice from this village to the Uda Gahadawa in Kandy (*Res. Com. Diary*, 5th March, 1817). The king granted lands to Kabbala Podiya for the tenure of furnishing bags to carry rice to the Gahadawa (*Jud. Com.*, 18th January, 1828).

Maha Nayaka Aluwana of Gampola in 1810 A.D., *etc.* p. 63.

Amma de Silva was tried in 1817 for embezzling part of the crops of the royal fields here. Ungawa Maranna was the measurer of the paddy and Sirimalhami the atawa keeper. The Maha Galade Nilamo was the head over these people (*Jud. Com.*, 5th July, 1817).

In 1824 Dandawa Gahada Nilamo was chief of this village (1899, *Jud. Com.*, 14th June, 1834).

Fields at Hambukpetiya were held by the tenure of furnishing buffaloes to plough the royal fields at Gampola. 5,072.

Phedra.—Rathami said that her father, in bequeathing land to her, handed the Mel Talpa dated Maha 1615 and two stones and a piece of beaten brass as tokens of the grant. 8879. Abaran Mahandirama, 61,533, 81,275, 65,456. Agalakumkuralage, 32,617. Alankaralage, 62,313, 67,138, 65,629. Tota, 271. Ambalawage, 1,066 (N. S.). Ambanpetiyage, 79,392. Andarawewa, Pradur, died 1800, leaving considerable property, Test. 431. Andarawewa Ratumahatmaya *ca.* Korala of Ganga (Hala Korala, for a gold chain, 123 (K. S.). Gurusumawelage gave land to Roman Catholic Church, Gampola, Test. 8. Arampola Herat Mudiyanelage, 72,616. Asiatic Bank 12,667, 46,271. Bera-Berage. 87,571, 89,002. Bidda Wipham Herat Mudiyanelage, 30,435. Bopa Arachchige, 30,149, 59,510, 20,006. Chartered Mercantile Bank, 41,126. Patrick freely owned considerable property, 65,119, 57,871, Test. 897. Dambeliyakkla Mahottalage Ran Menaika alias Kabbala Perera, 43,663. Dewalage, 31,265. Ekanayakage, 60,091. Ekanayaka Mudiyanelage 37,007. Erepilage, Kandy Kottarama Dewala tenanta, 30,149, 39,616. Gangahage, 30,961, 31,365. Genu-mullage, owned land in Herakola and Walahagoda, 87,571, 40,102. Gargu, 22,715. Herat Arachchige, 61,566, 57,366, 59,513. Hialage, 28,906. Jayasundara Mudiyanelage. Mudalibami, purchased land from the incumbent of Niyangampaya vihara, 7= 135, 85,157, 67,277. Jayatilaka, D. L., 43,663. Kaba-ajjalage, 33,120. Kabbalawage, 28,906. Kolamba Herige, 30,462, 3,607, 59,514. Kotala-Koralage, 30,149, 59,511, 30,006. Koralakumbura, 36,829, 37,629. Kotake-deniage, 28,187. Malampaya Herige, 47,556. Maha Nadeilage, 28,906. Manampuri, Notary, 30,126, 31,365. Manannalage, 28,187. Maravinda Mudiyanelage, 89,911. Martiya Henry, litigations for his estate. 89,562, 89,911, 30,369, 30,970, 85,997, 85,998, Test. 1252. Mawallage, 28,906, 29,764. Migonpetiyalage 31,608. Moore 32,007, 12,667, 40,271, 50,002, 51,533, 55,618, 61,573, 61,062, 61,956, 65,456, 76,317, 89,911, 90,969, 95,997, 95,998. Mulholland, actions by, against tenants, 62,616, 67,676 to 65,600, 65,712, 65,749, 67,549 to 67,599, 67,612 to 67,621. Niyangampaya Vihara *ca.* Kapparamman Chetty, for a piece of land and huttings on it 104 N. S. (see 1,572 N. S.). Nonta, C., 41,126. Nonta *ca.* Per-nawala, 2,508 (N. S.). Pallawatta Vitaranna, 6,022, *Jud. Com. June 2, 1835*, Panikakurage, 29,704. Parahitijawa Vitaranna, 6,022, *Jud. Com. June 2, 1835*, Parahitige 1,009, *Jud. Com. June 18, 1831*. Perera Kettina, 52,313, 52,430, 61,324. Pitagala, 51,508, 57,766, 59,513. Tamila, 32,715, 39,616, 61,976, 60,980, 65,997, 95,998. Uragalage 30,529, 37,639. Uyanage 30,180, 59,511, 30,006, 91,569. Vaidura, W., 52,313, 55,620. Walanchalage, 32,818. Wahumparage, 30,964. Walawwage, 1,639, *Jud. Com., June 18, 1834*. Wijesuriya Arachchige, 61,566, 57,766, 59,513. Worms Brothers, for a piece of land purchased from the Crown, 32,617.

In Gampolawala there is a vihara and a kovila dedicated to Kala Dandara.

The NIYANGAMPAYA VIHARA has a Mulla Panguwa of one acre sold and an acre of garden held by Wahumparage Appuwa. Services (commutable for Rs. 1470) to cook mutton at the vihara for three mums of fifteen days each and for the four festivals; to thatch the vihara atawa with mattotte straw once a year and to give a new year's penums of Dandpetiya and forty betel leaves to the incumbent.

Δ Maravana Mowin Panguwa.

GANATAPALATA KORALE.—The eastern division of Tumpane. It is the upper valley of the Rambukkan-oya; bounded on the east and south by Yatinuwara, west by Pallepatala of Tumpane, north by Udalatala of Tumpane.

The minor road from Kobbekaduwa to Galagedara runs through the korale.

Population in 1881, 2,021 (1,047 males, 974 females), 474 families in 407 houses; in 1891, 1838 (921 males, 917 females), 411 families in 378 houses.

The eight villages which gave the korale its name were Weliwita, Kolugala, Handabowa, Pullaniwatta, Tangoda, Alutgama, Muruddeniya, Eramuduliyadda.

Villages in 1891: Alutgama, Eramuduliyadda, Handabowa, Kochchikaduwa, Kolugala, Kituldora, Muruddeniya, Pullaniwatta, Randeniya, Siwurupitiya, Tangoda, Weliwita. These are in three Arachchiwasam: Weliwita, Muruddeniya, and Kolugala.

In 1878 were registered a little above 500 acres of paddy land (275a. 2p. 8½l.). Of these, 195a. 3p. 2½l. paid tithe (Rs. 1,880.24); 48a. 1p. 3l. were redeemed; 3p. 9l. temple land, and 12a. 2p. 4l. abandoned.

GANDARU KORALE.—A division of Lower Hewaheta; bounded on the north by the Mahaweli-ganga, on the south by Udalatala, on the west by Yatinuwara and Uduuwara, east by Hewawissa korale.

Population in 1881, 12,008 (6,653 males, 5,355 females), 2,702 families in 2,444 houses; in 1891, 9,581 (5,035 males, 4,546 females), 2,079 families in 2,064 houses.

Population in 1891, 9,581 (5,035 males, 4,546 females).

In 1878 were registered about 1,600 acres paddy land (790a. 3p. 3½l.), of which 506a. 2p. 6½l. were commuted, and paid Rs. 3,130.90 as tithe; 171a. 3p. 4½l. redeemed, 45a. temple and 51a. 3p. 5l. sold by the Crown, &c.

The ten villages from which the korale takes its name were Uduwela, Etulgama, Godamunna, Kapuliyadda, Gurudeniya, Buttawatta, Nugaliyadda, Nehiniwala, Hippola, Haputela.

Villages in 1891, Ampitiya (including Meddegama, Pallegama, Pantiyegam-medda, Polwatta and Udagama), Ankendagolla, Arawa, Batagalla, Bolepo, Bolgoda, Buttawatta, Deltota, Delmure, Etulgama (including Pananwela), Godalawela, Godamunna (including Handarcho), Godumpitiya, Gonawatta, Gontawalantenna, Gurudeniya, Haputale (including Anketipitiya, Udagama, Pallegama, and Watagama), Haragama, Hippola, Kapuliyadda, Ketawala, Kirimetiya, Koshinna, Lewula, Medagama (including Welegam-medda), Navangastenna, Nehiniwala, Nugaliyadda, Pattiya-mulla, Pitawala, Puliyadda, Talatu-oya, Talmuke, Talwatta, Tennakumbura, Uduwela (including Galtenna, Hunukotuwa, Pallegama, Pallowela, Ratemulla, Talapitiya, Udagama, and Watuliyadda).

GANDEKE KORALE.—A division of Uda Dumbura. It extends from the Knuckles to Kandapahala. It includes the Nitro Cave tea district. It is bounded on the east by Kandapahala korale, south by Gampaha korales East and West, west by Palispattuwa and Udasiya pattuwa, and north by Laggala.

Population in 1881, 3,467 (1,819 males, 1,648 females), 631 families in 631 houses; in 1891, 3,174 (1,655 males, 1,519 females), 594 families in 565 houses.

In 1878 about 1,692 acres of paddy land registered (896a. 1p. 1l.), 745½a. paid Rs. 3,624.12, 74½a. were redeemed, 32a. sold by the Crown, 34a. Crown property, and only 2a. registered as temple property.

The two villages from which the korale takes its name were Mimure and Talagune.

Villages.—Andideniya, Bulugahamulla, Butalanda, Dandenikumbura, Gedara mada, Gerandigala, Hanwella, Hapudandawala, Huktenna, Ilukhona, Iwuwawala, Kalugala, Kalugal oya, Kandegama, Karakolagahatenna, Kayikawala, Kirigan-kumbura, Kotawagura, Kumburegam-medda, Madanpitiya, Mimure, Munumal-pelessa, Nagolla, Nawantalawa, Oyattenna, Padupola, Pallekanda, Pallowela, Poppitiya, Panawelulla, Talagune, Udagammedda, Uda Iluka, Uduwela, Wadawalakanda, Wewelbambe.

GANEKODA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udalatala. It adjoins Kalugamuwa.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Streams.—Mulhaluwa-oya.

Population in 1881, 126 (77 males, 49 females.); in 1891, 167 (95 males, 62 females).

In 1878 about 48½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 2p. 9l. (paid Rs. 75.40); redeemed 6a. 0p. 3l.; temple land 10a. 1p. 6l.; total 24a. 0p. 8l.

Amittia.—Balaswaga or Panditaga, 66,652. Kapaga Panthi Mudiyanalaga, Korallaga, Palihawaga, Panditaga, Bannayaka Mudiyanalaga, Udiyaga, for lands held under the Ganagoda Dewala for Kaputama service, 10,960, 22,970, 27,982, 24,849, 12,501, 55,915, 27,736, 69,603, 2,164, and 2,160 (N. S.).

DEWALA.—An ancient one, is near the junction of Nilambe-oya with the Mahaweli ganga. It has no Mannas nor Talpota. It was burnt down, in the Kandyan times, and was rebuilt twice since the accession. The lands at Ganagoda were dedicated by King Raja Sinha.

Lands at Udawita, Kipitiya, Udiawala, Medapitiya, and Niyanagama were dedicated to the dewala by King Kirti Kel. The claim for exemption from tax of these lands was rejected. *T. L. C. 198, 199, 219.*

Annamanna Ratumahatmaya Bannayaka Nilamo 1825-34. Unambawa Bannayaka Nilamo, Ranhamo Bannayaka Nilamo, Henagohuwela Bannayaka Nilamo, Pannalokka Bannayaka Nilamo, Yatiawala Amunupanna Bannayaka Nilamo, Palipanna Kula Banda Bannayaka Nilamo, 2,195 (N. S.) N. L.

A field in Udawita is held subject to service to the dewala. 40,810.

The Ganagoda Dewala has eleven Panga at Ganagoda :—

1. Ganwasam.—Field 1a. Op. M.; garden 6a. Op. 4l. Tenants: Kahawatta Gamahelaga, Wikalawallaga. Services (commutable for Rs. 24-45): to set up an ohula tree for the perahera at Ganagoda; to see all the services performed by the Nilakanyu; to provide victuals for the Bannayaka Nilamo when he visits Ganagoda, and to give him a Kemapettiya and forty leaves of betel.

2. Palihawadana.—Tenant: Palihawadanaga. Holds 1 acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-70): to bear the paliha for fifteen days of perahera at Ganagoda, to join in cultivating 6 pels of muttettu, the Dewala only supplies seed paddy and feeds extra labourers for three days during two days of ploughing and one day of weeding. One pel of paddy is allowed for weeding each pel of muttettu. Paddy and straw are taken by the tenants to the dewala granary; the tenant has to thatch the granary with 100 bundles of muttettu straw and the Annawetriga with twenty five bundles. To weed the milawa near the Annawetriga, 4 cubits' distance, four times a year, and to keep the fence of the dewala garden in repair. To assist in repairing the dewala with mud. To help to decorate the dewala for the four festivals and for the perahera. To supply one kotala of kokuna oil for the perahera. To contribute towards feeding the Bannayaka Nilamo whenever he comes to Ganagoda, and to give him a Kemapettiya and forty leaves of betel.

3. Randoli.—Tenants: Kankanamalage, Palaga. Hold 2 acres field and a garden less than quarter of an acre. Services (commutable for Rs. 29-45) are performed in two shares. It requires two persons to carry Randoli. Other services practically the same as No. 2.

4. Kapu.—Tenant: Nawaratna Mudiyanalaga Dingirala. Holds 2 acres field and about quarter of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 35-30): ordinary duty of a Kapurala. The tenant has to contribute towards feeding the Bannayaka Nilamo when he comes to Ganagoda, and to give a penuma of a Kemapettiya and forty leaves of betel.

5. Lunudena.—Tenant: Polwatte Naidelaga. Holds a garden less than quarter of an acre. Services (commutable for Rs. 2-30): to give 8 seer of milk and 4 bottles of oil yearly to the dewala, also a penuma of a dried fish and one leaf of tobacco to the Bannayaka Nilamo at the new year.

6. Nila.—Tenants: Asweldumage, Pallega, Kankanamalage, Dadawadilage, Panditaga. Hold 3½ acres field and about quarter of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 55-30): to bear the mutukulu for fifteen days of perahera, the tenants have to join in raising and harvesting and gathering the crop of 6 pels of muttettu; to thatch the wahalkala with 100 bundles of muttettu straw, beside the Annawetriga. Each of the five shareholders gives a Kemapettiya and forty leaves of betel to the Bannayaka Nilamo.

7. Navan.—Tenant: Kaluganiwa Gamahelaga. Holds 1 acre field and a small garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 15-45): same service as No. 6; the tenant, though attending perahera, has to carry nothing; he has to keep all the metal ornaments of the dewala in good order. To give the Bannayaka Nilamo a new year's present of a chunamboz.

8, 9. Mura and Walandana Maruwana.

10. Horana.—Tenant: Wahumpurage. Holds 1 acre field and a small garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 14.70): to blow the Horanewa at uda and sawasa tewawa, also at the perahera and four festivals; to be on guard at the dewale ten nights in a month and to give a new year's and old year's ponuma of a pingo of vegetables and forty leaves of betel to the Basnayaka Nilame.

11. Howisi.—Tenant: Yakdewalage. Holds 1½ acre field and a small garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 17): same as No. 10, except that the tenant has to beat tom-tom (Dawula) instead of blowing the Horanewa.

12. Tammattan.—Tenant: Tammattango. Holds 1 acre field and a small garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 16.20): same as No. 10, except to beat tom-tom (Tammattan).

13. Rada.—Tenants: Kalugamuwo Henaya, Kuda Henaya. Hold 1 acre field and a small garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 14.70): to supply piruwata to the dewale during the year and to decorate it when necessary with cloths, and to give the Basnayaka Nilame a ponuma of forty leaves of betel.

GANEGODA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Tibbotuwawewasin.

Population in 1881, 49 (24 males, 25 females); in 1891, 61 (31 males, 30 females). Descendants from Bandarapola Vellalas, Potters, Washora.

Families.—Tibbotuwawo Vidana Panditaya *vs.* Mullegama Panditaya, 2,585 D. C. M.

(1723 A.D.).—On Thursday, the eighth day of the month Navan, in the year of Saka 1645, this Talpot has been written at Badde Rala's house in Hangurankota. I, Siriwedhiya Panditaya, of Tibbotuwawa in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matale, do hereby declare to have made over my paraveni property, to wit, Deniye Aswed-duma of 2 pelas and the garden attached to it, to my son-in-law Puncha, daughter Ungu, and grandson Manawala, in presence of the witnesses Dullowe Rala, late Dugganarala, Yatinuwara Annachattara Makuruppe Appu of the Aspantiya, Halangoda Vidana Panditaya, Weragama Panditaya. With the knowledge of these persons this Talpot was written there and brought to the village, when my sons disputed the grant, saying, that so long as we are living why should the gama be given to the son-in-law; whereupon a Gansaba was assembled, and having read over the Talpot in their presence, a second time has this land voucher been given to my son-in-law Puncha, daughter Ungu, and grandson Manawala, with the knowledge of the witnesses Owillle Raterala, Ratneka Mudiyannehe of Owila, Pasba (?) Muhandirama of the same village, Kapurala of the same village, Achariya of the same village, Vidana Henaya of the same village, Muhandiram Rala of Ganegoda, Katupurulle Arachchila of Polkiriya, Badde Vidane of Tibbotuwawa. With the knowledge of these persons this land voucher has been granted. If any of my children or any other person should contest or dispute this, they shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths, but to these three persons no calamities shall befall for the first time, second time, and the third time. Those chiefs that do justice to this will enjoy the wealth and happiness of the heavens and ultimately attain Nirvana. The field of 2 pela and the garden which Siriwedhiya Panditaya made over to Puncha Panditaya were by him made over to Kira Panditaya. Vidana Henaya I also know, Geta Gurunnehe I also know, Baddege Kapurala I also know. With the knowledge of these three persons is given, you shall not suffer calamities, but other persons will.

SITTU (1792 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1714, in the month of Wak, the fifteenth day of the waxing moon being Monday, a complaint having been made before us concerning the field Dikdeniya of 2 pelas, which was in dispute between Dingiri Eka, of Ganegoda in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matale, and the female called Kalu, we inquired of the said persons, and found that Dingiri Eka had not sufficient right, and that the lands belonged by law unto the said Kalu; and as she possessed Talpots and Sittus we have awarded the said lands to the said Kalu. This Sittu was granted by Erawwawela Wikkramasinha Wijayawardana Navaratna Rapaksa Wasala Mudiyanse Ralahami, Chief Adigar of Udagampaha of Kandy, Disawa of Matale and Nuwarakalawiya, Muhandirama of the three Hangama, Chief of the graves of Nalanda, Kirioruwa, Gangala, Lagala, and Bogambana, and Chief over the Kottalbadde and Kumbalbadde.

SITTU (1812 A.D.).—Whereas Naida Badahelaya and Tikiri Eka Badahelaya had a dispute about the field Dikdeniya of 3 pelas at Ganegoda.....; we have properly inquired into it, and as the said Naida had not sufficient right he lost the case according to law, and the said land has been awarded unto Tikiri

Elia Badahelaya. In the year of Saka 1734, in the month of Wesak, the second day of the waxing moon, being Thursday, this Sitta has been granted by Unambawa Dissa Rahakami, Mahuwadana Nilame, Diawa of Matale, Chief of the graves of Alagomawa, Paswella, Baneka, Millawana, Dehiyashinna, and Nalanda in Matale, and Chief of the Vihara, Dewala, Niada, and Vidana villages. 3,885 B. C. Matale.

VIHARA.—Ganegoda Vihara, in the Kandyan time, was occupied by Rishis or Rahat priests.

GANEGODA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Kaduwela-wasama. Population in 1881, 76 (44 males, 32 females); in 1891, 54 (24 males, 30 females). Vellalas, Munthas, Pannaya, Silver and Gold Workers.

In 1878 about 22½ acres (11a 1p. 3f.) paddy land were registered, of which 8 acres paid Rs. 25 12 tax, the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Kaduvela Kalu Menika and her brother Kaduwela Unnanae &c. Dingeliya Viyanna and others. Plaintiffs' father, Gangala Ratamahatmaya, gave land to defendants to do the service of Hewaya. Defendants said that in the reign of King Kirta Sri the Ratamahatmaya's father, Aberintha Mudiyanae, gave land to their grandfather for faithful services rendered by him to the Mudiyanae. 4,189, D.C.M. Behlawele Attanekke, 68,707. Dantawa Panditayalage, 53,431. Ganegodalage, 68,707. Kottalbaddege, 68,707. Tikiri Kulla Panditayalage, 53,431. Wattege, Test. 138.

VIHARE.—(Ganegoda Vihara).

GANEMANKADA.—A hamlet of Medagama, in Gannewe korale, Upper Hewahota.

Streams.—Boraluwe-ela, Ganemankado-ela, Medala-ela, Maha-ela, all from Gurugal-oya.

Families.—Viharage, 13,109.

(1800 A.D.).—In the year of Saka (1) 723, I, Ganemankada Panchirala, of Megolathie in Hewahota, who suffered from an abscess for seven years, having received assistance during that period from Panchi Etana, do hereby grant unto her 2 pelas of Darandala, two coconut trees, salt granary, the dwelling-house, and a yoke of cattle. If any person should dispute this grant, he will suffer the consequence of taking the oaths on oil, cow-lung, rahipolla (hot iron), colura, and the seven oaths. Panchi Etana will not suffer even if she were to swear on the seven oaths. Witnesses: Kotakeptiya Panchirala, Gimmalle of Kotakeptiya, Gammaha of Mapanawatura, Dabaraya of the same village, Lensawa of Udagama, Appu of Maussawa, Amuhena Raja of Medagama, Nettekrala of Bowala, Arachchila of Mapuwela, Heratgo Arachchila of Maussawa. Whoever will do justice to this grant shall enjoy heavenly bliss and see Maitri Buddha and enter Nirvana. 13,109.

VIHARE.—The Ganemankada Vihara, Mr. Le Mesurier says, is a cave temple, and was built by the queen of King Parakrama Babu. It contains a large figure of Buddha in clay, and has three resident Unanases. It is not in good order: there is a school at the pansala.

The viharo has two pangu:—

1. Mutteiru, 2a. 1p. 5f. field and 1 pela garden, held by the viharo.
2. Nika, 2a. 1p. 0f. field and 1 pela garden, held by Ganemankado Vidana and others. Services (commutable for Rs. 27): to keep the maluwa always clean and to keep the viharo thatched and in good order.

It has an Ele Panguwa in Ekiriya, ante p. 303.

GANGA HAJA KORALE.—A division of Udapalata, which includes Dolobage; bounded on the east by the Mahaweli-ganga, south by Uda Bulatgama, west by the Four Korales, north by Ganga Pabala korale.

Population in 1881, 5,329 (2,780 males, 2,549 females), 1,190 families in 1,166 houses; in 1891, 5,649 (2,951 males, 2,698 females), 1,063 families in 1,063 houses.

Villages in 1891: Alugolla, Ambalapitiya, Ampitiya, Berawila, Bowatura, Eregoda, Gampaluwela, Giraula, Gotalagama, Halagama, Hatugoda, Horakola, Kulamaka, Kurukudu, Mitawa, Miyangolla, Patitalawa, Polmalagama, Telihuma, Tembiligala (Udugama and Pallegama), Ulapane, Uduwella, Wallahagoda, Wetakedeniya, Yatapana.

GAMPAHASIYA PATTUWA.—A division of Matale South. A long, narrow district from a mile north of Matale to 2 miles south of Nalanda. In an old Saka 1683 (1761 A.D.) this is called Pahalagamsiya pattuwa. The five villages which gave the name to the pattuwa were Udugama, Medagama, Ellepola, Golahenwatta, and Aluvihare.

Population in 1881 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
955	1,178	3,120	2,623	5,743

Population in 1891 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
886	985	2,637	2,305	4,942

Villages.—**ALUVIHARE** : Aluvihare and Totagomuwa. **AMBANA** : Ambana, Barekotuwa, Maussagolla, Naliyakanata, Pepolella, and Waduressa. **DOMBAWALA** : Dombawala, Kumbureganimedda, and Puwakgahagala. **DORAKUMBURA** : Bibila, Dorakumbura, Dunukewatta, and Kannangomuwa. **GALWADUKUMBURA** : Galwadukumbura and Uda Waradamuna. **IMBULANDANDA** : Imbulandanda, Iriyagolla, Kottagoda, and Talamure. **MADAWALA** : Hapugahallanda, Lolugaswela, Madawala, Talgasyaya, and Wadagolla. **NARANGOMUWA** : Narangomuwa and Rajjammana. **UDUGAMA** : Ellepola, Golahenwatta, Medagama, and Udugama. **WARADAMUNA** : Diggala, Dorawelagala, Hatamunegala, Kohokanumulla, Puwakpitiya, Walliwela, and Waradamuna.

GAMPOLA.—A village partly in Ganga Ihala korale and partly in Ganga Pahala korale, of Udapalata.

GAMPOLA TOWN.—In Ganga Pahala korale, 12.54 miles from Kandy, 9.86 from Pussellawa, 34.46 from Nuwara Eliya.

Population in 1871, 2,950 (1,987 males, 963 females) ; in 1881, 3,579 (2,125 males, 1,454 females) ; in 1891, 2,975 (1,681 males, 1,294 females).

The Court-house, Magistrate's bungalow, Police station, Post and Telegraph Office, churches, mosques, Hindu temples, English, Sinhalese, and Tamil schools, Railway station, and a resthouse are in the town. A suspension bridge across the Mahaweli-ganga.

The road to Nuwara Eliya was opened about 1829 or 1830, when bams were built.

Local Board established 1878.

In 1887 a C. M. S. girls' school here, 37 on the roll, cost to Government Rs. 84.50 ; and a Baptist mixed school, 25 boys and 19 girls on the roll, cost to Government Rs. 45. In 1894 there were schools at Udapantenna and Kahatapitiya.

The Police Court of Gampola has jurisdiction over the revenue division of Udapalata and the revenue division of Uda Bulatgama, except that part of the Ambagamuwa korale, which is within the jurisdiction of the Police Court and Court of Requests of Hatton : the Pallapone korale of Kotmale, and (concurrently with the Police Court and Court of Requests of Kegalla) the villages of Deyyanewela, Aranayaka, Aramanalawe, Dumbalawewa, Kehelpannala, and Bulatgama, and the estates Bokanda, Gadadessa, Wakkattetenna, Roslin, Alpiti-kanda, Gona-adika, Kouniboda, Paranawela, Kekunigoda, Franklands, Kandal-oya, and Panapitiya.

Gampola, or Ganga-Siripura, was at one time the capital of the Island.

The "Mahawansa," chap. 90, sec. 106 :—

And after the death of these two kings (Vanni Bhuvaneka Bahu and Jaha Bahu) there reigned a fourth ruler of men bearing the name of Bhuvaneka Bahu, who was a man of great wisdom and faith, and a mine of excellent virtues ; and he dwelt in the delightful city of Ganga-siripura, near the Mahavaluka river. He who attends to the order of succession should note that in the fourth year of this king's reign there passed one thousand eight hundred and ninety four years from the Nibbana of the Sage.

Chap. 91, sec. 1 :—

And after the death of Bhuvaneka Bahu IV., there reigned two kings in that self-same city (Ganga-siripura), namely, Parakkrama Bahu V. and the wise Vikrama Bahu III.

Three kings resided at Rankot Maligawa :—

(1) Bhuwaneka Bahu IV., accession 1347 A.D. ; (2) Prakrama Bahu V., accession 1366 A.D. ; (3) Wikrama Bahu III.

Forbes (2, p. 140) :—

Gampola is mentioned in Sinhalese history as early as 503 B.C., when Suddhodana, a brother or cousin of the queen who then reigned, and who had accompanied her from Kimbulwatta Nuwara, Kēpilawastupura in Megadha, settled at this place. About 240 years later, Uttiya, the brother of Kelanitiya, fled to Gampola when his intercourse with the queen was detected at Kelanitiya. In 1347 A.D. it became the capital of the island under Bhuwaneka Bahu IV., and continued so for fifty years. It was then dignified with the state name of Ganga Sripura (the royal city on the river). A few carved stones are the only remains of a royal residence, whose very foundations are now obliterated.

GAMPOLAWELLA.—In Ganga Ihala korale, bounded on the east by the Mahaweli-ganga and on the north by the Kudamaka-oya. The villagers depend on the Kaya-ela for their water supply. No high lands.

Population, with Kudamaka, in 1871, 656 ; in 1881, 556 (296 males, 259 females) ; in 1891, 637 (312 males, 325 females).

In 1878 272 acres paddy land in Gampola were registered. Cultivated 23a. 1p. 1l. (paid Rs. 225.36) ; Dalada Maligawa fields 52a. 2p. 1l. ; redeemed 2a. 0p. 0l. ; sold by the Crown 9a. 2p. 8l. ; abandoned 5a. 3p. 0l. ; temple fields 36a. 3p. 1l. ; total 136a. 0p. 1l.

The range of royal fields is now granted to the two establishments of Aswariya and Maluwatta in lieu of the provisions granted by the Kasiyana kings. The most prominent irrigation work in the Udapalata district is the Kaya-ela, both from its length, antiquity, and the extensive area of fields it irrigates. The muna of this ela was out of repair, and some of the fields were left uncultivated, when Panabokke Ratnasahntmaya, senior, reported the matter to Government and got the necessary repairs effected in 1853. Since then there has been a plentiful supply of water to the fields.

In a garden, Wigulawatta, three-quarters of a mile from the Gampola railway station, stands an upright stone, 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 5 in. by 8 in., with an inscription in Sinhalese to this effect :—

(1350 A.D.).—After the expiry of twelve hundred and eighty-two years of the Sri Saka era, in the fourth year of the reign of Sri Vikrama Bahu, upon the first day of the waning moon of Esala, inasmuch as Wendampitiya had not been brought under wet cultivation originally by forming a dam and a water-course, a dam seven hundred and fifty-three cubits was caused to be made, stupas and roots of trees cleared away, and converted into a paddy field.

I have dedicated Pallopetiya to the sacred Dalada as an offering made by the king and chiefs, and also in order to obtain merit for myself. I am Siwalkolu Adigar of Lanka, I am Suananka Adigar, I am Parakrama Adigar, I am Jayasinha Patiraja, I am Wirasinha Patiraja.

This inscription is printed in Sinhalese in Mr. Bell's report on the Kegalla District (1892), p. 78, 79.

Mr. Bell says, that the five men whose names appear were ministers of the king. Four are alluded to in the Lankatilaka inscription.

He suggests that Siwalkolu Lakshiva Adhikara is perhaps the great minister, usually known as Alagakkonara or Alagakesvara, a native of Vanchipura (Vengi) in Solirata (Chola), that Senalanka Adhikara is the chief General to whom the "Nikaya Sangrahaya" assigns the credit of erecting Lankatilaka Vihara; that Parakrama Adhikara is not improbably Wasala Kerawa Adhikara, the minister who managed affairs at Court, and that Jayasinha Patiraja may be identified with Matruwan Patiraja, and Virasinha Patiraja with the second Patiraja.

An account of the aswaddumizing of Gampola-wela in the Lokam Mitiya :—

In the year of the illustrious King Saka 1295 (1373 A.D.).

During the time when the monarch of Lanka was staying in the town of Gadagama, the four persons, Kalu Parangaya, Muttu Kutti Achchila, Konarachchila, and Kaviragaya, were called to the royal presence, and were commanded to put up huts in the wanata of Indiga Dampala and to earn their livelihood.

Kalu Parangiya erected a shed under the big banyan-tree and tended cattle. The other three huts were put up in convenient places. Seven men who were sent to tend Kalu Parangiya's cattle were, one by one, at one place, killed by an elephant. Supposing that these deaths were caused by a demon for felling the banyan-tree, and with the object of avenging this through the Great Gate, the spot was tilled and sown, cutting and clearing the naltaran creepers with the arecanut-cutter, and the produce was presented to the Great Gate. The Great Gate was well pleased with these four persons, and he ordered them to extend this cultivation, and as a mark of grace, Kaviraga Panditaya's son was furnished with a mamoty, and he was appointed Diyabalanna.

The particulars of Ulapane anicut constructed for the use of Gampola-wela are:—The length of the anicut, 22 fathoms; 23 stone pits, for these 22 fathoms; standing posts, 23; crossing posts, 22; sticks with forked ends, 28; cross sticks, 98; sticks, 798; pingos of sand, 43; bundles of leaves, 130; bundles of bark, 38. These services are performed by the people of the three Lekam of Bulatgama.

The dimensions of Elawaka: from below Mangala up to Ulapane Gam-aluwama, 585 fathoms. This service is performed by the people of Kotmale Ratawasam.

From below Gam-aluwama up to Yakada-potawa, 115 fathoms. The tenants of Ulapane Maha Dewale perform this service.

From below Yakada-potawa up to Nahami, 520 fathoms. The people of Kotmale Ratawasam perform this service.

From Diyanawatiraja-ela up to Ulapane-wela, 25 fathoms. From below Nahaminna to Hungampala Ruppe, 700 fathoms; from Sinhaya-wala to the Botota anicut, 25 fathoms. Below this up to Uda-diwele-aluwama, 21 fathoms.

The portion allotted to Murutawa Hewa-wasam, 20 fathoms; Iluggete Lekampangua, 29 fathoms; Ahayalamune Hewa-wasam, 29 fathoms; Tembiligale Hewa-wasam, 47 fathoms; Kudawature Hewa-wasam, 18 fathoms; Udadiwele Hewa-wasam, 37 fathoms; Pallegama in Atabage, 70 fathoms; Udagama in Atabage, 48 fathoms; Pallegan-haya, 50 fathoms; Halagama, 30 fathoms; Hatugoda, 30 fathoms; Herakola, 30 fathoms; Embekka and Talawatura, 48 fathoms; Rangama, 50 fathoms; Paduwangoda, 50 fathoms; Wegiriya, 115 fathoms.

The dimensions of portions allotted to the Vidana-gama of Batagama. The portion allotted to Uda-diwele, 37 fathoms; Naradanewa, 35 fathoms; Rambukpota, 78 fathoms; Irugamuwa Hewa-wasam, 20 fathoms; Uda-diwele, 30 fathoms; Herakola Uda-diwele, 60 fathoms; Samala Duraya, 70 fathoms; Galwete, 60 fathoms; Abadane, 65 fathoms; Demanhale, 57 fathoms; Milaliyadda, 100 fathoms; Alapalawela, 100 fathoms; Yakala-deniya, 80 fathoms; Watudora, 105 fathoms; Alanda, 80 fathoms; Nawan-depela, 55 fathoms; Assedduma, 20 fathoms; Ganekumbura, 10 fathoms; Lindora, 25 fathoms; Hatara-issara, 9 fathoms; Aswedduma, 15 fathoms; Bogete, 35 fathoms; Puradulle, 35 fathoms.

From below the Botota anicut up to Gampola-wela there are twenty-seven Navat leading to fields outside the range.

The portion of Galata, 105 fathoms; Dehipagoda Hunubadda, 200 fathoms; Galahitiyawa, 20 fathoms; Enderapitiya, 20 fathoms; Danapala-diwele, 20 fathoms; Kahatagastenna, 20 fathoms; Wellangiriya, 20 fathoms; Patirade, 20 fathoms; Kalu Arachchilage-diwele, 20 fathoms; Bopawita, 20 fathoms; Galahitiyawa, 20 fathoms; Maha Loku Appu Gammaha, 20 fathoms; Baddekumbura, 20 fathoms; Delpitiya-uhana, 20 fathoms; Lankatilake, 120 fathoms; Gadala-deniya, 167 fathoms. From below Gadala-deniya portion up to Horowe-ela, 460 fathoms; from below Horowe-ela up to Indikadagawakumbura, 215 fathoms; from Nagala downward up to Indikadagawakumbura; in all 5,720 fathoms.

Even if Raja-ela does not irrigate Gampola-wela, yet the water of Raja-ela, which flows down, and the water of these fields, pass through Meda-ela.

There are twenty-three paddy fields, which are watered by Meda-ela; the surplus water is utilized for Eregolawela, which comprises thirteen paddy fields. The outlets of water of Raja-ela number 187.

Up to this day the works connected with these anicuts, dams, outlets, and fields of Raja-ela are under the control of Diyabalanna.

Whilst King Raja Sinha was staying in Ragganwatta with the view of expelling the Portuguese, men presented themselves before the king, taking with them clean rice and vegetable, and complained to him that the fields were subject to cattle trespass. Whereupon the king furnished Kalu Arachchila with bow and arrow and a blanket to cover himself to keep off the cold, and an "attaniya"; Liyan Naide got a style; Diyabalanna a blanket, a mamoty, and a "kastane" to throw at cattle. Messengers were appointed by the king.

Muttu Kutti Achchila got a "samakkattu" cloth and a bill-hook ("mewar-ketta") and Konarachchila a handcuff and a walking-stick.

In Kandyan times high-caste women who had connection with low-caste men were assigned as slaves of the Crown to the royal village of Gampola (*Notes on the Kandyan Kingdom*, p. 2221).

King Raja Wimala II fined the people of Gampola for reviving the "sakaliya," which he had forbidden (*Kandyan Annals*, p. 199).

A field of 2 amunas had been given to five Gammabala to carry the rice from this village to the Uda Gabbawa in Kandy (*See Can. Diary*, 6th March, 1817). The king granted lands to Kahalle Pedaya for the tenure of furnishing bags to carry rice to the Gabbawa (*Jud. Can.*, 24th January, 1828).

Vaha Nayaka Abusama of Gampola in 1810 A.D., *ante* p. 63.

Amun de Silva was tried in 1817 for embosoming part of the crops of the royal fields here. Unguwa Mananna was the measurer of the paddy and Birimalhami the stawa keeper. Tho Maha Galada Nilamo was the head over these people (*Jud. Can.*, 5th July, 1817).

In 1824 Duttawila Galada Nilamo was chief of this village (1,899, *Jud. Can.*, 14th Jan., 1834).

Lands at Rambhupitiya were held by the tenure of furnishing buffaloes to plough the royal fields at Gampola. 4,072.

Properties.—Rambham said that her father, in bequeathing land to her, handed the Mal Talpat dated Maha 1613 and two stones and a piece of beaten brass as tokens of the grant. 8,873. Abhaya Mahendrama, 54,233, 51,273, 53,458. Agalakumburayalage, 32,817. Alankarayalage, 52,313, 52,138, 53,620. Test. 271. Ambalamage, 1,186 (N. S.). Ambapattiyage, 79,592. Andarawawa, Prester, died 1801, leaving considerable property, Test. 431. Andarawawa Ratsambhataya re Kurula of Ganga Thala Kurula, for a gold chain, 132 (N. S.). Gurusambhataya gave land to Roman Catholic Church, Gampola, Test. 9. Arampola Herat Mudiyanselage, 52,616. Asiatic Bank 42,867, 44,271. Herakage 47,571 69,692. Hula Wip-hon Herat Mudiyanselage, 31,135. Hupa Arachchige, 30,149 52,811 30,056. Chartered Mercantile Bank, 44,436. Patrick Healy owned considerable property, 55,419, 57,874, Test. 897. Demabiyadda Subbatallage Ran Menka alias Isabella Ferreira, 44,463. Dewalage, 31,266. Ekanayakage, 51,922. Ekanayaka Mudiyanselage, 32,607. Eepingale, Kandy Kotaragama Dewale tenants, 30,149, 30,616. Gangahage, 30,961, 31,365. Gon-tumallage, owned land in Herakula and Walahagoda, 47,571, 49,102. Gurage, 32,715. Hetti Arachchige 51,500, 57,766, 53,513. Ihilage, 28,908. Jayasundara Mudiyanselage. Modialikhami, purchased land from the incumbent of Nyan-gampaya vihara, 74 135, 45,157, 57,277. Jayatilaka, D. L., 43,663. Kalu-ajjalage, 33,120. Kobbavilage, 26,946. Kolamba Hettige, 30,669, 34,897, 59,544 30,050. Koralage, 30,149, 55,511, 30,026. Koratalimurage, 36,829, 37,639. Kotaheddeniyage, 24,187. Madampala Hewage, 67,756. Maha Nandelage 29,908. Hanam-jerd, Notary, 30,136, 31,000. Manantalage 24,187. Maravinda Mudiyanselage, 69,911. Marrya, Henry, litigations for his estate 69,762 69,911, 30,969, 30,970, 65,997, 65,998 Test. 1,272. Mawalage, 24,906, 29,703. Migunpattiyalage 31,060. Mura 32,007, 42,607, 44,271, 50,072, 51 153 55 616, 61,272 61,482, 61,976, 65,456, 76,345 69,911, 30,969, 31,997 65,998. Mulholland, actions by, against tenants, 65,616, 67,676 to 65,600, 67,732, 67,749 67,789 to 67,799, 67,812 to 67,821. Niyangampaya Vihara re. Nopparamanika Chetty, for a piece of land and boundaries on it 108 N. S. (see 1,572 N. S.). Nonis, C. 11,426. Nonis re. Per-nandu, 2 506 (N. S.). Pallawatta Vitaranna, 6,072 *Jud. Can.*, June 2, 1835. Pandakkarage 29,700. Parahitijawe Vitaranna, 6,072 *Jud. Can.*, June 2, 1835. Pattarachige 1,899, *Jud. Can.*, June 14, 1834. Perera, Sek-atana, 52,313, 52 439, 64 324. Pitagalg, 51,500, 57 766 59,513. Tamula, 32 715, 24,616, 64,976, 30,908, 65,997, 65,998. Uragalage 26,829, 37,639. Uyanage, 30,149, 55,511, 30,056, 31,365. Vandelot, W., 52 313, 52 620. Walahahalage, 32 816. Wahumpurage, 30,916. Walawwege, 1,699, *Jud. Can.*, June 14, 1834. Wijeyuriya Arachchige, 41,400, 57,766, 59,513. Worme Brothers, for a piece of land purchased from the Crown, 32,617.

In Gampolawala there is a vihara and a kovin dedicated to Kain Dandara.

The NIYANGAMPAYA VIHARA has a Maiten Panguwa of one acre field and an acre of garden held by Wahumpurage Appuwa. Services (commutable for Rs. 14 70): to cook mutton at the vihara for three maha of fifteen days each and for the four festivals; to thatch the vihara stawa with matted straw once a year and to give a new year's panams of Dampatiya and forty betel leaves to the incumbent.

A Maruwana Hovini Panguwa.

GANATAPALATA KORALE.—The eastern division of Tumpane. It is the upper valley of the Rambukkan-oya; bounded on the east and south by Yatinuwara, west by Pallepatala of Tumpane, north by Udalapata of Tumpane.

The minor road from Kobbekaduwa to Galagedara runs through the korale.

Population in 1881, 2,021 (1,047 males, 974 females), 474 families in 407 houses; in 1891, 1838 (921 males, 917 females), 411 families in 378 houses.

The eight villages which gave the korale its name were Weliwita, Kolugala, Handabowa, Pullaniwatta, Tangoda, Alutgama, Muruddeniya, Eramuduliyadda.

Villages in 1891: Alutgama, Eramuduliyadda, Handabowa, Kochchikaduwa, Kolugala, Kituldora, Muruddeniya, Pullaniwatta, Randeniya, Siwurupitiya, Tangoda, Weliwita. These are in three Arachchiwasam: Weliwita, Muruddeniya, and Kolugala.

In 1878 were registered a little above 500 acres of paddy land (275a. 2p. 8½l.). Of these, 195a. 3p. 2½l. paid tithe (Rs. 1,880.24); 48a. 1p. 3l. were redeemed; 3p. 9l. temple land, and 12a. 2p. 4l. abandoned.

GANDAHE KORALE.—A division of Lower Hewaheta; bounded on the north by the Mahaweli-ganga, on the south by Udalapata, on the west by Yatinuwara and Udunuwara, east by Hewawissa korale.

Population in 1881, 12,008 (6,653 males, 5,355 females), 2,702 families in 2,444 houses; in 1891, 9,581 (5,035 males, 4,546 females), 2,079 families in 2,064 houses.

Population in 1891, 9,581 (5,035 males, 4,546 females).

In 1878 were registered about 1,600 acres paddy land (790a. 3p. 3½l.), of which 500a. 2p. 6½l. were commuted, and paid Rs. 3,130.90 as tithe; 171a. 3p. 4½l. redeemed, 45a. temple and 51a. 3p. 5l. sold by the Crown, &c.

The ten villages from which the korale takes its name were Uduwela, Etulgama, Godamunna, Kapuliyadda, Gurudeniya, Buttawatta, Nugaliyadda, Nobiniwala, Hippola, Haputela.

Villages in 1891, Ampitiya (including Meddegama, Pallegama, Pantiyogammodda, Polwatta and Udagama), Ankendagolla, Arawa, Batagalla, Bolepo, Bolgoda, Butawatta, Deltota, Delmure, Etulgama (including Pananwela), Galalawela, Godamunna (including Handarcho), Godumpitiya, Gonawatta, Gontawalantenna, Gurudeniya, Haputale (including Anketipitiya, Udagama, Pallegama, and Watagama), Haragama, Hippola, Kapuliyadda, Ketawala, Kirimotiya, Koshinna, Lewula, Medagama (including Welegammodda), Navan-gastenna, Nobiniwala, Nugaliyadda, Pattiya-mulla, Pitawala, Puliyadda, Talatu-oya, Talmuke, Talwatta, Tennakumbura, Uduwela (including Galtenna, Hunu-kotuwa, Pallegama, Pallowela, Ratomulla, Talapitiya, Udagama, and Wutuliyadda).

GANDEKE KORALE.—A division of Uda Dumbura. It extends from the Knuckles to Kandapahala. It includes the Nitro Cave tea district. It is bounded on the east by Kandapahala korale, south by Gampaha korales East and West, west by Palispattuwa and Udasiya pattuwa, and north by Laggala.

Population in 1881, 3,467 (1,819 males, 1,648 females), 631 families in 631 houses; in 1891, 3,174 (1,655 males, 1,519 females), 594 families in 565 houses.

In 1878 about 1,692 acres of paddy land registered (896a. 1p. 1l.), 745½a. paid Rs. 3,624.12, 74½a. were redeemed, 32a. sold by the Crown, 34a. Crown property, and only 2a. registered as temple property.

The two villages from which the korale takes its name were Mimure and Talagune.

Villages.—Andideniya, Bulugahamulla, Butalanda, Dandenikumbura, Gedara-mada, Gerandigala, Hanwella, Hapudandawala, Huktenna, Ilukhona, Iwurewala, Kalugala, Kalugal oya, Kandegama, Karakolagahatenna, Kayikawala, Kirigan-kumbura, Kotawagura, Kumburegammodda, Madanpitiya, Mimure, Munumal-pelessa, Nagolla, Nawantalawa, Oyattenna, Padupola, Pallekanda, Pallewela, Poppitiya Panawelulla, Talagune, Udagammodda, Uda Iluka, Uduwela, Wada-walakanda, Wewelhambe.

GANEGODA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udalapata. It adjoins Kalugamuwa.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Streams.—Mulhaluwa-oya.

Population in 1881, 126 (77 males, 49 females); in 1891, 157 (95 males, 62 females).

In 1878 about 48½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 2p. 9l. (paid Rs. 75.40); redeemed 6a. 0p. 3l.; temple land 10a. 1p. 6l.; total 24a. 0p. 8l.

Pandita.—*Bolesurigo* vs. *Panditaga*, 11,000. *Kapaga* *Panditi* *Mediyansala*, *Korallaga*, *Palibhaga*, *Panditaga*, *Ratanayaka* *Mediyansala*, *Undiyaga*, for lands held under the Ganegoda Dewale for Kapukama service, 10,990, 12,970, 27,562, 21,000, 12,301, 65,915, 27,730, 60,603, 2,100, and 2,160 (N. S.).

Dewale.—An ancient one, is near the junction of Nilambe-oya with the Mahaweli-ganga. It has no Mantas nor Taljota. It was burnt down, in the Kandyan times, and was rebuilt twice since the accession. The lands at Ganegoda were dedicated by King Raja Sinha.

Lands at Udawita, Elipitiya, Gindawala, Medapitiya, and Niyangama were dedicated to the dewale by King Kirti Sri. The claim for exemption from tax of these lands was rejected. *T. L. C.* 192, 190, 219.

Ayummama *Hatamahatmaya* *Banayaka* Nilamo 1625-34. *Unambuwa* *Banayaka* Nilamo, *Ranulami* *Banayaka* Nilamo, *Honagabuwala* *Banayaka* Nilamo, *Pannebokka* *Banayaka* Nilamo, *Yatiwawala* *Amunungama* *Banayaka* Nilamo, *Palipana* *Kula* *Nanda* *Banayaka* Nilamo, 2,195 (N. S.) N. L.

A field in Udawita is held subject to service to the dewale. 40,810.

The Ganegoda Dewale has eleven Panga at Ganegoda:—

1. *Ganawanna*.—Field 1a. *Op. M.*; garden 6a. *Op. 41*. Tenants: *Kahawatte* *Ganabhalaga*, *Wekadawattego*. Services (commutable for Rs. 24-45): to set up an ehala tree for the perahera at Ganegoda; to see all the services performed by the Nilakaryu; to provide victuals for the Banayaka Nilamo when he visits Ganegoda, and to give him a Kemapettiya and forty leaves of betel.

2. *Palihawadana*.—Tenant: *Palihawadanaga*. Holds 1 acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-70): to bear the paliha for fifteen days of perahera at Ganegoda, to join in cultivating 6 poles of muttettu, the Dewale only supplies seed paddy and feeds extra labourers for three days during two days of ploughing and one day of weeding. One pole of paddy is allowed for weeding each pole of muttettu. Paddy and straw are taken by the tenants to the dewale granary; the tenant has to thatch the granary with 100 bundles of muttettu straw and the Anamestriga with twenty five bundles. To weed the mulla near the Anamestriga, 8 cubits' distance, four times a year, and to keep the fence of the dewale garden in repair. To assist in repairing the dewale with mud. To help to decorate the dewale for the four festivals and for the perahera. To supply one kotale of kokuna oil for the perahera. To contribute towards feeding the Banayaka Nilamo whenever he comes to Ganegoda, and to give him a Kemapettiya and forty leaves of betel.

3. *Randoli*.—Tenant: *Kankanamalayege*, *Palaga*. Hold 2 acres field and a garden less than quarter of an acre. Services (commutable for Rs. 29-45) are performed in two shares. It requires two persons to carry Randoli. Other services practically the same as No. 2.

4. *Kapu*.—Tenant: *Kawaratna* *Mediyansala* *Dingirala*. Holds 2 acres field and about quarter of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 35-30): ordinary duty of a Kapurala. The tenant has to contribute towards feeding the Banayaka Nilamo when he comes to Ganegoda, and to give a penuma of a Kemapettiya and forty leaves of betel.

5. *Lunuwala*.—Tenant: *Polwatta* *Naidelaga*. Holds a garden less than quarter of an acre. Services (commutable for Rs. 2-30): to give 8 seer of malt and 8 bottles of oil yearly to the Dewale, also a penuma of a dried fish and one leaf of tobacco to the Banayaka Nilamo at the new year.

6. *Nila*.—Tenants: *Aawedlumage*, *Pallega*, *Kankanamalaga*, *Dadawedlumage*, *Panditaga*. Hold 3½ acres field and about quarter of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 65-30): to bear the mutukuda for fifteen days of perahera; the tenants have to join in raising and harvesting and garnering the crop of 6 poles of muttettu; to thatch the wahaikala with 100 bundles of muttettu straw, beside the Anamestriga. Each of the five shareholders gives a Kemapettiya and forty leaves of betel to the Banayaka Nilamo.

7. *Nayan*.—Tenant: *Kalugamuwa* *Ganmahelaga*. Holds 1 acre field and a small garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 15-45): same service as No. 6; the tenant, though attending perahera, has to carry nothing; he has to keep all the metal ornaments of the dewale in good order. To give the Banayaka Nilamo a new year's present of a chunambo.

8, 9. *Mura* and *Walandena* *Marawana*.

10. **Horana.**—Tenant: **Wahumpurage.** Holds 1 acre field and a small garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 14·70): to blow the **Horanewa** at **uda** and **sawasa tewawa**, also at the **perahera** and four festivals; to be on guard at the **dewale** ten nights in a month and to give a new year's and old year's **ponuma** of a **pingo** of vegetables and forty leaves of **betel** to the **Basnayaka Nilame**.

11. **Howist.**—Tenant: **Yakdewalage.** Holds 1½ acre field and a small garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 17): same as No. 10, except that the tenant has to beat **tom-tom** (**Dawula**) instead of blowing the **Horanewa**.

12. **Tammattan.**—Tenant: **Tammattango.** Holds 1 acre field and a small garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 16·20): same as No. 10, except to beat **tom-tom** (**Tammattan**).

13. **Rada.**—Tenants: **Kalugamuwo Henaya, Kuda Henaya.** Hold 1 acre field and a small garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 14·70): to supply **piruwata** to the **dewale** during the year and to decorate it when necessary with cloths, and to give the **Basnayaka Nilame** a **ponuma** of forty leaves of **betel**.

GANEGODA.—A village in **Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Tibbotuwawewasin.**

Population in 1881, 49 (24 males, 25 females); in 1891, 61 (31 males, 30 females). Descendants from **Bandarapola Vellalas, Potters, Washers.**

Pumilica.—**Tibbotuwawe Vidana Panditaya vs. Mullegama Panditaya, 8,585 D. C. M.**

(1723 A.D.).—On Thursday, the eighth day of the month **Navan**, in the year of **Saka 1645**, this **Talpot** has been written at **Badde Rala's** house in **Hangurankota**. I, **Siriwediya Panditaya**, of **Tibbotuwawa** in **Kohonsiya pattuwa** of **Matale**, do hereby declare to have made over my **paravoni** property, to wit, **Deniye Aswed-duma** of 2 **pelas** and the garden attached to it, to my son-in-law **Puncha**, daughter **Ungu**, and grandson **Manawala**, in presence of the witnesses **Dulowe Rala**, late **Dugganurala**, **Yathinuwara Annachattara Makuruppe Appu** of the **Aspantiya**, **Halangoda Vidana Panditaya**, **Wenagama Panditaya**. With the knowledge of these persons this **Talpot** was written there and brought to the village, when my sons disputed the grant, saying, that so long as we are living why should the **gama** be given to the son-in-law; whereupon a **Ganabha** was assembled, and having read over the **Talpot** in their presence, a second time has this land voucher been given to my son-in-law **Puncha**, daughter **Ungu**, and grandson **Manawala**, with the knowledge of the witnesses **Owille Raterala**, **Ratneka Mudiyanneha** of **Owilla**, **Pusba (!)** **Muhandirama** of the same village, **Kapurala** of the same village, **Achariya** of the same village, **Vidana Henaya** of the same village, **Muhandiram Rala** of **Ganegoda**, **Katupurulle Arachchila** of **Polkiriya**, **Badde Vidana** of **Tibbotuwawa**. With the knowledge of these persons this land voucher has been granted. If any of my children or any other person should contest or dispute this, they shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths, but to these three persons no calamities shall befall for the first time, second time, and the third time. Those chiefs that do justice to this will enjoy the wealth and happiness of the heavens and ultimately attain **Nirvana**. The field of 2 **pela** and the garden which **Siriwediya Panditaya** made over to **Puncha Panditaya** were by him made over to **Kira Panditaya**. **Vidana Henaya** I also know, **Geta Gurunneha** I also know, **Baddege Kapurala** I also know. With the knowledge of these three persons is given, you shall not suffer calamities, but other persons will.

SITTU (1792 A.D.).—In the year of **Saka 1714**, in the month of **Wak**, the fifteenth day of the waxing moon being **Monday**, a complaint having been made before us concerning the field **Dikdeniya** of 2 **pelas**, which was in dispute between **Dingiri Eka**, of **Ganegoda** in **Kohonsiya pattuwa** of **Matale**, and the female called **Kalu**, we inquired of the said persons, and found that **Dingiri Eka** had not sufficient right, and that the lands belonged by law unto the said **Kalu**; and as she possessed **Talpots** and **Sittus** we have awarded the said lands to the said **Kalu**. This **Sittu** was granted by **Erawwawela Wikkramasinha Wijayawarilana Navaratna Rapaksa Wasala Mudiyanse Ralahami**, Chief **Adigar** of **Udagampaha** of **Kandy**, **Disawa** of **Matale** and **Nuwarakalawiya**, **Muhandirama** of the three **Hangama**, Chief of the graves of **Nalanda**, **Kirioruwa**, **Gangala**, **Laggala**, and **Bogambana**, and Chief over the **Kottalbadde** and **Kumbalbadde**.

SITTU (1812 A.D.).—Whereas **Naida Badabelaya** and **Tikiri Eka Badabelaya** had a dispute about the field **Dikdeniya** of 3 **pelas** at **Ganegoda**.....; we have properly inquired into it, and as the said **Naida** had not sufficient right he lost the case according to law, and the said land has been awarded unto **Tikiri**

Eka Balahelaya. In the year of Saka 1734, in the month of Wesak, the second day of the waxing moon, being Thursday, this Sittu has been granted by Unambuwe Dina Balahami, Haluwadana Nilame, Dinawa of Matala, Chief of the gravets of Alagomuwa, Puswella, Raneka, Millawana, Dehigashinna, and Nalanda in Matala, and Chief of the Vihara, Dewala, Ninda, and Vidana villages. 3,585 D. C. Matala.

VIHARE.—Ganegoda Vihara, in the Kandyan time, was occupied by Rishis or Rahat priests.

GANEKODA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matala South, in Kaduwela-wasam. Population in 1881, 76 (44 males, 32 females); in 1891, 64 (24 males, 30 females). Vellalas, Smiths, Pannayo, Silver and Gold Workers.

In 1878 about 22½ acres (11a. 1p. 3l.) paddy land were registered, of which 8 acres paid Rs. 25.12 tax, the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Kaduwela Kalu Menika and her brother Kaduwela Unnanse w. Dingiriya Viyanna and others. Plaintiffs' father, Gangala Ratamahatmaya, gave land to defendants to do the service of Hewayo. Defendants said that in the reign of King Kirti Sri the Ratamahatmaya's father, Abesinha Mudiyanse, gave land to their grandfather for faithful services rendered by him to the Mudiyanse, 4,489, D.C.M. Bebilawe Attanckge, 68,707. Dantuwa Panditayalage, 53,431. Ganegodage, 68,707. Kottalbaddege, 68,707. Tikiri Kolla Panditayalage, 53,431. Wattege, Test. 138.

VIHARE.—Ganegoda Vihare.

GANEMANKADA.—A hamlet of Medagama, in Gannowe korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Streams.—Boraluwe-ela, Ganemankado-ela, Medala-ela, Maha-ela, all from Gurugal-oya.

Families.—Viharage, 13,109.

(1800 A.D.).—In the year of Saka (1) 722, I, Ganemankada Punchirala, of Megolatihe in Hewaheta, who suffered from an abscess for seven years, having received assistance during that period from Punchi Etana, do hereby grant unto her 2 pelas of Daranda, two coconut trees, salt granary, the dwelling-house, and a yoke of cattle. If any person should dispute this grant, he will suffer the consequence of taking the oaths on oil, cow-dung, rahipolle (hot iron), cobra, and the seven oaths. Punchi Etana will not suffer even if she were to swear on the seven oaths. Witnesses: Kotakepitiye Punchirala, Gammah of Kotakepitiya, Gammah of Mapanawatura, Daburaya of the same village, Lensuwa of Udagama, Appu of Maussawa, Amuhene Rala of Medagama, Neketrala of Bowala, Arachchila of Hapuwela, Heratgo Arachchila of Maussawa. Whoever will do justice to this grant shall enjoy heavenly bliss and see Maitri Buddha and enter Nirvana. 13,109.

VIHARE.—The Ganemankada Vihare, Mr. Le Mesurier says, is a cave temple, and was built by the queen of King Parakrama Bahu. It contains a large figure of Buddha in clay, and has three resident Unnansees. It is not in good order: there is a school at the pansala.

The vihare has two pangu:—

1. Muttotu, 2a. 1p. 5l. field and 1 pela garden, held by the vihare.
2. Nila, 2a. 1p. 0l. field and 1 pela garden, held by Ganemankado Vidane and others. Services (commutable for Rs. 27): to keep the maluwa always clean and to keep the vihare thatched and in good order.

It has an Ele Panguwa in Ekiriya, *ante p.* 208.

GANGA IHALA KORALE.—A division of Udapalata, which includes Dolosbage; bounded on the east by the Mahaweli-ganga, south by Uda Bulatgama, west by the Four Korales, north by Ganga Pahala korale.

Population in 1881, 5,329 (2,780 males, 2,549 females), 1,190 families in 1,166 houses; in 1891, 5,649 (2,951 males, 2,698 females), 1,063 families in 1,063 houses.

Villages in 1891: Alugolla, Ambalapitiya, Ampitiya, Berawila, Bowatura, Eregoda, Gampalawela, Giraula, Godagama, Halagama, Hatugoda, Herakola, Kulamaka, Kurukudo, Mitalawa, Miyanagolla, Patitalawa, Polmalagama, Telhunna, Tombiligala (Udugama and Pallegama), Ulapano, Uduwella, Wallahagoda, Wetukedeniya, Yatapana.

ULAPANE ARACHCHIWASAM : Ulapane, Tembiligala. **GAMPOLAWELA ARACHCHIWASAM :** Gampolawela. **KUDAMAKA VIDANE DURAYAWASAM :** Halagama, Bowatura, Hatugoda, Herakola, Kudomaka. **WALLAHAGODA ARACHCHIWASAM :** Wallahagoda, Godagama, Sinhayapitiya. **GIRAULLE HATARABAGE :** Giraulle, Telihunna, Polmalagama, Mitalawa, Karagala, Kohowela. **MEHA HATARABAGE :** Ambalapitiya, Pellapitiya, Wetukedeniya, Yatapana, Ampitiya. **UDUWELLE HATARABAGE :** Alugolla, Miyanagolla, Uduwella, Berawila, Patitalawa.

Vihara and Dewales in the Korale.—Niyangampaha Viharo, Gampolawela Viharo, Polwatto Viharo in Godagama, Eregoda Pattini Dewale, Wallahagoda Dewale, Giraulle Viharo, Pellapitiya Viharo, Ulapane Dewale, Tembiligala Dewale, Karagala Kovila, Yatapane Dewale.

In 1878 there were registered about 1,400 acres paddy land (690a. 1p. 7l.), of which 528a. 2p. 5l. were commuted and paid Rs. 4,743.94, 16a. 0p. 8l. redeemed, 11a. 0p. 0l. sold by the Crown, 3a. 3p. 3l. belonging to the Crown, 67a. 3p. 6l. temple land, 52a. 2p. 1l. Dalada Maligawa, 10a. 1p. 3l. abandoned.

GANGA PAHALA KORALE.—A division of Udapalata, bounded on the east by the Mahaweli-ganga, south by Ganga Ihala korale, west by Four Korales, north by Uduuwara.

Population in 1881, 6,457 (3,602 males, 2,855 females), 1,464 families in 1,284 houses; in 1891, 6,237 (3,345 males, 2,892 females), 1,273 families in 1,244 houses.

Villages in 1891: Bowala, Elpitiya, Gampola, Godagama, Illawatura, Kabatapitiya, Kirinda, Kirapane, Ratmalakaduwa, Udowita, Unambuwa.

In 1878 were registered about 700 acres paddy land (324a. 3p. 8l.), of which 168a. 2p. 5l. were commuted and paid Rs. 1,592.16, 104a. 2p. 4l. were redeemed, 19a. 1p. 5l. sold by the Crown, 28a. 3p. 7l. temple land, 3a. 1p. 7l. abandoned.

GANGALA PALLESIYA PATTUWA.—A division of Matale East; bounded on the east by Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, south by Gangala Udasiya pattuwa and by Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, west by Matale Pallesiya pattuwa and Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa, and north by Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa.

Population in 1881, 1,239 (689 males, 550 females), 226 families in 161 houses; in 1891, 1,237 (682 males, 555 females), 313 families in 312 houses.

Villages in 1891: Bambaragahawatta, Dambagolla, Dammantenna, Elagomuwa, Elahera, Galloda, Helambagahawatta, Kongahawela, Maragomuwa, Medapihilla, Pubbiliya, Radawela, Talagoda, Talangomuwa.

In 1878 were registered about 850 acres of paddy land (414a. 1p. 0l.), of which 253a. 2p. 1l. were commuted (and paid Rs. 1,260.10), 160a. 0p. 2l. were not commuted. The estimated tithe was Rs. 933.15. No temple lands were registered as exempt.

GANGALA UDASIYA PATTUWA.—A division of Matale East; bounded on the east by the Amban-ganga and Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, south by Laggala Pallesiya and Udasiya pattu, west by Gangala Pallesiya pattuwa, north by Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa.

Population in 1881, 923 (527 males, 396 females), 194 families in 104 houses; in 1891, 936 (549 males, 387 females), 225 families in 225 houses.

Villages in 1891: Attaragallewa, Bambaragahawadiya, Dambagahamada, Dammantenna, Diyakopilla, Habaragaha-ela, Kalu-ganga, Kambarawa, Kandepitawala, Konduruwawa, Meda Ulpota, Metihakka, Patanegodara, Pottotawela, Puwakpitiya, Wannigamayowewa, Welikaranagolla.

In 1878 there were registered about 800 acres paddy land (392a. 1p. 0½l.), of which 157a. 1p. 2l. were commuted and paid Rs. 849.02. 199a. 3p. 0½l. were uncommuted, and the estimated tithe was valued at Rs. 957.12.

No temple lands were registered as exempt.

GANGAPALATA KORALE.—A division of Uduuwara; bounded on the east by the Mahaweli-ganga, south by Udapalata, west by Medapalata of Uduuwara, north by Yatinuwara. The high road to Gampola traverses the palata.

Population in 1881, 4,893 (2,570 males, 2,323 females), 1,007 families in 993 houses; in 1891, 4,185 (2,167 males, 2,018 females), 788 families in 767 houses.

In 1878 there were registered nearly 800 acres of paddy land (381a. 2p. 2½l.), of which 142a. 2p. 9½l. were commuted and paid Rs. 888.54 as tithe, 187a. 1p. 4l. were redeemed, 2a. 1p. 2l. sold by the Crown, 45a. 0p. 7l., temple land, 4a. 0p. 0l. abandoned.

Villages in 1891: Alapalawala, Aludeniya (Palle and Uda), Angunawala, Boyagama, Dehipagoda, Gangoda, Godapola, Handessa, Hendeniya, Kamburadeniya, Karamala, Keliyalpitiya, Kotakadeniya, Mampitiya, Miwaladeniya, Miwatura, Naranwala, Palkumbura, Potiyagoda, Pilligalla, Pitunugama, Polgahango, Talawatta, Ulak-kondo, Weligalla, Yalgoda, Yattakule. These are under eleven Arachchies and four Durayo.

GANGAPALATA KORALE.—A division of Yatinuwara; bounded on the east by Udagampala korale of Dumbura, south by the Mahaweli-ganga and by Udunuwara, west by Meda and Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, and north by Kalugammanasiya pattuwa of Harispattuwa.

Population in 1881, 5,010 (2,615 males, 2,395 females), 1,002 families in 898 houses; in 1891, 4,745 (2,435 males, 2,310 females), 990 families in 940 houses.

Villages in 1891: Andurabebila, Bulumulla, Dehideniya, Dehigama, Diyapalagoda, Edanduwwa, Gannoruwa, Gettapola, Godagandeniya, Iriyagama, Kahawatugoda, Kehelwala, Kiribatkumbura, Kobbekaduwa, Malgammana, Mangalagama, Molachanda, Owala, Pelowa, Penideniya, Pilapitiya, Ranawana, Suriyagoda, Walagama, Yahaletenna.

In 1878 were registered about 1,100 acres of paddy land (546a. 0p. 8l.), of which 160a. 0p. 0l. were commuted and paid Rs. 1,288.56, 298a. 0p. 9½l. redeemed, 75a. 2p. 6l. temple lands rest exempt for various causes.

GANGAWATA KORALE.—A division of Yatinuwara; bounded on the south by the range of the Hantane hills in Lower Hewaheta, and on all the other three sides by the Mahaweli-ganga (Tennent, II., p. 192, says: "A bend of the Mahaweli-ganga flows around Kandy surrounding the city, as the Sinhalese say, like a necklace of pearls"), the Peradeniya bridge on the south-west, Haloluwa ferry on the north-west, Katugastota bridge on the north, and Lowella ferry on the east.

Its greatest length from north to south is about 3½ miles, and greatest breadth from east to west 6 miles.

The town of Kandy is situate in this korale.

Population (exclusive of Kandy) in 1881, 1,123 (649 males, 474 females) in 223 houses; in 1891, 1,059 (584 males, 475 females), 190 families in 167 houses.

The korale is divided into 23 villages, which, for executive purposes, are grouped in 8 wasam under 8 Arachchies, 1 Atukorala, 3 Durayns, and 1 Panikkiya.

Villages.—(1) Mawilmada, Siyambalagastenna, Nittawela, Palle Mahaiyawa; (2) Watapuluwa, Uda Mahaiyawa, Aruppola; (3) Dodanwela, Mapanawatura (Durawasama), Levula (Durawasama); (4) Mulgampola, Huduhumpola, Doyyannewela, Pitakanda; (5) Wel-ata, Siyambalapitiya, Halmehikandura; (6) Bowala, Kattiyamakanda, Urawala (Durawasam); (7) Peradeniya; (8) Talwatta, Buwelikada.

In 1878, 667½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 107a. 1p. 6l. (paid Rs. 702.90); redeemed 89a. 0p. 8½l.; temple fields 77a. 3p. 3l.; Crown fields 4a. 2p. 5l.; sold by Crown 4a. 1p. 6l.; abandoned 22a. 1p. 5l.; taken for railway 27a. 3p. 8l.; total 333a. 3p. 1½l.

VIHARA.—Bowala, Huduhumpola, Gangarama, Nittawela.

Estates.—Anniewatta, Roseneath, Wattarantenna.

GANGEGEDARA.—A village in Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East. In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Ratninda. It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881, nor in that of 1891. It is a small village of two houses. It is separated from Etanwala by Telgama-oya. The inhabitants are inferior Vellalas, and very poor.

GANGODA.—A village in Gangapalata, Udunuwara. It adjoins Boyagama and Talawatta.

Stream.—Gorake or Kuda-oya.

Population in 1881, 266 (128 males, 138 females); in 1891, 258 (127 males, 131 females).

In the H. L. M. 47½ acres (28a. 2p. 5½.) paddy land are registered. Owners: Yapa Mudiyanse, Gangoda Arachchila, Tikirala, Suduharakpantiye Wedarala Pallowidiye Mudiyanse, Nata Dewale Korala, Liyandenige Appu, Binne Watta Dingirala, Rankumburoyala, Liyanagedara Appu, Iriyagamaya Pulingurala, Maligawa, Pattiyagama Vidane, Udagampaha Maha Nilame, Mataleya, Mapan, Mantri Appu, Gampattuwa Maha Dewale. (Some lands held under the Maha Lekam, the majority under the Atapattu Lokam.)

In 1878 about 73½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 8a. 2p. 7½. (paid Rs. 43.50); redeemed 19a. 3p. 3½.; temple land 8a. 0p. 3½.; total 36a. 2p. 3½.

WALAWWA.—Gangoda Mudiyanse married a daughter of Abewinha Mudiyanse of Harispattu; and three of her sons joined the rebellion of 1818, and their lands were confiscated. Erawwawela Loku Nilame had five sons and two daughters (Biri Banda, Atakora Banda, Kalu Banda, Nuwara Banda, Palkumbure Banda, Loku Kumarihami, and Medduma Kumarihami). Plaintiff, son of Palkumbure Banda; defendants, sons of Medduma Kumarihami. 8,943, 3,846 (N. S.)

When Erawwawela Maha Nilame was executed, a field of his was confiscated and given to the Nata Dewale (13,111).

Familia.—Gangodage, 12,203. Ilukwattege, 12,203, 41,012. Imbuldeniyage, 13,111. Moormen, for land leased from the Maha Dewale, 10 (N. S.). Sabaragamuwe Vidane Henaya, 13,111. Samarakon Mudiyanseage, 48,231. Yapa Mudiyanseage Walawwa, 72,762. Wibaddo Walawwa, 74,943, 2,622 (N. S.).

The NATA DEWALE owns four paigu in this village:—

1. Upasaka.—Tenant: Munwattege. Holds 5½ acres fields, 3½ acres garden, and 1 acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 64.75): to guard the Pilimage day and night throughout the year; to keep the Maluwa clean; to give two wattiya of flowers daily; to light the lamps of the Pilimage, receiving food; to present to the Basnayaka Nilame sweetmeats and betel.

2. Mura.—Tenant: Munwattege Hami. Holds 1 acre field and 1 acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 11.70): to be on guard day and night for six mura for one month each; to sweep the yard; to join in the ceremonies of the festivals and of fifteen days Perahera; to present sweetmeats and betel.

3. Apullana, or Rada.—Tenant: Punchi Ridi. Holds 1 acre field and 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 14.10): to supply a piruwata weekly to the Multenkaraya; to hang up and stretch cloths in the Dewale for the festivals and Perahera; to spread 2 piyawilli cloths from the temple to the elephant stand, during Perahera; to present a Kandyan hat to the Basnayaka Nilame.

4. Hewisi (Maruwena).

The MAHA DEWALE owns a Rada Panguwa.—Tenants: two dhobies. Hold 2½ acres field, 9½ acres garden, and 3½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 35.30): to supply five piruwata weekly and clean piruwata cloths daily during Perahera for the elephants; to supply the Balibatmangalaya with two piruwata, sixteen cubits long, for five days after Perahera, and at the same time a piruwata for the rice offering; five piruwata for the seven days following the Balibatmangalaya and Waliyakmangalaya; one piruwata, eight cubits long, for Ulude, and two piruwata, sixteen cubits long, for Hangala; to hang and spread cloth in Ehalage during Perahera; to give a present of a hat to the Basnayaka Nilame.

GANGODA.—A village in Gampaha East, Upper Dumbura, adjoins Haliyala, 9½ miles from Urugala on the road to Bintenne.

Hills.—Alakolagala, Yakgirigalakanda.

Population in 1881, 164 (83 males, 81 females); in 1891, 168 (89 males, 79 females).

In 1878 about 62 acres (30a. 3p. 7½.) paddy land were registered, of which 43½ paid Rs. 124.18 tax; the rest were redeemed.

Familia.—Gangodage, 98,053. Jasinge, 8,979. Mudiyanseage Walawwa of Mediawaka, 48,525. Nikaliyaddege, 22,410, 23,974 (Talpot Saka 1737). Pihillege, 22,410, 23,974.

GANGODAPITIYA.—A hamlet in Kannadeniya near Galabawa, Udapalata, Tumpane. The people are Bajjan Durayo.

Population in 1881, 132 (79 males, 53 females); in 1891, 48 (26 males, 22 females).

GANGULDENIYA.—A village in Medapala, Udunuwara; adjoins Hepana, it is a low-caste village.

Population in 1881, 65 (23 males, 23 females); in 1891, 61 (22 males, 23 females).

In 1874 13½ acres paddy land were registered; commuted 2s. 2p. 2l. (paid Rs. 25/50); redeemed 2s. 2p. 1d.; abandoned 6s. 1p. 2l.; total 6s. 2p. 6l.

Population.—Palleg, 63,408.

GANHATA.—A village in Kandapala, Udunuwara. The seven villages to which it owes its name were Galkoba, Doldeniya, Diddeniya, Viharagama, Appalingoda (Punateniya P), Kotagaboluwa, and Ketuladeniya.

Deriv..—*Aisaleli-oya*.

Hill.—Welikanta.

Population in 1881, 261 (170 males, 191 females); in 1891, 236 (160 males, 176 females).

In the H. L. M. 25 acres (4s. 2p. 2l.) paddy land are registered in the names of Ganbata Horanawa, Attanekala, Wabalkoba Naide, Dehildanankaraya, Appalingoda, Ganbata Rala, Doldeniya Appu, Korala Achchila, Palleg Rala, Hendeniya Appu, Ganbata Udiyarala, Hudukumpala Appu, Pincha, Morakota Kula Unnaner, Ganbata Darandara, Ilotge Vadarala, Kurawa Vidana, Dugiriya, Hugalagala Mubandiram Rala, Hemmedera, Wilpala Arachchila, Ganbata Uannala Arachchila.

There are about 107 acres paddy land, of which 23 acres paid Rs. 75/64 tax.

There was a Government vernacular school here. In 1881 53 boys on the roll, 27 daily average attendance; in 1897, 54 boys. Cost to Government Rs. 254/41.

Deriv..—Kangaraga Panchirala stated that Gaiagala Duawa sold land to Manjutiya Dugganna Unnaner, the king's mistress, who adopted Narawala Mubandiram Nilamo, and granted the land to him. Whilst in his possession, another mistress of the king, Dawulagala Dugganna Unnaner, took the land, when the Nilamo complained to the last king and obtained them. 8,717.

Kotagaboluwa Korala said he obtained land, as well as a sword, a velvet sword knot . . . and a gold embroidered cap from Kotagaboluwa Harat Mudiyanalage son Panchirala with a Talpot Raka 1732. The articles had been received by the donor "in lieu of royal grants." 14,570.

Alutwattege, 40,543. Ampitiyegge, 40,543. Darandegge, son of Loku Daranda Rala, the brother of the Mahatmaya of Galagoda Duawa, 8,717, 36,438. Duniyegge, 1,614, 3,143, 3,490 (N. B.). Elukwala Gannige, sons of Elukwala Gannige Basnayaka Nilam, 18,267. Ellegge, 11,570. Gampahegge, 40,583. Ganbata Dugganna Rala, 669 (*Jud. Com.*, July 5, 1878). Harat Mudiyanalage, 1,614, 3,113, 3,490 (N. B.). Horanekaraya, 2,640. Ilalage, 18,267, 31,792. Kaddawattege, 1,614, 3,113 (N. B.). Kangara Mudiyanalage, 8,717, 31,792, 41,367, 57,324, 64,326, 91,367. Koralege, 2,640 (Talpot Raka 1734). Peliwattege, 4,140, *Jud. Com.*, January, 1880 (Talpot Raka 1713-15). Raawala Mudiyanalage, 91,367. Welakangege, 64,342.

VIHARE.—Werawala Madurawa Habudhana Buddharakkita Anu Nayaka Unnaner ra Ganbata Pahalage Duggannarala. Plaintiff said that by an act of appointment from Parakumbura Nayaka Unnaner of the Malwatta Vihare, he was entitled to the incumbency of the temple. Defendant said the temple was in the possession of his grandson Buddharakkita Unnaner, who succeeded the defendant's son Siddharta Unnaner. That the tenure under which the temple is held is that of *Pewdi* or *Sivuruparamparava* in the defendant's family. 29,768.

Kangara Mudiyanalage Loku Randa, on behalf of his son Buddharakkita Unnaner, a minor, vs Ilalage Kiribanda. The minor was the incumbent of the temple. Plaintiff said that the defendant, as one of the Nilakaraya of the vihara, held a field of 3 pelsa subject to the services of giving annually 2 pelsa of paddy and 25 bundles straw for each pelsa of land, to attend the vihara at the four festivals and clean and put the same in order. Defendant said he held the field subject to the payment of *otu* to the vihara. 31,792.

The sons of Kangara Mudiyanalage Dugganna Nilamo, for a garden of 2 *amasa*. Up to 1859 the land had been held subject to services to the Ganbata Vihara, but then the claim of the Vihara was rejected by the Temple Lands Commissioner. 44,365.

Twelve Vellala tenants hold a Nila Pangawa of 13½ acres fields, 12½ acres garden, and 8 acres hou. Services (commutable for Rs. 173/40): to supply to the Vihara 2 pelsa of paddy and 10 bundles straw for every pelsa of paddy land, to weed the malwa for the festivals, to keep the vihara and panams in repair. No presents.

In October, 1857, Ganhate Dugganna Nilame was examined by the Temple Lands Commissioner. He said: "I hold a Sannas for these lands. None of the lands were offered by my ancestors, but the vihare was given in charge by the founders to Sumedha Sami, who was an ancestor of mine. It has been in charge of our family ever since. When any of our family was robed, he had charge of the vihare; if no one was robed we appointed a priest. The last incumbent was my son, who is now dead. My father's elder brother was the incumbent before him. I have a Katurapota containing the names of all the priests from Sumedha Sami up to Howela Subadhra Patateru, who was my grandfather. My uncle succeeded to him and my son to my uncle. My grandson is now robed, and the temple descends to him. My father was here when the H. L. M. was written. I do not know how he had the lands written. I was in attendance in Kandy at the palace at the time. There was no priest in our family at that time, but my father had appointed Nikahetiye Unnanse to officiate here. I am not sure if he was also called Kurudeniye Unnanse. Watupola Unnanse succeeded him. I appointed him. My son became his pupil, and when he was old enough I gave charge of the temple to him. At the death of Ganhate Unnanse, my son, he gave over his pupil (his brother's son) to Dumbulanawe Unnanse, but as he had charge of another temple, and could not attend properly to both, I gave my grandson and the vihare to Amugola Unnanse.

When Mr. Turnour's registration was made, Mr. Turnour said he could not put in a layman's name, but that he would put in the name of any priest I chose. Nikahetiye Unnanse was living here at the time. I consulted Galgiriawe Maha Nayaka Unnanse, who was a relative of mine (my granduncle, I believe), and he said I should put his name in the certificate. I did not put the Nikahetiye Unnanse's name in it, as he was only my nominee and temporarily appointed. No priest appointed by the Nayaka Unnanse of Malwatte Vihare has ever resided or officiated here. After my son was robed he went to the high priest and asked him to get the certificate changed to his name. He could not do so, but he gave my son the certificate which I had left with him when I registered the land, and a writing to the effect that the lands had been registered in his (the Nayaka's) name, because at the time there was no priest in our family, and that he now returned it to him that he might improve the temple; the deed says that the Nayaka Unnanse returned the certificate to the owner. This writing was witnessed by Parakumbura Unnanse, who is now Maha Nayaka Unnanse, and yet he now claims the temple for the Palavie. He was Anu Nayaka Unnanse then. He brought a case (or his nominee has) in the District Court to get possession, and the writing is filed in that case."

Hilpanwela Unnanse said: "I was appointed by the chief priest. The late chief priest appointed the Ganhate Unnanse. I have read the deed; it does not say that the chief priest gave it back to him as being his family property. Galkotuwe Unnanse was the incumbent before Ganhate Unnanse. He was appointed by the high priest. Before that Watupola Unnanse lived here. No! before him Ginitota Unnanse, then Watupola Unnanse. *T. L. File 116.*

The Ganhate Nilame admitted that Ginitota Unnanse and his son Ganhate Unnanse were both pupils of Watupola Unnanse, and that Nikahetiye Unnanse was incumbent before Watupola Unnanse. Watupola lived at Werawela; he became Nayaka Unnanse in Kandy."

Werawela Buddharakhita, Anu Nayaka of Malwatte, claimed the vihare in 1862 on the ground that he had been appointed incumbent by Parakumbura Nayaka Unnanse. Seven years before there was a dispute between him and the Ganhate Nilame.

In 1874 Ganhate Sumane Unnanse was incumbent. On 27th March, 1874, he got a deed from Sumangala Unnanse (a pupil of Buddharakhita) of Ganhate Vihare, endorsed by Kudarala Korala, dated 30th November, 1861, and Punchirala, late Korale Arachchi, dated 27th March, 1868. Sumana Unnanse was placed in charge of Ganhate by Sumangala Unnanse, and presented for ordination by Buddharatna Unnanse at the request of the inhabitants of Ganhate.

IKEWALA.—A village in Udapone korale, Kotmale, on the left bank of the innal-oya, under the same Arachchi as Ambatalawa, Otalawa, Handapangama, ngilipalama, and Kosgolla.

Streams.—Gamburuoyo-ela from Gamburu-oya; Halagal-ela from Ratne-ela.

Hill.—Karunagala.

Population in 1881, 34 (19 males, 15 females); in 1891, 29 (16 males, 13 males). The inhabitants are Vellalas.

In 1878 25 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 20½ paid Rs. 93·91.

Families.—Bannekago, 42,797. Helpelege, 42,797. Moragammanage, 1,501 (N. S.). Siyambalagahawattege, 1,501 (N. S.). Udage Mudiyanselege, 1,501 (N. S.). Viharege, 42,797.

GANKEWALA.—A village in Palispattuwa west, Lower Dumbara.

River.—Huluganga.

Hills.—Galugodiya, Kandakowamlakanda.

Population in 1881, 130 (72 males, 58 females); in 1891, 54 (23 males, 31 females).

Families.—Ampitiyegge, 40,583, 53,875. Elamalpota Ampitiyegge, 30,253. Gammahege, 30,253. Ihulage, 40,583, 53,875. Medage, 30,253.

GANNEWE KORALE.—A division of Uda Hewaheta. It is bounded on the north by Hewawissa and Diyatelika korales, south by Maturata, west by Uda-palata, east by Kohoka korale.

Estates.—Hope, Rahatungoda, Mukel-oya, Columbia, Mul-oya, Gonavy.

The population in 1871, 2,090; in 1881, 2,784; in 1891 was 2,656 (1,369 males, 1,287 females).

Villages in 1891: Agappola, Bambaragama, Bowala, Bulugahapitiya, Delpatkada, Ekiriya, Elamalwewa, Haliyala, Hapugasdeniya, Karamidula, Kitulpe, Kokka-anibe, Makempe, Malanwatta, Mapanawatura, Medagama, Udabowala, Udagama, Wetastenna, Wegama, Yakadagola.

Six Aracheli-wasam: Bowala, Udagama, Bambaragama, Wegama, Makempe, and Ekiriya.

In 1878 were registered about 1,300 acres of paddy land (692a. 3p. 7l.), of which 320a. 1p. 3l. were commuted, and paid Rs. 1,747·24½; 39a. 3p. 1l. were redeemed; 44a. 2p. 2l. were uncommuted; and 18a. 1p. 8l. were abandoned.

GANNORUWA.—A village in Gangapalata, Yatinuwara. On the opposite side of the river from the Peradeniya gardens.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Hill.—Gannoruwekanda.

A part of this village, where goldsmiths live, is called Abarana Gammedda.

The Portuguese erected a large fort here, of which the earthworks are well preserved. The Portuguese were encamped here in 1592 (*Philalthes*, p. 58) and surrendered to the Kandians under Don John. They fled from Kandy to "Ganoor." From this fortress they sent numerous messengers to hasten succour from Colombo in a state of the utmost consternation left Ganoor and fled to Walane This happened on a Sunday in the year 1593 (p. 70).

In a battle in March, 1638, the Portuguese were defeated by Raja Sinha II. at Gannoruwa (*Philalthes*, p. 110).

Sir John D'Oyly states:—

The ferry at Gannoruwa was under the charge of the Uda Gampaha Adigar and subordinate to the "Adikar of the Hirage Kankan." At Gannoruwa the duty was performed by two to four inhabitants of the neighbouring village, who pay annually from 300 to 400 ridi to the Adikar and 40 or 40 to the Hirage Kankan. The dhonies are furnished by the four Katubulle villages at Uda Gampaha.

The ferrymen enjoy no lands for the service, but make these payments in consideration of the profits.

All persons pass the ferries to Kandy free of payment. Persons passing into the country from Kandy pay one pice or four challies each, with the exception of persons attached to the king's household; of great chiefs and priests, with their followers; of messengers proceeding on duty; and of persons who, according to custom, deliver annually to the ferrymen at harvest a certain quantity of paddy, or the produce, in lieu of payment every time, and of the inhabitants of Harispattu and the hither part of Dumbara who furnish dhonies to Katugas-tota, Alutgantota, and Lewella.

Population in 1871, 608; in 1881, 630; in 1891, 609 (297 males, 312 females).

In the H. L. M. 70½ acres (35a. 0p. 7l.) paddy land were registered. Owners: Siran Gammaha, Hiriwadu, Indara, Nambuluwe Rala, Mennwara, Abarana Pedliya, Lanna Appu, Ambawatte Appu, Molagola Etana, Wedapola Appu, Rami, Welegama Hetti Appu, Kosgolla, Warisappu, Indari, Batagalle Abarana Pedliya, Molappu, Rankonde Achchila, Huwandu, Polgolla, Suriyagoda Tikira, Yakahewage, Arambe Tenna, Galange, Welipola Appu.

In 1878 about 85½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 25a. 0p. 2l. (paid Rs. 206-25) ; abandoned 2a. 2p. 2l. ; redeemed 2a. 2p. 9l. ; temple property 11a. 2p. 0l. ; Maligawa land 0a. 3p. 5l. ; total 42a. 2p. 8l.

In the reign of King Kirti Sri, Gannoruwa Muhandiram was a skilful goldsmith. He worked in the king's palace. The king made him presents of lands and money and an elephant (*Jud. Com.*, 29th January, 1819). It was reported to the king (Rajadhi Raja Sinha) that Gannoruwa Muhandirama had died possessed of much property belonging to his majesty. He seized the property and removed it to the royal treasury (*Jud. Com.*, 1st October, 1824).

Appu Naide Vidane of Kitulpe obtained a Sannas in Saka 1726 (1804 A.D.) for land in Gannoruwa and Kitulpe, when he held the office of Kankunama of the Maligawa in Kitulpe.

Families.—Kamatege Punchi Naide *vs.* Kelivalpitiye Puncha, for the field Wadudeniya of 3 amunu. Plaintiff stated that his great grandfather, Gannoruwa Loku Muhandirama, erected the Gangarama Vihara. Thereupon, in 1632 Saka (1710 A.D.), the king granted to him this field upon a Sannas. In the reign of King Kirti Sri plaintiff's grandfather showed the Sannas to the king, who granted another Sannas including other lands. Plaintiff's father, Sellappa, succeeded his brother.

Galange Dingiri and Ukku *vs.* Kangaramullege Tikira. Plaintiffs said the land was originally the property of the deposed king, who granted it to plaintiff's father, 8,063.

Alankarayalage Sirimali, on behalf of her two children, *vs.* Kangaramullege Wattuwa. Plaintiff said the lands were obtained by her husband, Alankaraya, from King Rajadhi Raja Sinha upon an ola Sannas, which grant was also confirmed by the deposed king. Plaintiff's husband was one of the king's singers and dancers. The Sannas was lost. Defendant said that the lands were granted to his father by King Kirti Sri, 13,722.

Gannoruwa Sattambi *vs.* Ata-awudage Wannakurala. Plaintiff claimed 100 ridia paid by Sir E. Barnes into the kachcheri for his land. Defendant stated that the land belonged to the Maha Dewale, and that he did not claim the money, and said that in the reign of King Raja Sinha the Portuguese built a Fort here and afterwards the king granted the lands attached to the Fort to the temple. Sir E. Barnes purchased the land and formed it into a coffee estate. (3,020, *Jud. Com.*, September, 1834.)

Hiritalagele Appuhami *vs.* Sattambilage Punchirala. Parties said their land of 7 amunu extent was given to Sir Edward Barnes in exchange for another land, 3,824, 27,131.

Disanayaka Wannakuralage Appuhami *vs.* Ranhami. Plaintiff and his cousin Aladeniye Wannakurala (the defendant's father) exchanged some high lands with Sir Edward Barnes for the field in dispute, 13,090.

The Government of Ceylon *vs.* Menikrala Gammahē. Claim for Dividoskandehena of 1 amuna. On behalf of plaintiff it was stated that the hena was a forest, prohibited from being cleared for time immemorial, in consequence of a religious ceremony having been performed at a rock called "Dividosgala." Defendant stated that it was an appurtenance of his field Haliyadda, which is a Maligawa panguwa, and that he did service to the temple. (141, *Jud. Com.*, 24th April, 1834.)

Gonigola Basnayaka Nilame *vs.* Tikirala Gebarala. Plaintiff, as the Basnayaka Nilame of the Maha Dewale, claimed a field. The garden in which defendant originally lived as the appurtenance of his field was transferred to Sir Edward Barnes in exchange for another field for which he did no service to the temple, 12,894.

Giragama Basnayaka Nilame *vs.* Ata-awudage Wannakurala. Plaintiff, as the Basnayaka Nilame of the Maha Dewale in Kandy, said that defendant, by virtue of his office of Wannakurala of the temple, was bound to cause a certain field annually to be cultivated free of expense, and the owner's share of the produce paid to the temple. Defendant said he was not bound to cause the field to be cultivated annually, 28,883, 80,269, 2,875, N. S.

Dehigama Uda Gabada Nilame *vs.* Pallegge Ukku Naide. King Raja Sinha granted land to an ancestor of plaintiff. The plaintiff got the defendant punished for shooting a tame deer of the deposed king. (*Jud. Com.*, 25th November, 1819.)

Dehigama Diyawadana Nilame *vs.* Konage Berakurayalage Kiri Banda. Action to eject defendant from a field and garden for not performing certain customary menial services to the plaintiff.

Ata-awudage Wannakuralage, 1818 (N. S.). Batagallege, 1,503 (N. S.). Elwattege, 1,820 (N. S.). Gamage, 30,926, 40,313. Godelle Wattege, 1,820 (N. S.). Gurugamage 15,350, 25,686, 33,312, 48,767, 60,139. Gurugamage Wijetun Mudiyanseleage 54,135, 72,568. Hala-apullana Henayalage 53,185,

54,318. Hanganpalage 31,541, Kamatage 27,920, 4,349 (N. S.). Kandegamage 34,394. Koralege 30,926, 41,678. Niyanagamage 53,188, 51,318. Pabala, gamsage 27,920. Palage 8,844, 31,566, 48,771. Parakittiyawa 1,820 (N. S.). Peruluniye Mediyana-elage 16,325. Pilapitiye Karunatilaka Wijewardana Mediyana-elage 1,820 (N. S.). Polwattege 1,820 (N. S.). Rambukwelle Haggidige 8,844, 31,566, 48,771. Sirangamage 38,940, 41,619, 48,822. Siyambalapitiye Dewayanlage 91,119. Ulapane Vilanelage 1,820 (N. S.). Wibaddage 30,828, 40,313, 41,678.

(1710 A.D.).—**Nil.** As Gannoruwe Kavarana Dawanda Abarana Achariya was serving the Great Gate faithfully, on this Tuesday, the eleventh day of the increasing moon, in the month of Kala, in the year of Maka 1632, styled Wikreta, the field Waludeniya of 3 amuna, with all its appurtenant high and low lands, plantations, and buildings, was granted to him for his maintenance.

This is the purport of the command, and it is this.

(1708 A.D.).—**Nil.** As Niyanaga Wijayawardana Achariya was serving the Great Gate faithfully, on this Thursday, the twelfth day of the waning moon, in the month of Posa, in the year of Maka 1630, styled Wijodhi, the Galadagama called Atudeniya of 3 amuna, with all its appurtenances which had been given to Kirinda Liyana Naide, was granted to him for his maintenance.

This is the purport of the command, and it is this.

Gannoruwe Tikiri Gammaha gave, in 1819, this account of his life and adventures:—

In the first war Dehigama Gahada Nilame, who was Ratamahatmaya, ordered us to go to Dematapitiya in the Four Korales to make war. The Ratamahatmaya also was to accompany us.

My uncle, Nagahagelera Panchirala, was sick, and he requested me to go and do duty for him, and he gave me a devil for land then pawned to a Peliya, which debt I paid on my return from Dematapitiya.

A case about the land was ordered to be heard in the Mudra Madawa by Ehelapala Adigar, Milawa Gajanayaka Nilame, Welwita Kutana Lekam, and Pucwelle Gahala Nilame. I was at that time Gammaha of Gannoruwa, and the building of part of the wall of the Kandy lake belonged to my people and part to the people of Parakatawela Arachchi. The king went to look and found my part not finished while the rest was, so I was sent for and flogged and imprisoned. I was taken to prison by the Kankanama of the Walakatuwo people, who took the Gammaha's Talpote, &c., from me. I was eighteen days in prison, and got released, and getting into trouble went to the Wann, came back secretly, and then my opponent gave information that I had returned from Colombo with pagodas and rupees to get the country destroyed. So messengers were sent to apprehend me. I was brought to Kandy and imprisoned in the Gahelawa for five months, and then was sent to Mulligoda Walawwa and imprisoned there for four years. Suwarawewa Mediyana was also imprisoned there.

Then the English came to Amarapura. I was permitted to go to my village and Suwarawewa Mediyana to Poddalgola.

Afterwards Priyagama Ratamahatmaya came with a body of rebels and carried me to Muruttalawa and threatened me with death, but I escaped by giving considerable presents and then joined the rebels at Tampane and went to Howaheta.

GANNORUWE IHALA BOMALUWE VIHARE.—Owns small portions of land purchased since the accession and small dedications by the Gamage and Naganaga people. The Panmala garden is the only old possession from Kandyan times.

Bwarnajoli Unnanee, the incumbent, produced in 1858 a Talpote dated Saka 1716, written at different times as the dedications were made. *T. L. C. 287, office 183.*

(1704 A.D.).—On Thursday, the last day of the month Wala and the commencing day of the month Il, in the year of Saka 1716. Barakusanagamage Rotupphille Deniyawatta at Welaganoruwa in the Gangapalata of Yatinuwara was dedicated by me, Isipawa Unnanee, to the Sri Maha Bodhiwahanes brought by me from Anuradhapura, and planted for the benefit of the priests officiating there; 1, Garugama Gamarala, dedicated Anga of one pola at Malala; 1, Nuganarala, the three lakes below the sluice out of Kandyapitiya.

being one bed, and the ohena Penidodangahapitiya of one pela; I, Nuganogedara Menikdiwala Appurala, dedicated Rotupihillo deniya aswediduma of twelve lahas, and the coconut tree standing on the said field; I, Udagedara Aharana Naide dedicated five pelas of Golumasittibona and two coconut trees at Melawatta;—these fields, high lands, and trees were dedicated. Any person making any dispute regarding this will be very much troubled in the next world. Witnesses to this are Polpitiyegama Anunayaka Hamuduruwo, Anu Nayake of the Poyamalu Vihare, Balapitiyo Unnanse, Dalalagama Unnanse, Galgiriya Unnanse, Wewegedara Unnanse, Warakapala Unnanse, Wollasse Unnanse, and other fourteen priests; laymen: Bulumullerala, Udagedara Gamarala, Unumuwe Gamarala, Goyampole Gallalida, Kangaramulla Duraya Peliya; with the knowledge of these witnesses, both priests and laymen, this Talpat was dedicated to the Sri Maha Nolinwahansa. Gurugamarala one amuna paddy, Bulumullagedara-rala one amuna paddy, Udagedara Gammaho one amuna, Nuganogedara-rala one amuna paddy, Toraleniyegedara Tikirala one pela paddy, Maduwo Appu two pelas, Attaragama Naide one pela, Goyampole Naide one amuna, Polina two pelas, and Pujanno Aswedidume Naide,—all these people undertook to give.

Fields of 3 pelas 8 lahas registered in the H. L. M. as the property of the Bonaluwa and Ambetiliango of 4 amuna of the vihare.

MAHA DEWALE.—1. Kapu.—Tenants: 1, Gannoruwe Mudiyanse; 2, Mr. J. Jansz; 3, Koswattogo Ran Menika; 4, Ulapone Mudiyanse-lago Mudalihami. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field, 2 acres garden, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres lion. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-70): consist of 12 mura of one month each in five years. First year 3 mura; second, 2 mura; third, 3 mura; fourth, 2 mura; fifth, 2 mura. Tenant No. 1 to attend as Kapurala the festivals, one Wesak Mangalaya, and fifteen days of Perahera; to bear the golden dunna (bow) on an elephant at the Perahera once in three years, and on the same occasion to cut the water at Getambe; to offer to the Basnayaka Nilame at the close of the festivals a penuma of betel and at the new year sweetmeats and betel. During mura receives food and monthly 50 keta jaggery, 25 arecanuts, and 100 betel leaves, and supplied with a piruwata once in eight days. After Perahera the Kapurala receives fivepence in money, and after the cutting of the water a cloth or 2s. lieu thereof.

2. Maha kapuge.—Tenants: Ulapone Vidanolago Mudalihami, Gannoruwe Mudiyanse-lago Punchirala, and Punchi Menika. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres hen. Service (commutable for Rs. 10-25): the same as above only that the mura are, in one year, two and in the next, three in number. The other services are, to attend as Kapurala the festivals, one Wesak Mangalaya, and fifteen days Perahera; to draw a pot of consecrated water after the river has been cut in alternate years; to offer at the close of the festivals a penuma of betel and at the new year sweetmeats and betel. During mura receives meals, &c., as No. 1. After Perahera receives 2s. or a cloth.

3. Lekam.—Tenant: Wattege Walawwe Tikiri Banda. Holds 1 acre field, 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 7-35): to remain at the Dewale for four mura of one month doing duty as Lekama; to join the procession at the festivals, the Pujamangalaya one day and fifteen days Perahera. After each festival to offer the Basnayaka Nilame betel, and at the new year sweetmeats and betel.

4. Watterumuro.—Tenants: Ata-awuda Wannakuralayego Pinhami and Siyatu, and Tennewattege Dingiri Menika. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and a wanata. Services (commutable for Rs. 19-10) divided into eight mura of thirty days each. No. 1 performs two mura, No. 2 two mura, No. 3 four mura and remain on duty day and night. To sweep and keep clean the premises and to prepare the lamps for lighting. When employed, receive meals. If one of the festivals happen during mura, (with others) to whitewash the inside walls of the dewale. To assist in hanging up and stretching cloths for festive occasions. All to come when there is a pinkama and to carry flowers from the Maligawa. To attend the festivals, the perahera, and Pujamangalaya, and at the close of each of the festivals to offer betel, and to give a penuma of sweetmeats and betel for new year.

5. Gebalun.—Tenants: Tennegebaralago and Ulapone Vidanelago. Hold 2 acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 23-50): to perform four mura. Nos. 1 and 2 one mura of thirty days each. No. 3, two of thirty days, and to be on guard at the Galadawa night and day during mura. All to attend on the

festivals, Pujamangalaya, and five days of perahera. One to help to hold up a canopy over an elephant during procession on five days of perahera. After each festival each to offer to the Hasanyaka Nilame betel and for new year sweetmeats and betel. Tenant on duty to assist in sowing and receiving paddy and rice at the Gabedawa.

6. *Eala kapadena*.—Tenants: Tennegedarahe Sirala, Koswattege Ran Monika, Ulapone Vidanage Medallilami, Ata-awude Wannakurala. Hold 8½ acres garden, 1½ acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 8): to supply a jak-wood tree three culits in length and one foot in circumference before the perahera. One to attend the festivals, Pujamangalaya one day and perahera five days. To give a new year penuma of sweetmeats and betel.

7. *Horane*.—Tenants: Horanekarayalage. Hold 1½ acres field, 2½ acres garden, 3½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 14): to perform four mura of one month each by Nov. 1 and 2 and to blow the horn for the three multen daily, the festivals, Pujamangalaya one day and ten days perahera. After each festival to offer betel and a new year's penuma of vegetables and betel.

8. *Dawulkara*.—Tenants: Koswatte Ran Monika and Middeniya Kira. Hold 1 acre field, 1½ acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 10-25): consist of four mura of thirty days each, to beat tom-tom for the three multen, festivals, Pujamangalaya one day and ten days perahera. After each festival to offer betel and for new year vegetables and betel.

9. *Uliyan*.—Tenants: Wadiwalage Puncha and Batagallego Dingiriya and Panulaya. Hold 1½ acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 11-70): to convert into rice as much paddy as may be supplied, receiving two laba per pole of paddy as hire. Each to carry torches at the festivals, Pujamangalaya and on ten nights of Perahera. To put up a hut at Uetambe ferry for the water-cutting ceremony. To watch the muttottuwa for either harvest and to help to carry paddy to the granary; for this work the tenants receive five laba of paddy each. Each to give a new year's penuma of vegetables and betel.

10. *Telmurakarana*.—Tenants: seven low estate. Hold 2½ acres field, 3 acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 29-45): to supply oil at the market price. To furnish a man to carry torches at the festivals, Pujamangalaya and ten days of perahera. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 to give one penuma and No. 4 another of vegetables and betel after new year.

11. *Nika-nugekembura*.—Tenants: Beranekarayalage. Hold 2 acres field, 1½ acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 10-25): one to beat tom-tom every Saturday at Kamburawelawa, festivals, Pujamangalaya and ten days of perahera. Each to present betel for new year.

The tradition is that these lands were offered to the Maha Dewale by King Raja Sinha.

The DALADA MALIOWA owns 2 pangu:—

1. *Dalumura*.—Six Vellala tenants. Hold 1 acre field, 12 acres garden, 6 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 11-70): to give monthly 800 betel leaves to the temple, 100 to the three officiating priests, 100 to the Kariyakamarala, 40 to the Kankamara, 40 to the Wattorurala, 100 to the Mohottala, 40 to the Pallemaleraka, and 40 to the Gobarala. To give the Diyawadana Nilame yearly presents of sweetmeats and betel.

2. *Bandunmura*.—Tenant: Arachchillage. Holds 2½ acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 10-25): to grind every Wednesday the bandun supplied by the temple, receiving food. Once a year to appear before the Diyawadana Nilame with a suitable present.

GANSARAPOLA.—A village in Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East. It adjoins Bogambara.

Population in 1901, 101 (56 males, 45 females); in 1891, 67 (33 males, 34 females). Hangarammo.

GANTUNE.—An ancient division of Matale (see Matale).

GEDERAMADA.—A village in Gandeke korala, Upper Dambura.

Population in 1891, 39 (22 males, 17 females).

GEDIGANWELANA.—A village in Inamalewa korala, Matale North, 3 miles from the Trincomalee road. The Arachchi-wasam includes Udawilgama and Induawewa.

Population in 1881, 52 (30 males, 22 females); in 1891, 68 (37 males, 31 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 about 6½ acres paddy land were registered, of which 1½ paid Rs. 1-24 tithe; the rest were redeemed.

Paddy is cultivated only once in three or four years. Many of the villagers suffer from parangi.

There is no vihara, but ruins of an ancient Gedige.

GERANDI-ELLA.—A village in Ramboda-wasam, Udapone korale, Kotmale. A bazaar on the high road to Nuwara Eliya.

Population in 1891, 16 (10 males, 6 females).

GERANDIGALA.—A village in Gandoke korale, Upper Dumbura, under the same Arachchi as Pallowela.

Population in 1881, 109 (61 males, 48 females); in 1891, 112 (62 males, 50 females).

In 1878 52½ acres paddy land were registered, of which 50 paid Rs. 114-47 tax.

Families.—Wadana Haluge Pancha Henaya *vs.* Kehelwattege Kirala and Menik-rala, 32,144.

GETAKOHOPITIYA.—A Moorish hamlet of Ugurewapitiya, in Kulugammananiya pattuwa, Hirisapattu.

GETAMBE.—In Gangawata korale, Yatinuwara, about 2½ miles from Kandy on the Colombo road, between Wel-ata and Halmehikandura. There is a police station, a bō-tree, and a church of the Church Missionary Society with burial ground attached. Close to the ferry the water is out at the perahera. There are many lime kilns here.

Families.—Musa Neyna Sinna Tambi *vs.* Obada Mudalige Don Kornelis Appahami, 37,055.

A Church Missionary Society vernacular school. In 1887 47 boys on the roll; cost to Government Rs. 62.

The *Maharansa*, chapter 94, section 17 *et seq.*, records that King Vimala Dhamma (1592-1620 A.D.) "built a beautiful house in the Udakukhepa Sima at the ford Ganthamba in the Mahavaluka river, and in the 2,140th year after the Nibbana of the Sage, he conveyed the priests (from the country Rakkhanga) and caused a great number of men of good families to be ordained in the midst of that great priesthood."

GETTAPOLA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Yatinuwara, watered by the Dehigama-ela.

Population in 1881, 40 (23 males, 17 females); in 1891, 40 (19 males, 21 females).

In the H. L. M. 17 acres (8a. 2p. 2l.) paddy land were registered in the names of Arachchillage Appu, Atapattu Kapuru Konappu, Herat Mudaliwasam, Hitihami, Kaluhami.

In 1878 about 17½ acres paddy land were registered, of which 2½ paid Rs. 7-42 tax; the rest are redeemed.

The lands of Siyambalawe Rala were confiscated for his treason in 1818 (*Jud. Com., 1st December, 1824*).

The Weragala Vihara claimed land here.

Families.—Ugurewapitiye Kankanama and Pu-sellege Kankanama, held a field here subject to service to the Nata Dowalo, 31,084. Angunawala Arachchila (*Jud. Com., 1st December, 1824*). Arambege, 9,098 (Talpotha Saka 1681, 1693, 1742). Hunuge, 9,098, 79,457 (Talpotha Saka 1681, 1693, 1742). Mira Lobba, Constable (*Jud. Com., 1st December, 1824*).

(1759 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1681, I, Ambegama Ukkuwa Hunu Duraya, of Mangalagama, in Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, being reduced to great want, poverty, and distress, and having received 40 ridis and 50 amunu of paddy from Marawanagoda Paniwidakaraya, of Gettapola, have assigned over in paraveni to him the field Unumuwa of 3 pelas and the garden Ambagodawatta. Witnesses who know the same are Idanwalapitiye Gammabe of Malgammama, Ayange Gammabe, Medage Gammabe, Wele Gammabe, Diyapalagoda Maha Duraya, Kos-anga, Dellanga, Kahawatugoda Hapu Duraya, Owillaya, Dehigama Arachchila, Eldeniyege Arachchila, Kumburege Arachchila, Mangalagama Gurunnehe, Mangalagama Mahana Gurunnehe, Melawatte Rala, Egoda Appu, Medage Rankende Rala, Arachchila, Vidane, Kankaniya, Arambege Unga

Daraya, Nalida, Henu, Udaga Arachchila, Dettirala Vidana,—knows to so many witnesses this has been granted. If any of my relations or others should contest or dispute this, such persons will suffer calamities at the ordeal. I, Ukkawa, have given unto my nephew Uaga, he may swear on the five ordeal oaths and will not suffer. Those who do justice to this will enjoy heavenly bliss, and those who do injustice will fall into the eight great hells.

(1771 A.D.).—I, Abbagala Ukkawa, Henu Daraya, of Gaagapalata, in Tattinuwara, do hereby transfer unto my daughter Henu the field Unnuwa, with the houses, gardens, and plantations attached thereto, which I had possessed. Witnesses to this are Monikidiwala Unnana, Owiwaga Wedarala, Abarakon Arachchila of Aladeniya, Gunamalhami of Aladeniya, Maletdeniya Gammaha, Wattage Pambitaya of Marawanagala, Hakkoralege Pambitaya of Marawanagala, Nanduwa Henu Daraya of Marawanagala, Selawa Henu Daraya, Yattinuwara Kiriya Henu Daraya. That in consequence of my poverty and distress Gittapala Panuwilakaraya, having given rise to a dispute, took the lands, but he is liable to suffer the ill consequences of the oaths of ordeal, but the said Henu can freely swear on the five species of ordeal and on oil and cowdung. If any descendants, strangers, and others dispute this, they will suffer the consequences of that oath, that Henu can freely swear on the ordeals, having this Talpat tied to her hand. This is granted on Friday, the first day of the month Wala, under the constellation Panawra, in the year of Saka 1693. To this the four pals will do justice, and those persons who will assist this shall enjoy celestial bliss. 2,000.

GETTIYAWALA.—A village in Galaniya pattawa, Harispatta, near Maratugoda Hill.—Teliyannekanda.

Population in 1881, 81 (39 males, 42 females); in 1891, 75 (36 males, 39 females). Low-caste.

About 12 acres of paddy land were registered in 1878, of which rather less than 2 acres paid Rs. 7-25 tithes; the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Hatakalege, 29,002. Maha Darayalage, 73,747.

OIDDAWA.—A village in Palispattawa East, Lower Dambura, 13½ miles from Kandy by Hurikaduwa and minor road to Rangala, and quarter of a mile from Narayanawa Gamabhuwa court house, where the road from Panwala to Tottuniya joins that from Hurikaduwa to Gabbola on the Rangala road.

River.—Hulu-ganga. The ferry across this river is 150 ft. wide; it is dangerous to cross during floods.

Stream.—(Ukkawa) ya.

Hills.—Alkalakanda, Ambagahalanda, and Galkandahala.

Population in 1881, 546 (290 males, 256 females); in 1891, 470 (230 males, 240 females).

Families.—Vidanalage Appurala or Renayalage Koda Henaya. Plaintiff's father transferred land to defendant's father, who was a doctor, in consideration of his having cured him of a serious disorder (5,054, *Jud. Cas.*, 30th February, 1875). Ekanyaka Mudiyansilage Panchi Manda, son of Appaband, into Arachchila, 294, 1,536 (N. N.). Ambalage, 21,649 (Talpat Saka 1726). Annachillegge, 24,965, 39,490. Aswiddumage, 32,115. Behiletenne Mudiyansilage, 24,198. Halgahawala Durayalage, 73,399. Hala Palkage, 21,965, 39,490. Kotuwage, 18,718, 32,928, 62,893 (Talpat Saka 1722-36). Makumbage, 20,649. Puhilage, 32,115. Weliketiyage, 24,965, 39,490. Yattiganwalage 48,301.

(1844 A.D.).—The Gan Pangawa belonging to me Galahitiyawa Kudarala, of Girdawa in Palispattawa in Dambura, on my deathbed, having received assistance from my wife, Panchi Etana, I give to her Galahitiyawa of 3 pines, the same being and lying on the upper side of the stream, together with the house, gardens, and high and low lands appurtenant thereto. On Thursday, the ninth day of the month of Esala, during the waxing moon, under the constellation Anura, in the year of Saka 1722, this land Talpat has been written and granted in paravut. Witnesses who know the same are Gamage Panchirala, Heratage Ukkurala, Pihillegge Tikirala, Behiletenne Mudiyansila, Arasa Henaya, Kirtawalamalle Durayalage Nawadiya of Wirupitiya. So many being witnesses, this Talpat has been written and granted. He who would dispute this shall incur the vengeance of the ordeals. My wife Panchi Etana may swear at the seven ordeal oaths and shall be free from the vengeance thereof. May prosperity attend this. I, Arasa Henaya, am the writer of this.

(1814 A.D.).—The Gan Pangawa inherited by Panchi Etana, the wife who cooked rice for Galahitiyawa Kudarala, of Girdawa in Palispattawa of Dambura: Galahitiyawa of 3 pines, together with the house, gardens, high and low

lands. After having received assistance from Kotuwege Arachchila and on deathbed this land Talpot has been written and granted to the effect of holding paraveni possession, on Thursday, the fifth day of the waxing moon of the month Wesak, under the constellation Weseniya, in the year of Saka 1734. Witnesses who know that this land Talpot has been written and granted are Gamage Punchirala, Heratge Arachchila, Kotandeniye Korala, Pihillege Tikirala, Galkande Nanduwaissa. He who would dispute this shall incur the vengeance of the ordeals. Kotuwege Arachchila, the nephew, may swear the seven ordeal oaths and shall be free from the vengeance thereof. I, Kotandeniye Korala, am the writer of this. 18,519, 19,026.

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns a Mura Panguwa here. Tenants: Abasin-wattege, Weliketiyege, Pallogo. Hold $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres fields, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 18.40): ordinary low-caste mura service at the rate of one mura of fifteen days per pela of mud land; to draw water, sweep the maluwa, clean and light the lamps, and to be on guard during the night; to be sent on messages by the Diwa Nilame, when on duty receive meals; to find firewood to boil rice; to give to the Diwa Nilame a new year's penuma of vegetables and betel.

GIRAGAMA.—A village in Medapalata Yatinuwara. The railway from Peradeniya to Kadugannawa passes through the village.

Stream.—Nanu-oya.

Population in 1881, 196 (104 males, 92 females); in 1891, 197 (97 males, 100 females).

In 1878 $77\frac{1}{2}$ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 21a. 2p. 6l. (paid Rs. 152.79); abandoned 0a. 2p. 3l.; taken for railway 1a. 3p. 1l.; sold by Government 1a. 0p. 0l.; redeemed 13a. 1p. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.; Dalada Maligawa lands 0a. 1p. 2l.; total 38a. 3p. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ l..

Giragama Ralahami, Maha Lekama and Disawa of Four Korales, witness to deed dated Saka 1638 at the Hanguranketa palace, 661. D. C. Mad.

Giragama Herat Mudiyanse in 1714 A.D. was Disawa of Four Korales, 14,610.

Giragama Basnayaka Nilame was the son of Diyakelinawela Ratemahatmaya, who died in confinement at Colombo some time after the rebellion of 1818.

The Basnayaka Nilame's grandfather was Pilima Talawwe Nilame, who married a lady of the Diyakelinawela family (877, *Jud. Com.*, 1st February, 1834).

Giragama Diyawadana Nilame and Ratemahatmaya, of Yatinuwara is a nephew of the Basnayaka Nilame. His own village is Godagama in Kegalla.

Kapuwatte Diyawadana Nilame was married to a Kobbekaduwe Kumarihami. He died about the beginning of this century leaving a daughter married to Pilima Talawwe Adigar. She died without issue, and the Adigar possessed the Giragama Kapuwatte Nindagama which belonged originally to the Diyawadana Nilame, and in 1828 gave the same to his second wife and daughter, the younger Kapuwatte Kumarihami, who was married to Mampitiya and to Agammanna. After a sale by the younger Kumarihami to a low-country man in 1866, there were many cases with Boange Banda and the Nilakarayo. The Banda claimed to be the son of another daughter of Kapuwatte Diyawadana Nilame. His claim was rejected by Berwick, De Sarain, and Cayley, District Judges.

Pilima Talawwe Adigar, husband of Kapuwatte Kumarihami, was taken prisoner to Colombo in 1818. The Urapola Walawwe was his own house. The Adigar had considerable lands in Pitawela, Kotuwagedara, Arambegama, Kapuwatte, Giragama, Urapola, Hendeniya, and in the Four Korales.

Kapuwatte Kumarihami had $2\frac{1}{2}$ amunams field in Beragama and 3a. 3p. 0l. in Idamagama, and considerable lands in Walagama, and Kapuwattekumbura in Dehideniya redeemed in 1836.

Action by Giragama Mahatmayo for lands here against the Crown. Lands restored to her (*Jud. Com.* 22nd May, 1827).

Action against Giragama Diwa Nilame for a field at Landipola, 37,302 31,165, 14,988.

Aramudalage Battana Rala and Ukku Banda vs. Giragama Ukku Banda and his mother, for lands obtained by plaintiffs from second defendant's parents by paying their debts and rendering them assistance, 8,987.

Hendeniya Walawwe, 96,057.

Alagesarage, 14,988, 31,165, 37,302. Ilukgole Siyatu Arachchila died in 1861 leaving considerable property. Test. 466. Iriyangalage, 13,343 (Talpot Saka 1777). Metapolage, 30,860. Pihillege, 13,342.

(1763 A.D.).—The middle one pela of Pitawelakumbura and a garden : these being the paraveni property of Pillege Rala, of Giragama, in Medapalata of Yatinuwara, have been transferred to Buttila Appu of the same village, having received from him 38½ ridis, 1 taduppu cloth, 1 taduppu purse, 1 brass chunam box—2 pelas of paddy to possess in paraveni. Witnesses who know are Bo-anga Ralahami I also know, Miguruppola Arachchila, Rankende Rala, Motapola Ralahami of Giragama, Meddege Arachchila of the same village, Puwakange Punchirala, Daskarage Loku Appu, Henaya of the village, Yakdessa of the village, Kapuge Gamarala of Malgammama, Angunawala Henaya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher has been granted, in the year of Saka 1685. If any, whether relations or not relations or strangers, shall dispute this, such persons shall suffer calamities, but Buttila Appu and his descendants shall not suffer therefrom although they were to swear on the five ordeals, for the first time, second time, and third time. Those who assist this shall enjoy heavenly bliss and at last attain Nirwana. 13.342.

Giragama Ratemahatmaya and Kapuwatto Tikiri Kumarihami had a Ninda Panguwa here.

Nila tenants.—Mulagammanago. Hold 2½ acres fields, 5 acres gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 44 85): to cultivate 5 pelas of the Giragama muttettuwa, seed paddy and 1 pela paddy during weeding time being only supplied. To deliver the paddy and straw at the walawwa. To pound the paddy of the muttettuwa, receiving 8 laha paddy for every amuna pounded. Each of the five tenants to present vegetables and betel at each of the four festivals to the Bo-anga Walawwe. To go on messages and carry palanquins and baggage ; when so employed receive meals. To make aniyambal, receiving 2 laha per pela of paddy for hire.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has a Hewisi Panguwa. Two low-caste tenants. Hold half an acre field and a garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 2.15): to perform one mura each a month ; to attend the perahera for ten days as tom-tom beaters ; to give a wattiya of flowers every alternate day of mura ; to receive meals ; to present vegetables and betel to Diwa Nilame.

GIRAGAMA.—A village in the southern part of Medapalata, Udunuwara, near Wegiriya.

Population in 1881, 105 (57 males, 48 females) ; in 1891, 92 (49 males, 43 females).

In the H. L. M. about 47½ acres (23a. 2p. 8l.) paddy land were registered. Owners : Badal Naide, Dawulagala Palle Walawwe Nilame, Pananwala Ganitaya, Giragama Mudliyanse, Petiyagoda Korala, Gebalana Rala, Lunugama Arachchila, Doldeniye Arachchila. (2p. 5l. registered as Paranagamperuwa.)

In 1878 61½ acres paddy land were registered, of which 9½ acres paid Rs. 27 as tax, and the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Giragama Walawwe Kuda Banda, for land in Dehiwala, 11,160. Giragama Mahatmayo of Dawulagala (*Jud. Com., 10th July, 1821*). Aluvihare Kuda Mulacharige (5,654, *Jud. Com., 17th October, 1834*). Harispattuwage Ukku Naide *vs.* Thalage Punchirala Korala, for a watercourse, 73,981, 95,490. Kurugawattege, 38,144.

About 10 amunu paddy land was sold by the Crown and bought by Subbu Mahandiram, a proctor. After his death it was purchased by Paranatela Ratemahatmaya.

Tunliyaddekumbura was advertised for sale by Government on December 17, 1868.

GIRIHAGAMA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, on the road from Arambokada to Bokkawela.

Hill.—Girihagamakanda.

Population in 1881, 466 (240 males, 226 females) ; in 1891, 198 (95 males, 103 females).

In 1878 about 64½ acres (32a. 1p. 6l. paddy land were registered, of which 21½ acres paid Rs. 129.38 as tax, the rest were redeemed.

Families.—In last king's reign the people of Polgolla who held lands kept watch at the graves of Girihagama (*Jud. Com., 18th October, 1823*). Ankumburege, 33,609. Angiriyege, 89,078. Bau-angege, 434, D. C. (Mad.), 41,066 (Talpot Saka 1680). Bau-ange Suriyakumburege, 97,122. Diyapalagolage, 35,798. Egodage,

434, D. C. Mad. Gamage, 49,275 (vihare tenants). Gunasekara, 35,798. Hapuge, 33,614, 39,642. Hapuwelage, 32,834, 33,609, 34,233. Heratge, 33,962. Ilukpitiyege, 40,867. Jayasundara Mudiyanseelage, 32,093. Kalwane Abekom Wijesundara Ratnayaka Mudiyanseelage Dingiri Banda, Notary, and Basnayaka Nilame, of Wallahagoda Dewale. Kodikarage, 40,867. Korlege, 38,636. Kotuwege, 21,579, 36,977, 70,907, 86,682. Kulatun Mudiyanseelage Hapuwelage, 89,078. Mahakumburege, 33,962, 42,218. Malutdeniyege, 97,122. Millagangege, 41,066. Nekatge, 550, D. C. Mad. Pimburu-angege, 38,636. Ratnayaka Mudiyanseelage, 34,233. Samarakon Mudiyanseelage Tikiri Banda, Notary, 72,769. Wahala Herat Mudiyanseelage Appuhami Korala's estate, Test. 773. Watte Walawwe Dingiri Banda, Arachchi, 72,459. Wodakarage, 33,104 (Talpot Saka 1,746). Wirakonge, 89,078.

(1758 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1680. The fields Gal-anga and Pin-anga, and the houses, gardens, and plantations belonging to Ban-ange Gunapalahami, of Girihaagama, in Medasiya pattuwa of Hariyapattu, were, at the house Galapitige in Galasiya pattuwa, granted to Menikrala, who was born jointly to the said Ban-ange Gunapalahami and Punchirala. Witnesses who know the same are Korakahagoda Arachchila, Ambagahawatte Rala, Duggannarala. With the knowledge of these persons this has been granted. Should any one dispute this he shall suffer by oaths, and there shall be no curse of oaths to Menikrala though he were to swear on the five oaths. 434, D. C. Mad.

GIRIHAGAMA VIHARE.—The old vihare was built by an ancestor of Nugawela Disawa in the Kandyan times. It had no Sannas or Talpot. It was abandoned. About 1848 the villagers rebuilt it. The lands are old dedications. Five pelas' extent of fields did not pay tax. The claim for exemption from tax of lands given by the Mudunegedara people was rejected. (*T. L. C.* 247.)

The Vihare and its endowments were valued in 1839 at £9. Built, it is said, originally in the time of Sanga Raja, was burned down about 1818 in the rebellion, and lay waste for some years. Galgiriya Maha Nayaka Unnanse of Malwatte Vihare claimed it from Hirigolle Unnanse, who had been placed there by the villagers, and had commenced to repair the temple. The District Judge, in case 710, February 9, 1841, held that the Malwatte Chief Priest had never exercised the right of patronage, and that the inhabitants of the village had the right to select their own priest. But the Supreme Court reversed and ordered that the Malwatte Chief Priest should appoint any priest of the Malwatte fraternity, who should be selected by the inhabitants of Girihaagama with the Chief Priest's concurrence, but if the inhabitants made no selection, or if their selection were not approved, the Chief Priest might appoint any priest of the Malwatte he pleased. (133 and 550, D. C. Mad., 701 and 16,706, D. C. K.)

The Vihare has one Parayeni Panguwa at Niyangoda, a field of 1 pela and 2 labas. Services valued at Rs. 8-80.

GIRANTALAWWA.—A village in Udapalata, Tumpane; adjoins Etambegoda and Nikatenna.

Streams.—Diddeniye-ela, Kalotuwawe-ela, Kospotu-oya, Nabapu-ela.

Hills.—Amuhenekanda, Galwetakanda, Pinnagollekanda, Tanahenekanda, Waragollekanda.

Population in 1881, 132 (67 males, 65 females); in 1891, 22 (10 males, 11 females). Vellalas and a few low caste.

In the H. L. M. of 1810 9½ acres (4a. 3p. 0l.) paddy land were registered. Owners: Kaluwa, Lankara, Atapattu, Kalu Appu.

In 1878 about 22 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 5a. 2p. 8½l. (paid Rs. 45-50); redeemed 5a. 0p. 5l.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 0l.; total 11a. 0p. 3½l.

Families.—Etambage, 69,749. Gamage, 69,749. Ganatege, 935, D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1112, 1111). Hinkemlewatte, 69,749. Nikatennege, 935, D. C. Mad. Ratnekge, 817, D. C. Mad. Suriyankumbure, 817, D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1112, 1111).

(1788 A.D.).—Talpot caused to be written on Tuesday, the eleventh day of the full moon of the month Bak, in the year of Saka 1710. I, Katuattege Pusharala, of Naranwenipalata of Tumpane, having contracted debts, borrowed from Dewaya 108 ridis and 13a. 2p. 7k. of paddy by mortgaging Polkumbura of

1 pala, Puvakkenmulla of 5 lahass, together with half of the dwelling-garden and hen. Afterwards my uncle, Uda Ratnakage Piyadani Unnanne, paid the said Dewaya the amount and paddy borrowed by me and redeemed the lands; therefore, in consideration thereof, I do hereby transfer unto my said uncle the said lands, to be possessed in paravani. Witnesses who know this are: Madawala Korala, Bulumulle Kankanama, Medagama Mudiyanse, Medagama Hitihami, Etambogoda Wijesundara Arachchila, Bandaranga Appuhami, Dissanayakage Appuhami, Polwatte Ankumbura Rala, Polwatte Bengurula, Kambarangadeniya Rala, Kambarangadeniya Vidana, Udakumbura Panchirala, Dipputtiye Gammabe, Uluwatte Gurunnehe, Sundara Henaya, Ugadupola Ukkuwa Duraya, Kurugama late Duraya. Written by Gunaratna Unnanne.

(1790 A.D.).—Talpot caused to be written on Thursday, the seventh day of the new moon of the month Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1712. We, Katuattage Dingirala and Menikrala, of Girantalawwa in Narawenpalata of Tampane, having borrowed from Dewaya 115 ridis and 7 picas and also 11 annams 2 pelsas of paddy, and in consideration thereof we mortgaged our lands to the said Dewaya. The said amount having been paid to Dewaya by Uda Ratnakage Piyadani Unnanne and redeemed the lands, we, in consideration thereof, have transferred our paravani lands, being Bittarapala, &c., to Piyadani Unnanne. Witnesses: Madawala Korala, Madawala Nikatrala, Madawala Appuhami, Udiputtiye Korala, Bulumulle Kankanama, Medagama Ratneha Mudiyanse, Wijesundara Arachchila, Bandaranga Appuhami, Dissanayakage Appuhami, Dissanayaka Rala, Dipputtiye Gurunnehe, Metiyapote Adappaya, Narawittizanne Nalle, Ugadupola Ukkuwa Duraya. 817, D. C. Mad.

(1711 A.D.).—The Aohari Naide, called Girantalawwa Puchi Naide, of Tampane, purchased from Kurugama Rajapakse Duraya, by paying money, Ihalaipallegoda Aswadduma of 1 pala, together with Kiula of 1 pala, Iinkenda of 1 lahass, Wedepala of 1 lahass, and the piece of garden Girantalawwa, all these he dedicated to the Maha Dewala, with a reservation that he is to continue to possess, giving a katty and coconut scraper yearly to the Dewala. With the knowledge of all the headmen of the Maha Dewala this dedication was made on Wednesday, in the decreasing moon in the month Binara, in the year of Saka 1633. To this effect Ehetapala Wijayasundara Mudiyanse, Dewana of Matala and Dissanayaka Nilame of the Maha Dewala. (F. L. C. 358, *offic* 491.)

GIRA-ULI.A.—Gira-ulle Hatarabage is one of the three divisions of Dolosbage. It consists of the villages of Giraula, Mitalawa, Polmalagana, and Telihunna. They are in Ganga Ihala korale, Udaipalata.

Stream.—Gira ulla-oya.

Hills.—Holagumpola, Wilanda.

Population of Gira-ulla village in 1801, 240 (135 males, 105 females); in 1891, 274 (148 males, 126 females).

In 1878-87 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 42a. 0p. 2l. paid Rs. 401.72 tax; the rest (1a. 2p. 3l.) redeemed.

Families.—Horatalpelligo, 56,005. Kataramala alias Rajapakseyalage, 46,888. Ranhotiyalage, 56,005.

VIHARE.—This was built by the villagers, who dedicated small bits of land, about an acre (2 pelsas) in all. The claim for exemption from tax was rejected. (F. L. C. 413.)

GODAGAMA.—A village partly in Ganga Ihala korale and partly in Ganga Pahala korale of Udaipalata close to the town of Gampola.

Stream.—Kirapone-oya.

In this village there was the ancient "nuwara," the residence of the kings who lived at Gampola. The palace was situated at the foot of Ambuluwawa, on the plain Sinhayapitiya. One of two stone lions at the gate of the palace at Gudagama Nuwara is now at Wallahagoda Dewala, another stands near the ambalama in Sinhayapitiya: it is about 6½ ft. in height and 4½ ft. in breadth. The lions have trunks like an elephant. They are called Rajasinha.

Population in 1801, 100 (55 males, 45 females); in 1891, 217 (115 males, 102 females). In the Census of 1871 this is included in Ratmalakaduwa.

In 1878 about 85½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 14a. 1p. 7l. (paid Rs. 147-94); redeemed 1a. 1p. 7l.; temple land 1a. 3p. 6l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 9l.; total 17a. 3p. 6l.

Families.—Ambalamage Kiri Mutu on behalf of her daughter Ellen Hood, for a garden adjoining Sinhayapitiya estate, 90,378, 90,347, 92,641, 97,455. Henry C. Byrde *vs.* Lee, Hedges & Co., for a garden adjoining Sinhayapitiya estate, 94,564, Ambalamage, 4,431 (N. S.). Banduge, 56,933, 57,654. Bird, L., owned the Sinhayapitiya estate, 13,295. Gallege, 56,933, 57,654. Lunugamage, 29,627. Narangaskotuwege, 34,783. Parakkange, 29,627. Pitagaldeniyege, 30,016. Tuppahige, 56,933, 57,654.

POLWATTE VIHARE.—Kehelpannala Unnanse was incumbent in 1858, and had been so since 1809. The tradition is that lands were dedicated to the vihare by Rajapaksa Duraya, but it is not known in what king's time. Claim for exemption rejected. (*T. L. C.* 210, office 201.)

The incumbent said that people of three villages made a subscription and purchased land from one Silpa and dedicated it to the vihare in the reign of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha. 13,295.

GODAGAMA.—A village in Kohoka korale, Upper Hewaheta, in Wilwala Arachchi-wasama.

Stream.—Godagan-ola from Ma-ela.

Population in 1881, 100 (51 males, 49 females); in 1891, 102 (55 males, 47 females). Vellala, Tom-tom Beaters.

Twelve amunu (24 acres) under paddy.

GODAGANDENIYA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Nanu-oya.

Population in 1881, 73 (40 males, 33 females); in 1891, 60 (38 males, 22 females). In the Census of 1871 numbered with Iriyagama and Dohideniya.

In the H. L. M. the Godagandeniye Gannile is registered as containing about 26 acres (12a. 3p. 9l.) paddy land. Owners: Mutupane Rala, Wirappuli Panikki Henaya, Urapola Guruwa, Urapola Kasakara Malelu, Gonnadeniye Mudaliwasam, Urapola Lansakara Malelu (Gonnadeniye Mudaliwasam and Urapola Malelu were the largest owners).

In 1878 about 15 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 1a. 2p. 8l. (paid Rs. 13-74); abandoned 0a. 1p. 0l.; taken for railway 0a. 3p. 6l.; redeemed 4a. 2p. 9l.; total 7a. 2p. 3l.

Families.—The Ganitege people own lands here and in Giragama and Hendeniya, 37,735. Berakarage, 68,362. Gamage, 66,339, 67,533. Godagandeniya, 8,830. Katuliyadde, 8,830. Upasakage, 8,830.

GODAKUMBURA.—A village in Gampaha korale West, Upper Dumbura.

Population in 1881, 89 (43 males, 46 females); in 1891, 74 (39 males, 35 females). In the Census of 1871 it was numbered with Modiwaka.

In 1878 about 38 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 14a. 2p. 8l. (paid Rs. 82-62); redeemed 4a. 1p. 0l.; total 18a. 3p. 8l.

GODALAWELA.—A village in Gandaho korale, Lower Hewaheta.

Population in 1891, 86 (45 males, 41 females).

GODAMUNNA.—A village in Gandaho korale, Lower Hewaheta.

Stream.—Elle-oya.

Hill.—Kirimetiyeekanda.

Population in 1881, 400 (219 males, 181 females); in 1891, 255 (128 males, 127 females).

In 1878 77 acres paddy land were registered, of which 28½ paid Rs. 86-71 tax, 47 acres redeemed, and 2 acres temple land.

Families.—Godamunne Gebamarala was a proscribed rebel of 1817-18. (*Jud. Com.*, 29th April, 1824).

Nugaliyadde Hangidiya and Menik Appulage Hittara held lands here under the Kottalwadda and Maduwe departments. (7,229, *Jud. Com.*, 25th November, 1835.)

Godamunne Mudiyanse and his brother Mudiyanse were associated husbands. They had a son Siyatu, and afterwards Mudiyanse married and had a son. Division of the estates of the brothers in Nueta, Delage, and Godamunna, 41,715, 52,578. Grant of land in Ampitiya to Godamunna Putabanda in 1898 A.D., *ante*, p. 68.

Ambagolage alias Sakasurige, 31,571. Attanaka Mudiyanse, 20,108. Bannek Mudiyanse, 4,121 (Talpat Naka 1718). Delage (*Jad. Cos.*, 215 July, 1820), 49,394. Dowlage, 64,966. Digalage, 63,365. Duggannaralage, 17,554, 27,962, 30,244, 74,471. Khasayaka Mudiyanse, 17,306, 52,914. Gamage 64,471, 32,103. Gollanaralage, 41,715, 52,578, 54,966, 70,573, 82,103, 90,094. Godamunne Sobhita and Ratnapala Unnanse, 50,698, 60,725. Godamunne family, *see ante*, p. 111. Godamunne, 52,583. Godamunne Wijayakun Mudiyanse, 54,972. Horak Mudiyanse, 16,674. Hippala Mudiyanse, 73,406. Kanhanage, 17,306, 30,256. Karanawala Walawase family had land here, 36,178. Kirimaditigge, 7,302, 37,413, 17,615 (Talpat Naka {111}, {112}, {113}). Koriage, 54,694. Kugastenege, 17,615. Kulawara Mudiyanse, 31,471, 47,763. Maha Lakshmi Mudiyanse, 51,321, 75,924. Mases, 29,268, 74,451. Pallage, 17,613, 27,302, (Talpat Naka {122}). Poluwattige, 10,708 (Talpat Naka {123}). Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, 27,226, 46,525, 64,312. Ratneke, 18,675. Sakasurige Mudiyanse, 39,950, 44,714, 52,578, 54,966, 63,365, 90,096 (Talpat Naka 1721). Sakasurige, 10,708, 60,725. Tennage, 18,075. Wahanulana Mudiyanse, 46,525. Wattige, *Jad. Cos.*, 215 July, 1820, 49,394. Wijayakun Mudiyanse, 39,950, 47,308, 54,798. Wijetungo Mudiyanse, 4,454, 54,972, 63,365, 92,672 (Talpat Naka {124}).

(1660 A.D.).—In the year of Naka 1563. The paraveti lands which Narihama, of Godamunna in Megalathir, Hewaheta, obtained from the Nadala to whom he was born, are the upper 3 pias of Lintota, Nimalakumbura 3 pias, with the houses, dwelling gardens, and her inclusive these were given to the young ones born to Narihama. The witnesses are Godamunne Panthala, Uama Kotala of Godamunna, Hamaayaka Mudiyanse, Appahama, Handareba Kankawama, Wattu Appa of Handareba, Talmahe Gama Appu, Gama Nadala of Nueta, Archchila of the same village, Kiri Appu of Kugaliyala, Hengidi Gurancho of the same village. 18,708.

(1765 A.D.).—At Whence Hanneka Madaliya, of Godamunne, in Egolathir of Hewaheta, distinguished himself by his skill and indomitable courage in fighting with the Dutch at Kandy the field Pallakumbura of 2 pias, Nimalakumbura of 2 pias at Godamunne, and Melakumbura of 2 pias at Hippala, in all 6 pias, together with all the high and low lands, houses and gardens thereto appertenant, were granted to this fellow to be possessed by him, his children and their generations, for which this Hanneka was given on Wednesday, the twelfth day of the Increasing moon, in the month of Duruta, in the year of Naka 1667. Such is the command. 17,031.

(1796 A.D.).—In the year of Naka 1714, in the month of Wrenk, on Thursday, the sixth of the waxing moon under the constellation Poom. The lower 1 pia of Pallakumbura belonging to me Bannek Mudiyanse, of Godamunna, in Megalathir of Hewaheta, has been transferred to my nephew Pulingukami. If any of my descendants or strangers should dispute this in word or deed, such persons shall suffer from the ordeals, and I, declaring for the third time that my nephew Pulingukami shall not suffer therefrom, this land voucher has been granted. Witnesses who know the same are Velaue of Hualala, Maha Lakshmi Archchila of the same village, Sakasurige Mudiyanse, Mudiyanse, Pithanaka of Hippala, Idicenege Hingrala, Hetti Appalage Kaurala.

Afterwards I Pulingukami, have sold 3 lahars to Appurala and received from him 20 rills. List of debts paid off by Pulingukami: 5 annas of paddy to Sakasurige Mudiyanse. . . . The debts contracted by Tikirala have been paid off by me, Pulingukami. I, Pulingukami, have given the debt vouchers to Appurala.

The debts paid off from the year of Naka 1722 amount in all to paddy 34 annas 1 pia 3 lahars. Assistance has been rendered during five years and seven months: 22 cloths at four pieces a year, a cloth to cover the corpse; five rills have been paid to the three persons who carried away the corpse for burial.

The debts contracted by Godamunne Hanneka Mudiyanse and paid off by the members of the family of Hamaewere: 7 annas 2 pias of paddy to the family of Sakasurige. . . . The whole of these debts amount in paddy 19 annas, in rills 11, which having been paid, assistance was rendered during eleven years; cloths have been provided during that period, as also a cloth to cover the corpse, and paid 3 rills to the two persons who carried away the corpse for burial. 4,451.

(1799 A.D.).—Talpot written and granted on Tuesday, the seventh day of the month Wak, in the year of Saka 1721, under the constellation Puwapalguna. I, Mohottalage Punchirala, of Godamunna, in Egodatihe of Hewaheta, am possessed of my paraveni lands Udabittarapela and its appurtenances Gedara-watta and Galapita-milillehena at Bolepe; these lands with this land-grant I have given to my begotten daughter Kan Menika on my deathbed. Witnesses to this are: Wijetunga Kankanama, Kulasekara Mudiyanseelage Kudarna, Hitihamillage Punchirala, Herat Mudiyanseelage Dingirala, Ratneka Mudiyanseelage Ugurala, Butawatte Disaneka.....

The SAGAMA VIHARE has a Nila Panguwa here. Tenants: heirs of Yaddes-salage Gunaya. Hold 1 acre field, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 18-80): with four others to cultivate the muttottuwa of one amuna; to weed the maluwa; to thatch a part of the pansala; to clear the paths; to decorate the vihare for festivals; to carry the danpettiya supplied by the Ganwasama of Butawatta at the new year and old year to the Nayaka Unnanse's pansala; one man to carry the palanquin of the Nayaka Unnanse on a journey of five days a year or ten days in two years, being fed twice a day; to carry anything given by the resident priest to the Nayaka Unnanse's pansala twice a year; to supply water on great occasions; to repair and whitewash the vihare and the pansala; to repair the stone fence round the bo-tree and the wall round the dagoba.

GODAMUNNA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura.

Hill.—Lanugalakanda.

Population in 1881, 283 (144 males, 139 females); in 1891, 202 (92 males, 110 females). In the Census of 1871 this is included in Nilgala. The population of both the villages was 274.

In 1878, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 24 paid Rs. 81-50 tithe.

Families.—Egodahage, Kirimadittege, Pallege, descendants of Herat Mudiyanse 7,902, 17,413 (Talpots Saka $\frac{1}{4}$ 1721, $\frac{1}{4}$ 1721). Gedarakumburage, 97,735, 312 (N. 8.). Namalge, 65,976. Rajakarunage, 97,735, 312 (N. 8.).

(1786 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1708, in the month of Wesak, the fourth day of the waxing moon, being Tuesday. I, Kirimaditte Mudiyanse, of Godamunna in Udispattuwa, have obtained from Tikiri Appu Gammah.....I have given to my daughter Lat Etana the middle 1 pela, to her younger (sister) Sirimal Etana the lowest 1 pela, the 2 rooms, &c. These belong to my daughters Lat Etana and Sirimal Etana. For the first, second, and third times I declare they belong to them. The witnesses who know this are Udage Arachchila, Medage Rala, Galpottage Yaddchilala of the same village, Nilgala Gammah, Dahanckela of the same village. Known to these persons this has been given. The Talpots for three parties were written by Ullandupitiya Hittara Naide. 17,413.

(1797 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1719. The garden Yatideniyo Kundura at Udasiya pattuwa has been granted to Godamunne Arachchila in paraveni on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of the waxing moon, in the month of Durutu, under the constellation Pusa. Witnesses who know the same are Nilgala Gammah, Tikirala of Nilgala, Namalge Dingirala of the same village, Tennakonge Menikala of the same village, Gikiyanage Kapurala, Gikiyanage Sirimala, Mahakumbura Unnanse. This has been granted to Arachchila by Yaddes-salage Menika. Whoever dispute this shall suffer by oath.

(1805 A.D.).—In the year of Saka (1)727. Kalu Arachchila of Godamunna, in Udasiya pattuwa of Dumbura, being indebted in a sum of money to Udage Maha Duraya, and unable to pay it in consequence of poverty, a boy was sent to me, Kalu Arachchila, demanding payment, and having no money to pay I informed the Unnanse, who resides at Talagahawatte Pansala in Udispattuwa, to relieve me from the debt to Maha Duraya, when the Unnanse gave 9 ridis and 2 pelas of paddy, in consideration of which I transferred unto him the garden Yaddes-sagewatta of 20 measures kurakkan. Witnesses who know are Kastenne Rala, Kirimaditte Korala, Galpotte Arachchila, Medage Vedarala, Kottegoda Korala, Nilgala Ukkuwa Henaya. With the knowledge of these persons the garden Yaddes-sagewatta has been given by Kalu Arachchila to the Unnanse for money to possess in paraveni. 7,902.

GODAPOLA.—A village in Gangapalata korala, Udunuwara.

Population in 1881, 182 (102 males, 80 females); in 1891, 143 (77 males, 66 females). In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Miwatura, Angunawala, and Karamada. Royal smiths lived in this village.

In the H. L. M. 22 acres (11 amunas) of paddy land were registered. Owners: Godapola Arachchila, Gampattu Nanayakkara Lekam, Tambora Karawaram, Maha Lekam, Atapattu-wasam. [Godapola Arachchila was principal land-owner. He held some lands under the Atapattu.]

In 1878 81½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 0p. 7½. (paid Rs. 41.18); redeemed 8a. 0p. 2½.; temple land 0a. 2p. 0½.; total 15a. 8p. 0½.

Details.—Gallille Sumangala Unnanse vs. Herat Mudiyanseelage Panchirala and his two brothers. Godapola Siddharta Unnanse made over his estate, by deed, to his pupil, the plaintiff, by cancelling a deed of gift in favour of the defendant, his brother's son, 41,621. Agalukoruwege, 37,874. Amalambemyge, 39,117. Arachchilage, 13,217 (Talpot raka ½½). Gallakhalage, 37,867, 48,167. Gallille Sumangala Unnanse, 12,451, 51,358. Godapola Rallage, 13,217 (Talpot Raka ½½). Godapola Siddharta Unnanse, 37,874. Herat Mudiyanse-elage, 13,374, 32,751, 39,147, 41,624, 45,321, 47,924, 48,167, 53,340, 68,328. Test. 737. Piliyge, 89,352. Selawa Vidanelage, 37,867. Wirasekara Mudiyanseelage Walakelage, 89,352.

The DALADA MALU'WA has one Mura Panguwa here. Three-quarters of an acre field held by Carolis Appu, for the payment of four shillings per pella of land.

GODAPOLA.—A village in Udanya pattuwa, Matalé South, in Bandarapola-wasam.

Population in 1881, 124 (65 males, 59 females); in 1891, 79 (39 males, 40 females). The inhabitants are Pattiwala people, with some Vallahs and Blacksmiths.

Towards the close of the reign of King Senorath (1620-27) he divided the kingdom, and the country of Matalé fell to the king's nephew, Vijayapala. He resided at Godapola, and he is often called King Godapola. Vijayapala fled to a foreign country after King Raja Sinha put his brother Kumarsinghe, King of Uva, to death.

The Vilharu is in ruins.—(see ante, p. 192).

GODAPUSSA.—A village in Udasiya pattawa, Matalé South, in Bandarapola-wasam.

Population in 1881, 127 (6 females, 66 females); in 1891, 107 (62 males, 55 females).

Godapussa Arachchila, grant to, ante p. 84. Godapussa Mudiyanse, 74,162, 82,858. Godapussa Ratamahatmaya and his wife, daughter of Pawkpitte Waragolle Ratamahatmaya, Test. 536.

GODATALE.—A village in Pallepata, Tampano.

Stream.—Kalugala-ela.

Hill.—Welikanda.

Population in 1881, 90 (47 males, 43 females); in 1891, 82 (39 males, 43 females). In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Kalatuwawa.

In 1878 about 21½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 9a. 2p. 8½. (paid Rs. 84.44); sold by Government 0a. 3p. 0½.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 0½.; total 11a. 2p. 8½.

Details.—Gala-nilage Ukkurula vs. Herat Mudiyanseelage Kirala Arachchila Isalunuppiya Unnanse and Yatiwadeniya Unnanse, for three fields and their appurtenant gardens and hen, 27,861, 51,358.

GODAWELA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udapata, on the Mahaweli-ganga.

Stream.—Malhaluwa-oya.

There is a tradition that there was, in ancient times, a royal residence at Godawela Nuwara. The site is to be seen between the Mahaweli-ganga and Malhaluwa-oya. Bricks and tiles are found underground.

Population in 1881, 118 (60 males, 58 females); in 1891, 123 (60 males, 63 females).

In 1878 about 62½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 8a. 3p. 8½. (paid Rs. 73.77); redeemed 16a. 1p. 5½.; temple land 1a. 0p. 5½.; sold by Government 4a. 3p. 0½.; total 31a. 0p. 8½.

WALAWWA.—Godawela Basnayaka Nilame (Dugganna Nilame) was of the Hetapenage, or Royal Bedchamber, about the time the English troops came from Batticaloa. Amunugama Lekam succeeded him (*Jud. Com.*, 11th August, 1826).

Families.—Kallorage Punchirala *vs.* Andris Appu, for a garden, 87,021.

The Lankatilaka Viharo has (1) a Nila Panguwa. Eight tenants. Hold 6a. 0p. 4l. fields; 0a. 3p. 8l. gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 154-60) : each to cultivate 1 pela of muttettu field, to carry corn to the granary, supply buffaloes for ploughing. Each tenant to get 5 pelas paddy during work. To thatch the vihare and pansala, and weed it and decorate at the festivals and pinkam days. Supply oil at festivals, and at perahera to carry flagstaffs.

(2) Payinda Panguwa.—Maruwena.

GODIGOMUWA.—A village in Kandupalata, Yatinuwara.

Population in 1881, 103 (50 males, 53 females) ; in 1891, 89 (43 males, 46 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 about 47½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 8a. 3p. 9l. (paid Rs. 63-50) ; redeemed 14a. 0p. 9l. ; abandoned 0a. 2p. 0l. ; total 2½a. 2p. 8l.

Godigomuwa Walawwe Loku Banda, nephew of Giragama Basnayaka Nilame of the Kandy Maha Dewale. 29,320.

Moladande Walawwe Arawo Lekam and his wife, Angammana Tikiri Kumarihami, owned lands here and in Ipiladena. 67,192.

Families.—Bopege, 3,792, *Jud. Com.* Gamage, 6,182, *Jud. Com.* (Talpots Saka 1736-45). Godigomuwa Ralage *alias* Wijesundara Mudiyanelage, 28,255., Madiligama Ralage, 28,255. Samarakon Mudiyanelage, 28,255, 3,077 (N. S.) Walawwe, 29,320. Welage, 19,010 (Talpot Saka 1699). Wiwalandage, 19,010 (Talpot Saka 1699).

(1777 A.D.).—I, Kulasekarage Arachchila, of Godigomuwa, in Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, having held possession of Kirimetiya 1 amuna and Kotakumbura 1 amuna, with their appurtenant high and low lands, houses, gardens, and plantations, the same being my property, have granted, at my deathbed, unto my brother-in-law (or cousin) Payingomuwa Punchirala, as I have no children. On Monday, the thirteenth day of the month Navan, under the constellation Punawasa, in the year of Saka 1699, this land voucher has been caused to be written and granted unto Payingomuwa Punchirala. Witnesses who know the same are : Madiligama Rala, Indubmalanage Velarala, Gamage Dingirala, Ganepitiye Appu, Jaya of the same village. With the knowledge of so many witnesses this land voucher has been granted. Those who should contest or dispute this shall suffer curse of oaths. Declaring that Payingomuwa Punchirala or his descendants shall not suffer therefrom were they to swear on the five ordeal oaths, this has been granted. 19,010.

(1814 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1736, in the month Il, on the eleventh day of the waning moon, being Wednesday. I, Gamage Kalu Rala, of Godigomuwa, in Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, when pressed by debts, was compelled to give over my paraveni lands, Siyambalawa 2 pelas 5 lahas, Hetapaldi niya 1 pela, Dombagolledeniya 1 pela, together with all the appurtenances consisting of high and low grounds, to my nephew Tikirala, to be possessed by him in paraveni, and I desired him to pay my debt of 20 ridis and 12 amunu of paddy to Wiwalandage Punchirala, of Payingomuwa, and another debt of 100 ridis and the interest being 15 amunu of paddy. Prior to this I asked my daughter to pay the said debts and take over the lands and perform the Rajakariya, but she refused to do so. Therefore, when the people who lent me the money intended to catch me, I have granted this Talpot to my nephew Tikirala. If my daughter or any of her descendants shall contest this, they shall suffer calamities at the seven ordeals, but my nephew and his descendants shall not suffer therefrom were they to swear on the five ordeals. Witnesses who know the same are Kanduwaha Korale Mahatmaya, Godigomuwa Rala, Madiligamago Appuhami, Ruppege Kirala, Payingomuwa Punchirala, Kiri Banda, Ganguldeniye Vidane, Durayinne Balaya. In the presence of these witnesses this Talpot has been granted. Written by me Gonadeniye Udage Appuhami. 6,182.

GODUMPITIYA.—A village in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta. Not in the Census ; in Swettenham's Gazetteer.

Families.—Bogahawelage, 57,622. Godumpitiye Naidelage *vs.* Ithalapallelage, 48,693.

GOHAGODA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu. It is not in the Census of 1881 or of 1891, nor in Swettenham's Gazetteer; in the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Kondadeniya and Inigala.

A "Gohagoda Nuwara" is mentioned in a grant to Kondadeniye Vihare, of land "bounded on the east by the river and on the south by the jak tree which stands where the wicket gate of Gohagoda city stood, the rock where the Pattirippuwa was built."

Families.—Ambawattege *alias* Ihalage, 54,801. Bogastennege, 60,851 (held land under the Kandy Pattini Dewale). Dombagahagodage, 31,256. Edanda-welege, 60,851. Wirasuri Mudiyanseelage Tikiri Appuhami, of Nugegoda Walawwa, owned land in Haloluwa, 96,979.

GOLEGAMMANA.—A village in Modasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu, in Doranegama-wasam.

Population in 1881, 46 (24 males, 22 females); in 1891, 40 (18 males, 22 females). Low caste.

In 1878 6 acres (3a. 0p. 2l.) paddy land were registered, of which little more than three-fourths of an acre paid Rs. 5.67 as tithe; the remaining 5½ acres were redeemed.

Families.—Galdolage, 3,976 (N. S.). Vidanelage, 27,772, 47,098, 78,647.

GOMAGODA.—A village in Palispattuwa West, Lower Dumbura, 14 miles from Kandy on a minor road from Rajawela to Panwila, 2 miles from Naranpanawa.

River.—Hulu-ganga.

Stream.—Ekassa-oya.

Hills.—Belungalakanda, Galanamudunehela, Galkanda, Mahamudunehela, Waragahinnehela.

Population in 1881, 722 (404 males, 318 females); in 1891, 621 (317 males, 304 females).

Families.—Mortgage by Kotandeniye Wasala Mudiyanseelage Appuhami, Korala of Gomagoda, to Abesin Mudiyanseelage Walawwe Ukku Banda, of Watapana, in Gomagoda, 1,834, 2,009 N. S. (see 94,495). Galekumbure Sumangala Unnanse, of Attaragalle Vihare, bequeathed, by will, his paraveni lands in Gomagoda to his pupil Kirigankumbure Piyadassi Unnanse, after whose death the lands to go to the Attaragalle Vihare. Test, 885. Abeykon Mudiyanseelage, 91,853. Ambagahadeniyege, 29,268, 54,775, 65,643. Ba-oruwe Indajoti Unnanse owned land here, 29,953. Brahmanage, 67,648. Disanayakage, 67,072, 72,928. Kandege, 29,268, 54,775, 65,643. Migaskotuwe Arachchillage, 67,648. Moora, 29,953, 72,928. Siyambalagahage, 17,726, 18,176 (Talpot Saka 1671). Tibbotuwawe Arachchillage Punchirala, of Tibbotuwawain Matale, owned land here, 72,928. Uipenge 25,302 (Talpot Saka 1710). Wadalatge, 17,726, 18,176 (Talpot Saka 1671). Waluge, 33,282. Watte Durayalage, 72,653. Wattedgamage, 8,323 (produced Sittu Saka 1708, Talpot Saka 1741).

(1749 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1671, of the month Wesak, on the fifth day of the waxing moon, being Saturday, under the constellation Rehena. I, Konappu, have granted unto my son Sundara Naide, Kahatagahakumbura 1 pela, Dembaliyadda 1 pela, Dimbuwakakumbura 13 lahas, and their appurtenant Gedarawatta, 6 jak trees, 2 coconut trees, 1 kastane (sword), 1 mande (dish), 1 chembu. All this property have I given to my son Sundara Naide. Witnesses to this: Ambagahadeniya Mudiyanse I also know, Nissangege Vedarala of the same village I also know, Panikki Panditaya of Gonawela I also know, Hewa Panditaya I also know, Waduwa of the same village I also know, Achariya of the same village I also know, Marawa of the same village I also know, Wannu Gammaya of the same village I also know, Kalu Arachchila I also know, Sundara Gammabe of Kengalla I also know, for writing this Talpot, Mugahakumbura, I also know. Kanda Kumara Dewiyo is also a witness, if any one should dispute or contest this. There shall be no vengeance of oaths were Sundara Naide to swear upon the seven ordeal oaths. If any should dispute this, they shall suffer the vengeance of oaths. Those who do justice to this shall enjoy heavenly happiness, those who do injustice shall go to hell. May it prosper. 18,176.

(1814 A.D.).—Kiri, by Talpot dated Saka 1736, of the month Navan, on Monday the fourth of the waning moon, under the constellation Sita, granted Kahatagahakumbura 13 lahas and Meditalagaha Awedduma 1 pela and the gardens and hen to her daughter Ran Kiri. Witnesses: Korallage Kirala, Gankewelawatte Arachchi Naide, Pannaliyaddege Ungu Naide, Godamunnege Auura Appu,

Denikumburege Ukku Naide, Butarankade Kuruppu Naide, Ampitiyege Meddumarala, Udawela Kuda Henaya, Welipolage Ukku Naide. Talpot written by Aranwele Ganitaya. 8,128.

VIHARE.—Gomagoda Meda Maluwe Vihare.

Gomagoda Unnanse *rs.* Medawattege Korala and the inhabitants of Gomagoda. Plaintiff stated that the vihare is an ancient establishment. When there were no priests to officiate, Upasakas performed the duties. In Kirti Sri's reign Buddharakkhita Unnanse obtained it from the king, at his death his pupil Gunaratana Unnanse succeeded him, and at his death plaintiff. Defendants stated that for time immemorial the vihare had been maintained by the eighteen Mudiyanse families and the ten Kuruwe families of Gomagoda, and the presentation to the temple had always been their right. The plaintiff was only entertained at the vihare at the season of "was" during the reign of Rajadhi Raja Sinha (*Jur. Com., 2nd March, 1820*).

In 1854 Naranpanawe Anumadhassi Unnanse gave the vihare to his four pupils. 41,281.

The Gomagoda Meda Maluwe Vihare has two Service Pangu here :—

1. Nila Panguwa.—Tenants: Brahmanage, Kuruambege, Galbemmege. Hold 2 acres fields and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 16'90) : No. 1 to supply 300 bundles straw twice a year and repair the thatch of the vihare. Nos. 2 and 3 to weed the maluwa four times a year and cowdung the pansala three times a year. All the tenants to decorate the temple for the four festivals. To furnish an attendant to accompany the incumbent on journeys to Kandy to see the Asgiriya High Priest. When so employed receives food. To give to the incumbent a new year's penuma of a danpettiya and betel.

2. Wiyadandena Panguwa.—Tenants: Egodage, Wollege, Wanasekarage, Illagollege. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 18'60) : each to give twenty neli of rice per annum. To decorate the temple for festive occasions, materials supplied by vihare. To cowdung the mandape three times a year. No. 4 to convert one amuna of paddy, supplied by vihare, into rice once a year, receiving as hire two laha paddy for each pela. To give to the incumbent a new year's penuma of a danpettiya and betel, also a similar penuma for the old year.

In Gonawala it has two Pangu, Wiyadandena and Piduruwahana. Services valued at Rs. 10'15.

PALISPATTUWE VIHARE *alias* **NARAN-INNEWATTE VIHARE.**—In 1859 Brahmanagedara Dingirala said he was the lay incumbent of the vihare, that it was built by his grandfather, and that Kumburegedara Arachchi dedicated land to it on a Talpot dated Saka 1689. The claim for registration was rejected. *T. L. C. 552 ; office 375.*

GONAGAMA.—A hamlet of Udagama, in Udagampaha, Lower Dumbura.

Population in 1891, 261 (142 males, 119 females).

Families.—Diggalege, 30,817. Hewa Durage, 30,817. Lankawistarage, 38,731. Meragalge, 38,731. Yakdechige *alias* Yamanage, 30,817, 37,087, 38,194.

GONAGAMA.—A village in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta, on the banks of the Mahaweli-ganga, 15 miles from Kandy, on the lower Badulla road. A mile from Ilanguranketa.

In 1833 there was a resthouse. There is now a Public Works Department bungalow and a school.

It is said that the inhabitants were, in old times, degraded.

GONAGAMPITIYA.—A village in Idamelando-wasam, Gangapalata korale, Upper Hewaheta. A village path leads from Karalliyadda to Ma-oya and to Gonagampitiya.

Population in 1891, 67 (38 males, 29 females).

GONAGODA.—A hamlet of Pattiyagama Udagama, in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta.

Population in 1891, 26 (15 males, 11 females).

Families.—Moormen, 13,010.

GONAPOLA.—A village in Pallegampaha, Hariapatta.

Population in 1881, 44 (20 males, 24 females); in 1891, 87 (20 males, 17 females).

In 1878 about 13½ acres (6*ir*, 2*p*, 8*l*.) paddy land were registered, of which 8½ acres pay Rs. 20-66 tax; the rest are reforested.

Temple.—Gamage, 37,178. The Amunowela Vihare formerly had land here.

GONAWA.—An abandoned village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Kuruha-walam, 4-20 miles from Kaludiva, 1-30 from Ereula on the road from Arangala to Muneriya.

GONAWALA.—A village in Palispattu West, Lower Dambura, it adjoins Gamagewala.

River.—Huta-ganga.

Hills.—Aspokunakanda, Pokotuhela.

Population in 1881, 609 (306 males, 203 females); in 1891, 469 (268 males, 221 females).

Families.—Edirisingha Vitanage, 63,826. Eীগalege, 40,076. Hewa Panditige 90,155. Kulu Arachchige, 52,882. Udakumburege, 52,882. Watteyagamage 72,653. Wimalatige, 52,882. Wijayasinha, D. D., Mudaliyar, owned land here, 64,826. Yapa Mediyannalaye Kuru-amitige, 90,455.

The DALADA MACHIWA owns a Hewisi Panguwa here. Tenants: Damunugahakumburege. Hold about 3 acres fields and 3½ acres garden. Services: (commutable for Rs. 17-65): to perform six mura of fifteen days, each represents one paha of mud land. In mura to beat tom-tom at the three towawa daily during fifteen days and for the four festivals and ten days of perahera. To supply a wattiya of flowers daily for the service of the temple. When on duty the tenants receive meals. To give a new year's penuma of vegetables and betel.

The GONAGODA MEDWALIWE VIHARE owns (1) Wiyadandana Panguwa. Tenants: Moora. Hold 1½ acre field and a garden of 3 bahas. Services (commutable for Rs. 1-35): to pay the tax for the field and also four ridi to the vihare. (2) Piduruwahanu Panguwa. Tenant: Pihilekumburege Sinna. Holds half an acre field and 3 bahas garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 8-80): to thatch the vihare with 200 bundles of straw.

The WALALA VIHARE owns a Hewisi Panguwa. Tenant: Daulkarage Somindara. Holds a field of about 1½ acre and a garden of a quarter of an acre. Services (commutable for Rs. 14): to beat tom-tom on poya days and festive occasions. When on duty receives meals.

GONAWALA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East. It is situated on the western bank of the Kalu-ganga. The inhabitants are very poor; of the Vellala caste. The village is about 20 miles east of Rattota.

Hill.—Kolungullekanda.

Population in 1881, 56 (38 males, 18 females); in 1891, 103 (62 males, 41 females).

About 20 acres (3*ir*, 3*p*, 7*l*.) paddy land were registered in 1878, of which 18½ acres paid Rs. 37-05 tax; the rest abandoned.

Forbes (*l*, p. 345):—

In the Muhammadan village of Gonawala a very large spring of pure water rises in a basin of white sand which is surrounded by a wall and overshadowed by trees. This fountain, in ancient legends, is said to have sprung up beside Sita (Lakshmi), wife of Rama, who twenty-four centuries before the Christian era rested here, when Ravana compelled her to journey from Lankapura to the forests in the interior of the island.

GONAWALA.—A hamlet of Yatiganbulaha, in Ambagamawa korale, Upper Bulatgama.

Population in 1881, 63 (31 males, 32 females); in 1891, 52 (29 males, 23 females).

GONAWATTA (GURUDENIYE GONAWATTA).—A village in Gandake korale, Lower Hewabeta, on the road to Hangursaketa.

The Gonawatta ferry is six miles from Kandy. The old name is Wimaltota. Wimal Nuwara is on the Dumbura side of the river.

Just beyond the toll station and ferry there is a range of fields which now belong to Mr. De Royza, which are doubtless the 87 acres sold by the Crown which paid no tax. These fields are watered by an *ela* which passes through the pansala garden.

Close by the road, opposite the toll station, is a large bo-tree and a vihare, a now pansala, and a vihare is partly rebuilt. The new vihare consists of two chambers: that under the rock is intended as the vihare; the other the incumbent Rambukwelle Unnanse intends for a Saman Dewale.

A sitting image of Buddha, formerly placed under the overhanging rock, is in the pansala; the rock under which the image stood is painted to imitate cloth. Offerings are made at the bo-tree. Some yards higher up is a dagoba 60 ft. in circumference on the ground and about 30 ft. high. The upper square base of the umbrella is comparatively modern, and its weight has thrust out the sides of mason work. The dagoba is of stone, or at least coated with stone.

In the pansala garden, on the steep hill side above the road, are the caves of a very ancient settlement of Buddhists. There are several caves with Katara, and on the face of the one not far above the dagoba is a Nagara inscription, which has been deciphered by Mr. Nevill, c.c.s., to be a grant to the priesthood by Gamani, the son of ———, detailing a pedigree of several generations. The inscription is probably of the second century before Christ (see Gurudeniya). The cave commands a charming view across the Mahaweli-ganga to Palkele estate and the more distant ranges of hills.

This cave was occupied for a year by Sangha Raja, who is said also to have lived in a cave at Gallengolla and on the top of Hantano.

The incumbent of the vihare is Rambukwelle Unnanse, who holds the vihare of Gangarama and Kundasale. The Gonawatta Vihare descended by pupillary succession. It has as endowments a garden and 5 *lahas* paddy land, which paid tax.

Population in 1881, 266 (151 males, 115 females); in 1891, 153 (92 males, 61 females).

Families.—Astige Lewis Perera held considerable lands here, 97,943. Chettica, 50,200, 51,180, 51,194, 54,217, 51,349. Ehelamalpege, 51,180, 60,289, 61,557. Kumburupitiyege *rs.* Karpen Muttu, 63,511. Mudawala Gammahelage, 60,289, 61,575. Muttappa Chetty *rs.* Ehelamalpege Appuhami, for Iriyagahamulle coffee estate, 50,200. Nekatge, 61,084. Yakdechige, 61,209.

The last king of Kandy had plantations in this village (*Jud. Com.*, 22nd November, 1823).

GONDENIYA.—A village in Kandupalata, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Ketigana *ele-ela*.

The village belonged to the mother of Migastenna Adigar. She left it to her daughter who married Kahande Disawa.

Population in 1881, 70 (40 males, 30 females); in 1891, 94 (53 males, 41 females). Vellalas.

About 31½ acres (15*ar.* 3*p.* 2*l.*) of paddy land were registered in 1878, of which 13½ acres paid Rs. 47·28 as tax; the rest redeemed.

GONDENIYE WALAWWA.

Gondeniyse Mahamudiyanseelage Ran Menika of Gondeniya, and of Makura in Four Korales, *rs.* Gondeniyse Mahamudiyanseelage Arambage Punchi Banda and three Koralege people, of Mahantegama. Gondeniyse Mahamudiyanseelage Kalu Banda succeeded his father Appuhami Korala. Kalu Banda, sold lands to plaintiff in 1879. Appuhami Korala died, leaving sons and daughters (one son at Koralege at Mahantegama), 74,560, 95,412, 97,734. Loku Banda, a son of the Korala, sold his share to Dehideniya Mudiyanseelage Punchimala in 1856. Action by the purchaser against the three brothers of Loku Banda, 30,023.

There is a vihare.

GONGAWALA *alias* MATALE.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South. The Aracheli-wasam includes Toralanda and Oyapahala. King Vijayapala, of Godapola, had his cattle shed here.

Population of Gongawala in 1881, 456 (248 males, 208 females); in 1891, 494 (259 males, 235 females).

Population of Matale town in 1871, 8,597 (2,478 males, 1,110 females); in 1881, 4,032 (2,609 males, 1,443 females); in 1891, 4,197 (2,481 males, 1,716 females).

The inhabitants are Europeans, Burghers, Sinhalese, Tamils, Moormen, Malays, and Chettias.

The Matale katchcheri, Court-house, Assistant Government Agent's and Magistrate's bungalow, jail, police station, post and telegraph office, churches, mosques, Hindu temples, English, Sinhalese, and Tamil schools, rest-houses, Government hospital, railway terminus are in Gungawala. A Local Board was established in 1894.

In 1878 about 45 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 14a. 1p. 9½l. (paid Rs. 73-25); uncommuted 6a. 2p. 8½l.; abandoned 2a. 1p. 5l.; redeemed 3a. 3p. 4l.; total 22a. 1p. 7l.

Amis.—Kuppa Tambl, Proctor, against the Crown, for a garden, 30,134. Minachchi and Sokkalingam Pullu against the administrator of the estate of Olayappa Chetty, 19,830. Herat Muliyanalage, 31,118. Moormen, 19,676 (Talpot-Suka 1712, 1717, 1716, 1717, 1742), 30,151, 32,618, 34,118, 35,674, 57,416, 62,931, 1,442, 3,975, 4,512 (N. 8.). Tamils, 47,681, 49,830.

(1790 A.D.).—Signed 2a. In the year of Saka 1712, on the seventh day of the waxing moon, of the month Pusan, under the constellation Ma. Wetapulgollu Awerchilum, the paravani property of Haragama Muhandirama, of Kohonsiya pattawa, has been given to Gammaha in paravani, having received fifty ridis from the Gammaha, named Abukkar Nalle. Witnesses who know the same are Valanelage Panchirala of Dumbulgomuwa, Menikrala of the same village, Panchirala of the same village, Muhandiramalage Appahani of the same village, Gungawala Arachchila, Adam Pullu Kunji Nalde of Gungawala, Fakir Nalde of the same village, Kiriya Duraya of Agalawatta, Kala Duraya of the same village. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher has been granted. Should any dispute and molest this there will be harm, but there will be no harm or vengeance for the Gammaha or his descendants to swear in oil, crowding, and in the five sacred oaths, for the first, second, and third time for the same, so declaring this land voucher has been granted. Whoever do justice in this shall obtain blessing 40a. 18,176.

(1791 A.D.).—Signed 3l. In the year of Saka 1716, of the month Easa, on Wednesday, the seventh day of the waxing moon. 1, Haragama Muhandirama, of Kohonsiya pattawa in Matale, have received twenty ridis from Abukkar Nalde Gammaha, of Gungawala, and granted unto him 8 labas of ground from this side of the stile called Waggalla-ella-Kadulla, in paravani. Five fanams are paid as services for this land. Witnesses who know the same are Panchirala of Haragama, Menikrala of the same village, Kandage Appahani of the same village, Arachchilage Adam Pullu of Gungawala, Panchi Nalde of Akurambila, Kala Hewa Duraya of Panagama, Menik Durayalage Kiriya of Agalawatta. With the knowledge of so many persons I have granted this land voucher. Should anybody dispute this he shall suffer the vengeance of oaths, but Gammaha or his descendants shall not suffer therefrom were they to swear upon the five sacred oaths. This Talpot has been written by Kandage Gammahirala. 19,676.

Migastenne amuna.

A pond called Nirawiya.

In 1803 a fort was erected by the English at Hikgolla and called Fort MacDowell. It was soon abandoned, but in 1815 and for many years thereafter it was occupied by English troops.

GONTAWALANTENNA.—A village in Gandake korale, Lower Hovahota.

Population in 1891, 24 (10 males, 14 females).

GONHAGODA.—A village in Kulugummannaya pattawa, Haripattu, near Attarama, on the road from Katugastota to Hikkawala.

Stream.—Hunnamaya.

Population in 1871 (with Polkumbura) 255; in 1881, 264 (167 males, 127 females); in 1891, 263 (204 males, 105 females).

In 1878 about 57 acres of juddy land were registered, of which 12½ paid Rs. 64-75, 27½ redeemed, 13 temple fields, and 3½ acres sold by the Crown.

There is the site of a fort occupied by the English, afterwards used as a court-house.

WALAWWA.—Gonigoda Ratamahatmaya married Hulangamuwa Mahatmaya, of Yataula, and had a daughter Gonigoda Manika, who married Poligoda Lakshma.

They had three children : (1) Yutakula Walawwe Loku Menika, who married Yalegoda Basnayaka Nilamo in Bina ; (2) Medduma Monika, who married Uduwela Badde Nilamo in Diga ; (3) Tikiri Monika, who married Watupola Banda in Diga.

A sister of Gonigoda Ratamahatmaya was married to Koppitipola Walawwa. She returned home some time after with her children (676, *February, 1831*).

Probate of the last will of Gonigoda Basnayaka Nilamo was granted to Watapuluwa *alias* Amunugama Loku Banda and Urulowatto Banda, 20,772.

Gonigoda Nilamo, Ratamahatmaya of Harispattu before the first English war (10th March, 1824; 18th October, 1823).

Gonigoda Nilamo, Disawa of Wollassa, was assessor in December, 1824.

Gonigoda, Basnayaka Nilamo of the Maha Dewale in Kandy in 1841, 11,747, D. C. S.

Gonigoda Battana Nilamo *vs.* Noina Lobbe and Miguel Appu. The bargain between the parties not having been completed by a written deed, was not binding on the plaintiff (5th October, 1821).

Gonigoda, Disawa in the reign of Rajadhi Raja Sinha (19th July, 1821).

Gonigoda Multengo Mahatmaya of the Meda Wahala witness in a Doranagama ola dated 1746 A.D.

Gonigoda Loku Banda *vs.* Gonigoda Kumarihami, widow of Gonigoda Disawa of Bintenna. Plaintiff, as the issue of the first wife of the Disawa, claimed a moiety of the estate. Defendant said that she as the widow, for herself and on behalf of the children of Balagallo Walawwe Mutu Menika, the adopted daughter of the Disawa, and by gift from him upon deed in 1857, was in possession of the whole estate. Deed upheld, 31,167.

Gonigoda Rajahasta Senewiratna Gunaratna Pandita Nayaka Wasala Mudiyanse, Disawa of Bintenna, having no issue, bequeathed his extensive estate equally to his wife Galaniye Bandarulago Kumarihami and his adopted daughter Balagallo Walawwe Mutu Menika by a deed. Test. 288.

Wattarantenne Ratamahatmaya's Kumarihami *vs.* Ikiriwatto Banda and five others. Plaintiff purchased lands from Gonigoda Walawwe Punchi Banda *alias* Koralo Mahatmaya. The first defendant obtained lands from his maternal uncle Gonigoda Walawwe Ukku Banda Nilamo upon Talpot 1824 A.D. 20,243.

Gonigoda Disawa, Ratamahatmaya of Harispattu and Chief of the Kottalbadde Department of the Udarata in Saka 1720 (1798 A.D.). He was witness to an ola in that year.

Families.—A Vellala woman of Gonigoda in Harispattu stated that ten days before the accession she was banished as a king's slave to Gampola because she eloped with a painter to Sabaragamuwa. The assessors stated that it was customary under the king's Government to punish offences such as that committed by the woman against the rules of caste, by sending the female offenders as king's slaves to Gampola, and to deprive them of their right of inheritance, but they never heard of their property being forfeited to the Crown. The lands and other property went to the next of kin. (*Jud. Com., 7th February, 1823*).

Annatugoda Walawwa and Ihala Walawwa owned land here, in Idamegama, and in Rangama, 67,906, 68,789.

Land dedicated to Attaragama Vihare, *ante*, p. 83.

Hapuhetti Arachchige Juliana Coorey, as widow and administratrix of the estate of James Reid, litigated with Kuruwege Loku Punchirala for a garden which her husband inherited from his father, 28,542. Banneka Mudiyanseelage, 22,807. Diwakara Herat Mudiyanseelage, 73,261, 96,289. Gebarulage, 13, D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1716 27 11). Gonigoda Ekanayaka Hami *ante*, p. 106. Heratge, descendants of Herat Rala, who held lands under the Wadamawakkukura and Lokam Departments, 683, D. C. Mad., 17,976, 17,996, 31,177 (Talpot Saka 1738). Herat Mudiyanseelage Punchirala, Peace Officer of Gonigoda, 61,548. Hitihamillage, 13 D. C. Mad., 18,382 (Talpot Saka 1716 27 11). Karalliyaddege, 22,807, 51,338. Kuruwege *alias* Yatiwalage, 33,649, 1,054 (N. S.). Marassanage, 22,807. Moors, 37,771. Mulgampolage, 17,156 (Talpot Saka 1701). Nuga-Attegolage, 17,301 (Talpot Saka 1716). Panikkige, 17,156. Talawinnege, 55,580, 3,966 (N. S.). Uda Gonigoda Arachchillage, 31,177. Urapolage 55,580, 3,966 (N. S.). Weralu-angege, 33,649. Yatiwawalage Bandas, 1,054 (N. S.).

(1743 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1665, Gedarakumbura of one pela, a part of a hepa, and two gardens, belonging to Panikkige Panikki Rala, of Gonigoda in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, have been sold by him to Kottawele Vidane in paraveni, having received 50 ralis. Witnesses who know the same are Mohottaia, Bannekarala, Walawwe Rala, Kuruwe Rala, Hitihami



GON—GOW

Rala, Herat Rala, Mulgampola Vidane, Angage Garunacha, Gonigoda Heraya, and Panikhiya. With the knowledge of these witnesses, on Thursday, the seventh day of the month Daruta, this Talpat has been delivered to Kottawela Vidane by the said Panikhi Rala. Whoever disputes this shall suffer by the oath, but to Kottawela Vidane no evil shall ensue were he to swear on all the five oaths.

(1779 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1791, Kottawela Vidane of Gonigoda in having received 70 rika from Hanunupola Mohottala, sold to him Gedurshumbura of 1 pala, two pieces of garden, and a part of a house. Whoever contests this shall suffer by the oath, but Hanunupola Mohottala and his descendants shall not suffer therefrom were they to swear on all the five oaths. Under the constellation Anura, on Thursday, the second day of the waning moon, in the month of Poon, this land grant has been given, and the witnesses who know the name are Hananka Nilame, Mulgampola Vidane, Heratge Loku Rala, Polgahawatte Juna Naide, Angage Kiri Naide, Gula Panikhiya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this has been granted.

(1791 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1716, on Wednesday, the fifth day of the waning moon of the month Nikula, under the constellation Anura. The purport of the Talpat by which the portion of the land of Hithani, of Gonigoda in Kulagammanaiya pattawa of Hari-patta, has been granted by his daughter, who possessed the same, to her son Loku Appuhani alias Tikirala, is as follows: The paraveti land Nuga-attagala of 1 amuna and its appurtenant high and low grounds, houses, and gardens have been granted to Tikirala Appuhani. Witnesses who know the name are Herat Rala of Gonigoda, Walawwe Ralahami, Wimalange Panchimala, Mulgampola Vidane, Heranckaraya of the same village, Heraya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpat has been given. Should any of my sons, grandsons, relations, or any other persons dispute this grant, they shall suffer by the oath, but to Tikirala alias Loku Appuhani, his sons and grandsons, there shall be no curse or oath though they were to swear by the five ordinal oaths, thus declaring this land Talpat has been given. Those who will defend the right of this grant in the event of any dispute shall inherit the final beatitude, both in this and the next world.

(1793 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1727, in the month 11, the third day of the waning moon, under the constellation Anura. Nuga-attagalakumbura belonging to me, Panchimala, have been granted to my son Myata at my death-bed, to be possessed by him uninterruptedly. Witnesses who know the name are Hiranayage Panchimala of Halamunna, Hiramula Mudiyane of Nugalayadda, Maha Daraya of Pulmur, Vyanmalage Subara Vyanaka of Halamunna, and for writing this Talpat, Gannawa Nekarala of Nugalayadda. With the knowledge of these persons this Talpat has been granted. Those who would dispute this grant shall suffer by the oath, but my son Myata and his descendants shall not suffer therefrom. 13, D. C. Mad

GONIGODA GAIWAVE VIHARE—Ratanajoti Unnanne had been incumbent of a Vihare for seven years before 1821. He stated that the tradition was, that was built in King Wimala Dharma's time, and that there was a Sannas and Tulpata, but he had no documents except a certificate dated 1822. He said gawwala Diwawa dedicated one pala, and that he had a Talpat for one of the dia dated Saka 1664.

A witness said the old dedication was in King Kirti Sri's time. The dedication by Dinnuwala Diwawa was much later; he rebuilt the Vihare before the king's time.

The Temple Lands Commissioner did not believe the story of the Sannas and Tulpata, holding that the dedications were small private gifts, rejected the claim for exemption. A Maruwana Panguwa registered in Ulandupitiya. T. L. C. 293.

(1792 A.D.).—In the year 1704 of King Saka, I, Kumburegedara Malaharala Naide, of Ulandupitiya in Kulagammanaiya pattawa of Hariyaya pattu, have, with the view of enjoying the pleasures of heaven and attaining Nirwana by me, by my parents, relatives, friends, the King, and his ministers, made over in the name of Buddha unto the rock image at Gonigoda Gulgane Vihare a portion in extent one pala, towards the mulakkada of the field Kood-niya, so that any person that disputes this grant will have to suffer punishment in the infernal region called Avichiya as many times as there are grains of sand on the earth. Witnesses hereto are Galandanila Arachchimala Polgampitiye Ralahami, Gyanakalawawwe Rasanayaka Nilame, Diyanga Naide, Kotalawagelara Naide, Loku Appu of Wedagelara, Napanagedara Malachant Naide, and Ganga Daraya, in whose presence this conveyance was made.

(1726 A.D.).—Dunuwila Disamahatmaya having repaired the Galgane Vihare and having painted the pupils of the eyes of the images, granted the lower four lahas' extent of the field Bakunianga, which belonged to him, for the use of this Vihare. This title deed was executed and delivered on this Thursday, the thirteenth day after the full moon in the month of Nawan, in the year 1684. Witnesses hereto are Pannawa Kankanama, Udagama Gammabe, Giragama Appuwa, and Dingirigama Naido. This Talipot is drawn by Doratiyarala.

The PALKUMBURE VIHARE owns four Service Pangu and five Maruwona Pangu here :—

1. Gomametigana.—Tenant: Welapalagamago Howkenda. Holds a garden of 6 lahas. Services (commutable for Rs. 12): to cowdung the pansala six times a year; to clear the jungle from the Pansalewatta three times a year, and to weed it once a year.

2. Nila.—Tenants: Ambagasango, Wedakarage, Henahungo, Batagalle, Welapalagamago, Galage, Anawalawatte. Hold 4 acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 55 05): to cultivate the muttettu, seed paddy and buffaloes being supplied by the vihare; to pound 3 amunu of paddy in a year and deliver the rice to the vihare; to thatch the pansala with muttettu straw; to repair the pansala and vihare; to keep in repair the fence of the Pansalawatta; to appear before the incumbent for the new year and for the Alutsal Mangalaya; to do other works for seven days a year; to carry the palanquin or baggage of the incumbent, giving two men for two journeys a year within the Kandy District.

3. Malkadana.—Maruwena.

4. Nila.—Maruwena.

5. Widena.—Maruwena.

6. Poldena.—Maruwena.

7. Horane.—Maruwena.

8. Navan.—Tenants: Wijendarage. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 20 60): to work as a blacksmith for the Vihare for thirty days a year, iron and charcoal being supplied by the vihare; to appear before the incumbent at the Alutsal Mangalaya with an arecnut cutter and at the new year with an arecnut cutter or embulkotta.

9. Watu.—Eight tenants: Ambagasango, Wedakarage, Henahungodage, Welapalagamago, Galage, Manawalawatto, Panikkige. Hold about 4 acres of garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 6 60): for each of the eight gardens to give a humduwa of common oil at the Katti Mangalaya or pay one shilling a year, and to give three rupees from each of the gardens, Anawalawatta of 1 pola and Anawalawatta of 12 lahas, held by two tenants.

Note.—The tenants of this village can neither sell nor mortgage the lands of the several pangu (decree in D. C. Kandy, 30,052).

A Maruwena Panguwa is registered in Ullandupitiya.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has one Mura Panguwa. Tenants: Ikiriwatto Kumaribami and Gonigoda Kumarahemaya. Hold one acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 5): to be in mura for thirty days a year. When so engaged to sweep the maluwa and premises, remove dry flowers, fill the Galoruwa with water. To carry the messages of the Diwa Nilame, or to pay in lieu of the above services at the rate of two rupees per pola a year. To appear before the Diwa Nilame with a suitable penuma once a year.

GOWINDALA.—A village in Medapalata, Yatinuwara, on the Colombo road, near the 65th milestone.

Stream.—Nanu-oya.

Population in 1881, 109 (57 males, 52 females); in 1891, 105 (59 males, 46 females).

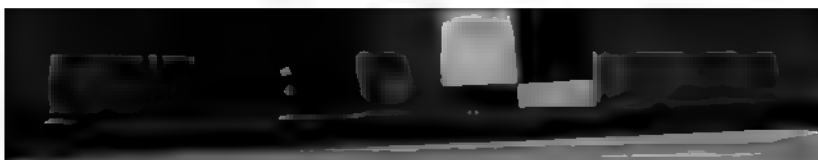
In 1878 about 41 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted Ga. Op. 62 (paid Rs. 45 44); redeemed Ga. Op. 14; temple land Ga. 1p. 54; total 20a 2p. 24.

This is a goldsmiths' village.

Families.—Walagama Udamapage rs. Wijesundara Mudiyanselage, 48,430, 62,302, 79,879. Hittarage, 62,302, 79,879.

The Gadaladeniye Dewalo has four Service Pangu here :—

1. Wannaku.—Tenants: three Vellala. Hold $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres field, 2 acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 24 70): to cultivate one pola of the Gadaladeniya



muttettuwa, seed paddy, buffaloes, and one pola of natun-wi being supplied, the rest of the work being done by the tenants; to thatch the dewale; to put an anamestriga in the compound for the Perahera; to clean the maluwa; to keep in repair five cubits of the watadage and to decorate it for the festivals and Perahera; to prepare a lodging to the Basuayaka Nilame and to feed him when he comes to Galalaleniya; to assist in repairs; to give 2½ rids to the temple and presents of sweetmeats and betel to the Basuayaka Nilame.

2. *Maiggedi*.—Tenant: Uyanwattege Miyata. Holds 1 acre field, ½ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 800): to cultivate and harvest one laba of the Galalaleniya muttettuwa; to thatch the dewale; to put up an anamestriga in the compound for the Perahera; to keep in repair three cubits of the watadage and to decorate it for the festivals and Perahera; to give one hundwa of oil for the Katti Mangalaya; to blow the chank for six mura of thirty days; to supply two hundred betel leaves and one hundred arecanuts monthly; to guard the granary for four days in a month. During mura to cook mutton for the Palle Dewale, every Saturday to give betel.

3. *Randoli*.—Tenant: Uyanwattege Appuhama. Holds 1 acre field, 2 acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 1170): to cultivate and harvest one laba of the Galalaleniya muttettuwa; to thatch the dewale; to put up an anamestriga for the festivals and Perahera; to keep the maluwa clean; to repair and decorate for the festivals and Perahera three cubits of the watadage; to attend the festivals and fifteen days Perahera; to carry randoli the last five days of Perahera; to assist in decorations for festival days; to give one hundwa of oil for the Katti Mangalaya; to present sweetmeats and betel.

4. *Talapatawalam*.—Maruwana.

5. *Morawa*.—Tenant: Bucheharullage Kirihatana. Holds 1 acre field, 1½ acre garden, 1 acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 800 a year): to blow the morawa for the Towawa daily during four mura of one month, and at the festivals and fifteen days of Perahera; to put up an anamestriga for festivals and Perahera; to clean the maluwa; to repair and decorate three cubits of the watadage; to thatch the dewale; to give a hundwa of oil at the Katti Mangalaya. At each of the festivals to present to the officers of the dewale vegetables and betel.

6. *Nila*.—Maruwana.

The Galalaleniya Vihare has one Nila Panguwa here. Tenants: Aaweddumage Appuhama and Panchirala. Hold 1½ acre field, 4 acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 1000): No. 1 to give 12 laba and No. 2 two pola and four laba of paddy yearly. To feed the goldsmiths and painters working for and at the Vihare; to attend to festivals. Each to present sweetmeats and betel.

GUNADAMA.—A village in Udapalata, Tampans, west of Galagedara.

Stream.—Kisipotu-oya.

Hill.—Kulogalekanda.

Population in 1891, 174 (103 males, 71 females); in 1891, 183 (94 males, 89 females). Vellalas and Moors.

In 1878 35½ acres (17a. 2p. 54 l) paddy land were registered, of which only 1 acre paid Rs. 4 tax, 32½ were temple fields, and 2 were abandoned.

There is said once to have been a Gunadaba Walawwa, but not in times of which any man has memory.

Gunadaba Ratamahatmaya of Tampans in the reign of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha. He was married to the eldest sister of Walapane Disawa. He was a priest before that (*Jud. Com., 24th March and 1st April, 1819*).

Mithwa Ratamahatmaya on behalf of his wife Dunuwila Mahatmayo produced two Talpota: deed of sale dated Saka 1629 in favour of Guna-anakara Dharma Kirti Unnase of the Azira Vihare; transfer Saka 1669 from Wipase Unnase, nephew of the former, to his younger brother's son, Gunadaba Ratamahatmaya (*Jud. Com., 1st April, 1819*).

Dunuwila Mahatmayo held land under the Dalada Maligawa to supply a pingo of vegetables and 5 rids a year (*Jud. Com., 24th March and 1st April, 1819*).

Families.—Ratnayaka Muliyanella Melage Panchirala re. Malangala Lekam. Plaintiff's great-grandfather, who was a Nayaka Unnase, gave land to his grandson Wipase Unnase. Gunadaba Ratamahatmaya once took possession of the land and afterwards the defendant. Defendant said he got it from his mother, who got it from her brother Kabbilawatte Galada Nilame, who got it

from his maternal uncle Wattarantenne Walapane Disawa. Plaintiff said his grandfather Punchirala got land from his brother Gunadahe Ratemahatmaya, who was married to a grand-aunt of defendant (*Jud. Com., 27th February, 1824*). Poholiyadde Walawwo Tikiri Kumarihami held land here subject to service to the Gunadahe Vihare, 41,618. Halangoda Wannaku Nilame's lands confiscated after the rebellion of 1818, 760, D. C., Mad. Ihalage Mudiyan-selage, 31,907. Kobbegakyalage, 31,907. Malwattege, 29, 760, D. C. Mad. Malwattegoda Herat Mudiyan-selage, 2,650 (N. S.). Olantennege, 29, D. C. Mad. Tennege, 31,907. Viharege (*Jud. Com., 24th March and 1st April, 1819*), 41,618. Viharege Ekanayaka Mudiyan-selage, 96,289. Wijesinha Mudiyan-selage, 48,206.

(1777 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1699, in the month Durutu, on Tuesday, the sixth day of the increasing moon.

That I, the grandnephew of Saranakara Terunnanse of Gunadaha in Naran-witapalata in Tumpane, was adopted and made a priest by the said Terunnanse, who transferred to me all his landed and movable property. Afterwards I disrobed myself and possessed the lands by doing the duties in the Vihare. Subsequently all my landed and other property were granted to Siralurala's two children, Dingirala and Ratina.

Witnesses who know the above are Ihalage Appurala of the same village, Melage Appuhami, Tennege Kawrala, Olantenne-rala, Ambagahawatterala, Kanattege Naide, Malwattegadarala, Medagodege Kudarala, Neketrala of the same family, Heratgerala, Bibilegama Hitihami, Ratnekge Naide of the same village, Panikki Mudiyan-selage Appuhami, Hemagahatenne Pihanarala, Wattarantenne Siralurala, Siriya Dewaya, Maliyalde Dewaya, Ogodapola Tikira Duraya, Horanekaraya of the same village, Lamsuwa Henaya, Badahela Kankaniya, Wattuwa, Hewampola Panditaya, Galagedara Adappeya, Geteye Naide of the same village, Nekat Naide, and Upasakarala.

When I had gone to see Kuda Unnanse he stole the Talpot I had received from Saranakara Terunnanse, in lieu of which Talpot this has been executed in favour of my two children and my son-in-law Kamburadeniye Pihanarala. The land which I had transferred to my brother he returned to me in consideration of the assistance which he derived from me on his deathbed. I have entrusted my three children (one of them is my son-in-law) to the care of my brother Meddumarala. (Imprecations.)

Talpot written by Galagedara Nekatrara.

VITTI WATTORUWA.—That Gunadaha Siurala, father-in-law of Kamburadeniye Pihanarala, and who was formerly also related to me, repaired to Kamburadeniya and requested me to go to his village, but I refused, and he then granted me a Talpot duly witnessed for his lands, to whom I have given 250 ridis, with which he has discharged the debts contracted by him, and I proceeded with him to Tumpane, where I have spent in rendering him assistance the following, viz., 5 pair of buffaloes, 5 Coast tuppotti cloths, and 1 tuppotti worth 15 ridis. Thus having spent in rendering assistance to him in a proper manner, he, on his deathbed, bequeathed all his property, including high and low grounds, by a Talpot witnessed by the inhabitants of seven villages and the two priests of Gunadaha, and he also consigned to my care his daughter.

Afterwards, whilst I was performing temple service, no person preferred claims concerning the above property during the lifetime even of Urulewatte Nayaka Unnanse, but certain claims were subsequently advanced in the time of Indulgoda Nayaka Unnanse, to whom a representation having been made relative to the above claims, an investigation was made before the priests of the vihare, and on referring to the Talpot it was declared that as the lands had been transferred to me by bequest I should be confirmed in the right of them, should the genuineness of the Talpot be proved by its witnesses, who were afterwards summoned to Kandy and, on being questioned, corroborated the tenour of the Talpot; and besides they testified that they were aware that the Unnanse and his elder brother were declared disinherited of the lands by Gunadaha Siurala. On this occasion the Nayaka Unnanse being present, and as I had witnesses for the transfer of those lands to me, he directed me and the witnesses to the Chief who had the control over the country, declaring that the lands belonged to me. Before that Chief also the witnesses corroborated their evidence in my favour; who therefore, declaring me the proprietor thereof, allowed me messengers. Since then the lands were possessed by me without interruption till the conferring of the high priestship on the present Maha Nayaka Unnanse, when I was sent for by him to Kandy, and whilst disputes had been pending regarding these lands the afore-mentioned Unnanse, having proceeded to the village and caused to be cut clusters of coconuts from four gardens and cultivated the fields by setting up Bola, and appropriated 25 amunu of paddy, being the ground share of the crops and

then in conjunction, pretending that the lands had been granted to them by the King. Ever since, they prevented me from enjoying any profit from the property, nor have the claims been yet decided notwithstanding that the lands (the sole proprietor of which am I) not having been adjudged to them either by a *Ganvaha* or by the Great Court or in the vihare, they unlawfully assumed the possession of these lands, but no justice awarded to me in consideration of my having expended 250 *rupees*, 2 pair of buffaloes, 8 *Coast* tappeti cloths, and 1 tappeti worth 15 *rupees*, and in consideration of my having obtained the Talpat by rendering assistance at Mirala's deathbed; that, therefore, should the injustice done by the pupils of the Maha Nayaka Ummase be inquired into before the king or the chiefs or in the vihare in a manner as it may be deemed competent and decision passed thereon, then these judges will attain celestial beatitude.

GUNADABE VIHARE: the full name is Gunadabe Piruwona Kammal Vihare. The road to the vihare is by the minor road from Galagedara to Kambuk-kana, leaving it at Udalagama at the bridge over the Koppotu-oya, and thence passing through the fields to the foot of Kobbegala, on the side of which the vihare is situated.

At the foot of the hill there is a good pansala and a bo-tree and a bo-malawa; close at hand are the remains of a *puja* ge. In 1864 it was much covered with *lantana*, but the stone work steps and pillars were good.

The tradition is that this vihare originally belonged to Agiriya and was afterwards transferred to Huduumpola by King Kirti Sri. The incumbents of Gunadabe are appointed by the chief priests of Huduumpola. Konwee Buddharakkhita Ummase, though a Malwatta priest, was appointed by Wariyapala Nayaka Ummase of Huduumpola in 1816, and died in 1871. There are two pansalas attached to the vihare, and on Konwee's death two of his pupils were given charge of the vihare. One of them, Medagedara Ummase, lived in Kande Galhna Pansala upon the rock near the vihare; the other pupil, Talagunwa Ummase, left for another vihare. Besides these two pupils, Konwee left at his death a third pupil, not yet ordained, called Konwee Kula Ummase, whom Medagedara Ummase afterwards got ordained at Agiriya, and who lived at the lower pansala. This Konwee Kula Ummase afterwards claimed the vihare as the sole pupil of his tutor Konwee, and denied the right of Huduumpola, asserting that the incumbency went by *Kiyana* *neya* *Paramparawa* succession. That was negatived by the judgment in the case 60,771, which was an action by the Huduumpola chief priest to eject Konwee Kula Ummase and his tenants from the Pansalawatta of 3 *amunas* which he had leased. The garden, said to be worth about £3, 10s. a year, should be enjoyed by the resident priest here as in all other vihare, but the Huduumpola chief priest leased the garden to Haraneth Appu and Haranath Appu, who were prevented by Konwee Kula Ummase; hence the action.

There are eight *paravatu* tenants, but no *muttetu* field. The Nilakarayo ought to give 3 *amunas* of paddy to the resident priest at Gunadabe besides offerings to the chief priest.

The villagers should each year prepare a present for the Huduumpola chief priest and present it, make an obeisance, and go away.

The Vihare owns two Pangu:—

1. Nila.—Twenty two tenants. Hold 33½ acres field, about 30 acres garden, and 121 acres *ken*. Services (commutable for Rs. 384/00): the pangua originally consisted of eight shares. The service of each of the shares is to supply one man and furnish fifty bundles of straw for thatching the pansala; to weed the pottage and the malawa three times a year; to offer three *seers* of rice and proportional curry twice during a *Puja* day in *Wesakmana*; to give during "was" to the resident priest two *seers* boiled rice and proportional curry to be offered every day, at the end of "was" to contribute one eighth of the price of the priest's cotton robe and to give a priest one mat, one cup, and one sheet four *rukats* long; to give a new year's penuma to the incumbent and forty leaves of betel; to supply to the resident priest 1 *amuna* 5 *labas* paddy yearly.

2. Hewwa.—Twenty Yakde-salaga Dugutta. Hold 8 *labas* field. Services (commutable for Rs. 600): to beat *tan-tan* twice a day on four *puja* days during every month and also on the four festival days and *Puja Mangalya*.

Perak-niya Inlajoti Nayaka Ummase et. Konwee Kula Ummase and three other laymen. Claim for the temple and its endowments, which form an appendage of the Huduumpola Vihare, whereof plaintiff was the Nayaka of

chief priest. First defendant claimed to be incumbent as the pupil of Komwowa Buddharakkhita Unnanse. I held that the incumbency of this vihara does not descend by Sisayanu-siya Paramparawa, but was in the gift of the priests of Huduhumpola Vihare. 60,771.

GUNNEPANA.—A village in Udagampaha, Lower Dunbara. A large village, the sub-divisions are Palle Gunnepana, Uda Gunnepana, and Gunnepana Madige. Gunnepana, or Bunnepana, or the Drunkard's Lamp, so called by the king (it is said) because there was not enough oil to keep burning the lamp contributed by the people of this village for the Kachchi festival at Sagama, when the people of Napana were degraded. This village was not degraded, and the leading people are of the first class.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Streams.—Galamuno-oya, Kala-oya, Rawan-oya.

Hill.—Gonagalakanda.

Population of Palle and Uda Gunnepana in 1881, 929 (478 males, 451 females), of Gunnepana Madige, 245 (130 males, 115 females); in 1891, Gunnepana Gabadagama, 202 (105 males, 97 females); Gunnepana Madige, 198 (105 males, 93 females); Gunnepana Pallegammedda, 410 (184 males, 226 females); Gunnepana Udagammedda, 458 (236 males, 222 females). Moormen.

In the H. L. M. (1810-11) 29a. 3p. 5l. of paddy land are registered in Uda Gunnepana and 28a. 0p. 9l. in Palle Gunnepana; total 58a. 0p. 4l., or 116 acres.

In 1878 190 acres paddy land were registered, of which nearly half were redeemed from payment of tithe.

A Government vernacular school for boys.

Families.—Abayasekara Wannaku Arachchige, 50,434, 56,814. Adikaram Walawwe, 96,728. Test. 579. Agalakotuwege, 47,037. Amunugama Walawwe (*Jud. Com.*, 24th September and 19th December, 1823, 23rd February, 1824), 915, 1,653 (Talpot Saka 1707), 8,325, 10,790, 27,037, 36,644, 51,200, 56,398. Battana Kumarihami, 17,153. Baldegamage, 27,990. Balawattege, 50,434, 56,814. Bogahakotuwege, 48,421, 61,150, 72,445, 86,376. Bopege (*Jud. Com.*, 20th July and 7th December, 1825). Boruppe Kankanamalage, 61,706. Bowattege, 92,940. Chandrasekara, John William, Vaccinator, 97,456. Disanayaka Mudiyanseelage, 41,685, 67,716. Ekanayaka Walawwe, 92,949, 96,485. Ellapitige, 72,873. Gabbala Hawadiya, 37,786, 47,623. Galbokkege, 27,990, 30,852. Gamage, 9,823. Godamaditte Mudiyanseelage, 27,977, 50,896. Gonapolage (*Jud. Com.*, 20th July and 7th December, 1825). Gunnepana Walawwe, 9,503, 50,434, 56,814, 79,213, 97,456. Gurugamage, 86,376. Helapitige, Test. 185. Henegewatte, 33,579. Heratge, Heratge Itala, Hemagahawatte Itala, and Talagahawatte Itala gave lands to Kondadeniye Mahatmayo, who left them to Mampitiye Bandara, on whose confiscation the king gave them to Maduwa people. Restored to Heratge, a descendant of the Ralas, by Pilima Talawwe Adigar (*Jud. Com.*, 15th March, 1824), 1,670, 32,536, 36,644, 97,876. Hettigedara Mudiyanse (*Jud. Com.*, 24th March, 1831). Hewandalage, 1,653. Kadigomuwa Gabada Nilame (*Jud. Com.*, 24th March, 1831). Kammalege, 48,421, 61,150. Kankanam Nilame, 27,977. Kongahakumburege, 9,222. Korlege, 1,888. Kottalbaddege, 31,226. Kudu-galage, 32,175. Limagahadeniyege, 32,175. Mapahamillage, 33,579, 61,706. Medage, 9,823, 27,990, 30,852. Medagoda Walawwe, 52,746, 79,213. Migahage, 29,486. Migahakotuwege, 52,909. Miwage, 27,990. Moormen, 6,613, 17,153, 18,288, 29,486, 29,798, 37,774, 37,786, 46,052, 47,037, 47,623, 50,227, 50,260, 51,910, 59,292, 61,860, 66,276, 72,873. Mullegama Watte Walawwe, 1,670, 27,037, 51,200, 56,398. Nekatge (*Jud. Com.*, 21st September, 1827), 9,503. Olaganwattege, 66,276. Olaganwelage, 1,653. Pahala Kammalege, 61,949, 67,716, 72,884. Palamakumbure Walawwe, 96,728, Test. 579. Palipana Walawwe, 52,909, 64,949, 72,884, 96,277. Pallekumburege, 27,977. Palle Walawwe, 633 (N. 8). Piharatage, 72,445. Piyanwagurege, 1,888. Polgollege Muhandirama joined the Dutch and went to Colombo. His lands were confiscated, and in 1778 were granted to Hinatikumbure Pihana Naide (*Jud. Com.*, 25th February, 1823). Polwattege, 27,990, 57,862. Rambukwelle Kankanam Rala (*Jud. Com.*, 28th May and 11th September, 1827). Sappatayalage, 10,790. Sirimalwatte Bandara (*Jud. Com.*, 24th and 27th September, 19th December, 1823, 23rd February, 1824). Suriya Arachchi Mudiyanseelage, 35,264. Tennege, 29,798, 36,815. Tumpanege, 97,876. Udage, 9,503. Udagedara Walawwe, 92,940. Wahala Herat Mudiyanseelage, 97,876. Welihiddege, 52,644. Welahage, 9,222 (Talpot Saka 1694). Wijendra Naide, 9,821 (Talpota Saka 1638, 1726). Wijetunga Wahala Mudiyanse, 17,153.

(1708 A.D.).—When His Majesty the Great Lord of prosperous Lanka was reigning, Wijatunga Wahala Modiyana, of Narandanda, in Pallagampaha of Dumbura, discharged his duties well and faithfully, therefore Rajapagga-gedarakumbura of 5 pila, Udarakumbura of 2 pila, Udakumbura of 3 pila at Gannepana, in all 3 annas and 1 pila, with the appertinent high and low lands, houses and plantations, were granted to the said Modiyana to be possessed by his generations without any interruption and without being claimed by any nobles or chieftains. On the command of His Majesty this grant was settled on Wijatunga Wahala Modiyana, and this title was given on Thursday the third day of the waxing moon, in the month of Durara, in the year of Saka 1724, by Dumbura Rajakaruna Senovirana Wasala Athayakoti Modiyana Ratnahami Adigar of Neralambanuwara, Chief of Kengala Alajattala Kurawa Ratmahatmaya of Minner, who holds the four villages, besides Ninda, Velana, and Uthala villages, Ratmahatmaya of Dumbura, Koto Atampala, Dumbura Lakshana, Ratnayaka Nilama of Nala Dewala, Lakshana of the Rat Ayala Mahalaya Maha Arambala Wannala Nilama, Dewara of Neralambanuwara, the Narayana Ninda Velana villages, Gilmalaya, Damburabotawa, Dewara of Neralambanuwara, and first Adigar of Kandy. 17,152.

(1772 A.D.).—Ratnayakhami rendered assistance to his father Lams Appu, Kotala Arachchala of Pallu Rannapana in Udagampaha of Dumbura, and obtained from him the upper 1 pila of Gangalakumbura . . . in paravani. On the deathbed of Ratnayakhami he gave over (the lands) to his Kama (wife), who cooked rice for him. The Kama, on the eve of her death, gave (the lands) to her son Janghami, by taking his hand, for having rendered assistance to her, to be possessed in paravani. Witnesses who know the same are Wablikkara Arachchala, Pihawala of the same village, Nigantakura of the same village, Kumburage Loku Appu, Gammabattige Appurana of the same village, Gunbiri Achchala Mena Henaya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land conveyance has been granted under the constellation Ra, on Thursday the thirtieth day of the waxing moon, of the month Wasala. Those who contest or dispute this shall suffer the vengeance of earth. Declaring that my son Janghami shall not suffer vengeance, this has been granted. Those who defend this shall enjoy heavenly happiness and ultimately attain Nirvana. Walalyudda 1 pila. these properties have been granted to Ratnayakhami. 9,222.

(1810 A.D.).—1, Athekha Modiyana, of Amunugama in Udagampaha of Dumbura, having no issue, received assistance from Halangala Mahatmaya, and transferred to her Gedarakumbura of 2 pila, together with the houses and gardens thereto belonging and the high grounds Hattagahama, Pattiyarumabura, Kotalagahayama, Uralayayama, the Uthi Mottakumbura of 1 pila at Udagunnapana, together with Udakumbura, Pallegalawatta at Amunugama, Amulachakumbura of 2 pila at Narapannawa, Pallegatita of 1 pila, and Palahapannawa together with the houses, gardens, and the high grounds Kumbalagahamallama, Tamburakelama, Kalamallama, Dumburakelama, and Lakshama all these. This gift is made by Athekha Modiyana in paravani to Halangala Mahatmaya by executing this Talpat in the year of Saka 1812 on the ninth day of the sun in Mina, Wednesday, under the constellation of Uttarak, with the knowledge of the following witnesses: Palawala Lakshana Mahatmaya, Mahagahama Ratmahatmaya, Pihawala Ratumbi Ratmahatmaya, Waragaya Lalangalana Ratumbi Ratmahatmaya, Kumburage Mahatmaya Ratmahatmaya, Wallimani Kulalana Wimala Achchala Kotala, Tumburage Kulalana Ratmahatmaya, Tatturana Ratmahatmaya, Wilkotte Ratmahatmaya Ratmahatmaya, Dargalawara Panchappa Ratmahatmaya, Nallagurumage Tikirana Ratmahatmaya, Konage Utharala Ratmahatmaya, Aramburaya Gunamal Nani Ratmahatmaya, Galagavakumbura Palagurana Ratmahatmaya, Madugalla Utharala, Kotalagaha Utharala Ratmahatmaya, Kumburage Randawa, and Amunugama Panchappa.

WELIPPLE VIHARA, in Pallu Gannepana, was founded by the villagers 1764.

(1764 A.D.).—We, Mottakumbura Madappulirala, Udapala Vihara, Nihalawala Arachchala, and Palahamallawarumma, and all the other villagers of Pallu Rannapana in the Udagampaha of Dumbura having contributed a suitable sum of money towards purchasing 1 pila of Welipplehama belonging to Watta Arachchala, and having cut a ditch round it, planted it with jak and coconuts and erected a new pinnala, and having conducted Yatawatta Chandaletta Vannasa of Agiri Vihara thither, and caused him to hold "was" in the Pinnala Welipplehama, and assisted him during the four months of "was" with the four things necessary. And on the day of the offering of the Kalam (yak),

A considerable extent of paddy land belongs to the Dalada Maligawa, and, at the festival of new rice, paddy is brought with some state on elephants from the Gurudeniya granary to the Maligawa, and there distributed to the officers who have by custom right to receive a portion.

The Kundasale Vihare has a small property here, held by the temple washerman, Galawatto Vidana Henaya, for the service of washing the tirapili, &c., of the vihare and the robes of the incumbent. To tie up wiyan for pinkama.

VIIHARE.—On the roadside at Gonawatta ferry a small temple under an overhanging rock, and above a fine dagoba and bo-tree.

The vihare is held by the Ummanso of Kundasale. It has no endowment except the vihare and pansala garden (97,849).

On one of the rocks in the hillside above the vihare there is an ancient inscription in Nagara characters :—

• • ika (ina) rajasa pule Raja Abaya Raja Abayasa pule Raja Naga Raja Nagasa pule Raja Abaya Raja Abayasa pule Gamani • • • • • pule Maha Sudasana Agata Anugata Chaturdimi sugasa pad • •

“Given to the very (righteous) present and future priesthood of the four quarters, by the father of Gamani—, son of Raja Abaya Raja Abaya, son of Raja Naga Raja Naga, son of Raja Abaya Raja Abaya the son of king —ika or ina.”

PITIYA DEWALE is a small building, 24½ ft. long and 11 ft. 4 in broad, on a rock of about 20 ft. in height, immediately above the road to Hangu-rankota, 4½ miles from Kandy, and close to the Talatu-oya.

The dewale consists of an outer court with half walls and of two inner chambers. In the last are placed pictures of the twelve dewiyo, each painted on a fan-shaped piece of wood, and a centre picture of Pitiya Dewiyo represented in the dress of a Kandyan king. In the innermost chamber are a number of small elephant goads and a bow.

The paintings are new, but are said to be repainted on the same lines.

On a stone outside is an inscription that the building was repaired in 1876.

A kapurala is in charge of the dewale. It has no endowments (61,209). Close to the dewale is a bo-tree and a small birdcage-like building with open doors, in which offerings of flowers are placed.

Pitiya was a son of a King of Soli. The twelve dewiyo are the personifications of the sun in the twelve months in the year.

Pitiya cleft a rock for a water-course close to the dewale.

Families.—Galewattege, 40,796. Jamburegola Radago, 60,925, 821 (N. S.) Kapuge, 2,286 (N. S.). Ketawalage, 68,404, 68,405, 79,294. Mahakumbure Wirakon Mudiyanse-lage, 69,804. Medawala Gammahelage, 79,294. Moormen, 94,756. Peradeniyage, 40,796. Sattambilage, 60,925, 821 (N. S.). Uluenge, 60,925, 821 (N. S.). Vidana Henayalage, 94,756. Wahatenuege, 2,286 (N. S.). Wattege, 40,796. Wela Henayalage, 74,155. Wirasiuha, Rev., re. Gurudeniye Punchirala, 91,041, 97,943.

GURUGAMA.—A village in Medapalata, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Gurugama-ela.

Hill.—Liyanagaha-dedure-kandureliya.

Population in 1881, 205 (105 males, 100 females); in 1891, 204 (105 males, 99 females).

In 1878 111½ acres paddy land were registered, of which nearly one-half were redeemed.

Most of the village belongs to Dullewe Adigar.

The tradition is that Wijetun Mudiyanse and Amarakon Wannaku Mudiyanse came from India in the reign of Mahalu Prakrama Bahu, and the former obtained lands in Gurugama for Atapattu service.

Families.—Wijetunga Korala re. Dullewe Disawa of Nuwarakalawiya, Talpot 1799 A.D. (Jud. Com., 6th October, 1820, 15th August and 10th September, 1827). Wijetunga Punchi Etana and Appuhami re. Slinne Tamby (Talpot 1773, 1809, 1836 A.D.). Dullewe late Maha Nilame re. Kobbekaluwo Lokam, 6,311. Dullewe Maha Nilame re. Asweddumage, 20,902, 41,214, 92,824. Dan-deniyege, 2,873 (N. S.). Deiyanne Gammelayage, 417 (1st February, 1834). Dodanwala Maha Walawwe Medduma Banda owned land here 89,328. Elemaldeniya Mudiyanse held land here on a Talpot dated 1700 A.D. Hiripitiye

Naidu, 417 (1742 February, 1834). Kahawatalage, 2,873 (N. E.). Kanamudunage 14,433. Kittambarege, 24,349. Metiweloge n. Eideniyi Kallanamainge, Dandedeniyige, Kotande Naideloge Omareppulla, and Pallagunage Kiri Balu, 27,473. Ruppege, 23,942. Talapitiyige Naidu, 6,748. Talapiti (Moorman), 44,216, 54,523, 60,148. Udage (Duraya), 14,533, 36,349, 83,942. Moorman, 8,937, 9,704, 27,473, 44,214, 50,000, 54,523, 54,825, 60,148, 69,322.

(1603 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1603, in the month of Pi, on Friday, the thirteenth of the increasing moon. That the paravai lands Hapugakumbura of 3 pelae, Etambange of 2 pelae, and the high and low grounds thereof, belonging to Gurugama Rankot Puliya, of Gangapalata in Yatinuwara, were inherited by Karunapediya, and from him they were bestowed on me, Kirunga Duraya, and afterwards I granted, in paravai, the same to my daughter Menikil. Witnesses who know the above are Diyakalinawela Rala, Dolanwela Undiy Rala, Gurugama Iengulhama, Komaradhama of the same village, Dengama Appuhama, Hettige Lake Appuhama, Arachchila, Gurugama Wattuwa Duraya, Kaluduraya, Halawaliya, and Singa Duraya.

(1601 A.D.).—On Thursday, the eighth day of the increasing moon, in the month of Nikun, in the year of Saka 1723. The fields Hapugakumbura of 3 pelae and Etambange of 2 pelae and 6 lahae, with the garden and chena Nitagulkhena thereto belonging, have been granted to Dingira by Dingawa Duraya. That the middle 1 laha of the field Agalakumbura attached to the Kallitawakku Lekam's Department, and the garden lying beyond the three-shing floor, and the two pelae extent of the garden Kukulawatta (the property of Gurugama Karunapediya) have been transferred to Dingira by Gurugama Dingawa of Gangapalata in Yatinuwara. Witnesses to the same are Gurugama Kallenaligama Duraya, Kohowili Duraya, Sirimala, Dodandeniya Duraya, Eimalkeniya Asuramadde Duraya, Kandubumbargamaya, Mantura Duraya, and Nilakabile Duraya. This Talpot has been granted to me, Dingira Duraya, on the day fixed for going to Colombo to make war against the English.

(1809 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1731, in the month of Wesak, on Thursday, the seventh day of the increasing moon. I, Gurugama Agalakumbura Dingawa Duraya, of Gangapalata in Yatinuwara, do hereby declare that the paddy field Hapugakumbura of 3 pelae in extent, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging to me, I have assigned in paravai to my son Sobana Duraya. Witnesses who know the same are Kiribakumbura Panchirala, Erodawatte Vidana, Guttapola Payimikaraya, Kalagamawe Adappeya, Wedanade Vidana, Hapitiya, Arambagelara Dewaya, and Ange Nekata. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot has been written and granted to my son Sobana Duraya. If any of my relations or strangers shall dispute this, they shall suffer by the oath; my son or his descendants shall not suffer therefrom.

GURUKETE.—A village in Nedaiya pattawa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 56 (31 males, 25 females); in 1891, 49 (25 males, 24 females).

GURULUPOTA.—A village in Kandapabala korala, Upper Dumbura. It lies on a slope, 5 miles from W-ragama. Gurulupota, Pallawatta, Hamalaka, Mahanawelduma, and Turapitiya are under one Arachchi.

Streams.—Hanukete uya, Palaketiya-uya.

Hills.—Bimbaragalkanda, Katarawellakanda, Kolagoluwulpota, Medagalkala. Population in 1881, 152 (81 males, 71 females); in 1891, 111 (58 males 53 females).

In 1878 78 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 14 were redeemed.

In the reign of the last king fifty men of the village received grants, each of 5 lahae of land, subject to the service of the Dunukara Lekam's Department, 6,844.

There is considerable chena cultivation by people of Mediwaka, Pallawatta, and other villages.

Cotton is grown in small quantities.

Families.—The Halangoda family held lands here which were inherited by Elkupala Madugolle Banda, 17,929, 18,977. Atapattuwage, 29,532. Hatawanga 6,844. Ilangamaga, 6,844. Mediwaka Gas Arachchi, 17,929, 18,977. Mediyangelage Walawwe family of Mediwaka owned land here, 40,523. Wekalage, 29,532.

Remains of Narakotuwa, a cave where Queen Sita is said to have resided for some time during her wanderings.



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HABARAGAHA-ELA.—A village in Puwakpitiyewasam, Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Population in 1881, 26 (18 males, 8 females); in 1891, 24 (13 males, 11 females). Vellala.

Three amunu paddy land.

HADUWA.—A village in Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North. The wasam includes Haduwela, Kalugallewa, Kumbiyan-ela, Dewarandapola, Seru-dandapola, and Bambaragahena.

PALLEHADUWA.—

Stream.—Kalugallewa-oya, Mahawela.

Hill.—Kadigala.

Population in 1871, 124 (67 males, 57 females); in 1881, 82 (47 males, 35 females); in 1891, 76 (43 males, 33 females).

In 1878 12½ acres paddy land were registered.

UDAHADUWA.—

Stream.—Uwattawa.

Hill.—Dummalu.

Population in 1881, 92 (52 males, 40 females); in 1891, 47 (28 males, 19 females).

In 1878 about 34½ acres paddy land were registered. The fields are not cultivated; the people live on chena produce.

WALAWWA.—The tradition is that Velekke (or Vellekare?) Dinawa of Madakalapuwa was the first to settle in this village a long time ago. His descendants are extinct. The village became the property of Ebelapola. W. A. Dullewa is registered as owner of four Ninda Pangu: field 7a. 1p. 0l., garden 1a. 2p. 0l. Tenants: Wedage, Nekatge, Nalandage, Wiyanakotuwa. Services (commutable for Rs. 78-75): to work at the walawwa for five days; to bring honey, aralu, bulu, and nelli; to collect the ota share of the hena.

HADUWELA.—A village in Haduwa-wasam, Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa Matale North.

Stream.—Dullewala-ela.

Hill.—Kunuragalakanda.

Population in 1881, 24 (10 males, 14 females); in 1891, 10 (4 males, 6 females). Vellala.

One amunam of paddy land, which is not cultivated.

HAKMANA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa South, Upper Dumbara, north of Dorahiyada.

Hill.—Hakmanakanda.

Population in 1881, 83 (47 males, 36 females); in 1891, 80 (43 males, 37 females).

In 1878 41 acres paddy land registered. Commuted 20a. 2p. 0l. (paid Rs. 144-07).

A Brahman came from Hakmana in Matara District. His suit for the daughter of a high-caste man being rejected, he took off his punanula (sacred thread) and threw it into the fire; it was not burnt; this convinced the people of his rank; his suit was accepted, and the marriage took place.

The Hakmanu family still exists, but it is poor. Under the Kandyan Government it enjoyed a good position; some of its members were Dinawas.

HAKURUTALE.—A village in Malulla-wasam, Gangapala korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Population in 1881, 53 (29 males, 24 females); in 1891, 51 (25 males, 26 females).

Extent under paddy, 8 amunu (6 acres). Irrigated by an ela from Diya Babale Ulpota.

HALADIWALA.—A village in Hiddaulle-wasam, Medapalata korale, Udunuwara.

Population in 1881, 23 (13 males, 10 females); in 1891, 26 (13 males, 13 females).

In 1878 17½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 3a. 2p. 0½l. (paid Rs. 23.42); redeemed 5a. 1p. 4l.; total 8a. 3p. 4½l.

The people had to work on the irrigation elas of Gumpolawela, *ante*, p. 265.

Jammunige, 38,917.

HALAGAMA.—A village in Tembiligala-wasam, Ganga Ihala korale, Udapalata.

Population in 1881, 183 (85 males, 98 females); in 1891, 210 (107 males, 103 females). Berawayo (Tom-tom Beaters).

In 1878 50½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 24a. 0p. 3½l. (paid Rs. 237.61); redeemed 1a. 1p. 0l.; total 25a. 1p. 3½l.

Families.—Ambalamage, 36,086, 52,219. Telkarnge, Hulawalige, Kaludurayalage, Ilankalige, Agalamullege, Murutalage, 39,036, 39,442, 59,790, 59,979, 67,075, 67,087, 98,236, 60,836, 70,496, 30 (N. S.).

HALANGODA.—A village in Purijjala-wasam, Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Stream.—Paragedi-oya.

Population in 1881, 221 (121 males, 100 females); in 1891, 165 (78 males, 87 females). Vellalas, Potters, and Tom-tom Beaters.

In 1878 70½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 23a. 3p. 8½l. (paid Rs. 135.22); uncommuted 1a. 4p. 9l.; redeemed 9a. 2p. 4l.; total 33a. 1p. 1½l.

Balakaduwa or Pansalatenna estate adjoins the village; irrigated by Balakaduwe-oya.

WALAWWA.—Uduwawala Wijekon Disawa was the ancestor of the family. Halangoda Abayakon Mudiyanse, in the reign of King Narendra Sinha, married the daughter of Namale Arachchi. He had two sons by her, Halangoda Gajanayaka Nilame and Halangoda Mohottala. To the former the Mudiyanse gave his Dugganna lands in Harispattu, and to the latter his Disavoni lands in Matale. (For the descendants of Halangoda Gajanayaka Nilame *see* Uduwawala.)

Halangoda Mohottala, in Saka 1725 (1803 A.D.), was cut to pieces at Hangu-ranketa by order of the king, for having gone over to the English at Hikgolla (Fort MacDowall). He left a daughter, Dingiri Menika *alias* Halangoda Mahatmayo, who married first Deniye Mohottala, and was the mother of a son, Halangoda Lekam, and of a daughter who married Boraluwe Lekam.

Halangoda Nilame witness to a Palkumbura ola in Saka 1726 (1804 A.D.). Sinharakara Lekam Mahatmaya of Halangoda a witness to a dedication in 1812 A.D. to Gedige Vihare (p. 72).

Halangoda Mahatmayo was deprived of her father's lands, but they were subsequently restored to her by the king (*J. C. Diary*, 21st July, 1819). She married, secondly, Madugalle Uda Gabada Nilame, whom she survived. She was in possession of the Matale lands until the English were on their way to Kandy, when Keppitipola Disawa cut the crop, and a litigation ensued.

Sinharakara Lekam Mahatmaya of Halangoda witness to a grant to Gedige Vihare in 1812 A.D., *ante* p. 72.

Halangoda Lekam, the son of Halangoda Mahatmayo, was sometimes styled Disawa. He was a nephew of Kebellawatte Gabada Nilame. In 1818 he was appointed Atapattu Lekam of Matale, in 1815 Kodituwakku Lekam, in 1828 Ratamahatmaya of Laggala, in 1829 Vidane of Pannagama, in 1830 Vidane of the villages Guralawela, Kalalpitiya, and Pannagama. He died in 1830. He married a daughter of Palipana Disawa, by whom he had three sons and a daughter: (1) Halangoda Kana Banda (2,707, D. C. M.), who remained unmarried, and who gave his lands to his brother Tikiri Banda; (2) Medduma Banda, who married Uda Walawwe Menika and had three daughters; (3) Tikiri Banda, who married a granddaughter of Udupihille Adikarama, and who has two sons, who have taken wives from the Udupihille and Purijjala Walawwe families, and two daughters; and (4) Halangoda Kumarihami, who was the mother of Ellepola

Madugalle Banda. Halangoda Medduma Banda lived in the Uda Walawwa. His widow married Kaluwalgoda Banda, who is dead. She now lives in the Pallo Walawwa.

Halangoda Uda Walawwe, 75,347.

Halangoda Tikiri Banda lived in the Meda Walawwa. His widow married Kulatunga Mudiyanseelage *alias* Maguran Walawwe Veda Nilame. She claimed her father's share of property at Tenna. 60,600.

The Halangoda Meda Walawwe family hold the following Talpots:—Saka 1610 (1688 A.D.), transfer by Wandurammulle Sepala Appuwa to Halangoda Abeyakon Mudiyanse ; 1691 (1769 A.D.), transfer by Udugamage Punchi Etana to Halangoda Mohottala ; 1724 (1804 A.D.), grant by Halangoda Mohottala to his daughter Dingiri Menika ; 1733 (1811 A.D.), transfer by the wife of Halangoda Liyanarala to Halangoda Lekam ; 1743 (1821 A.D.), grant by Medage Banda to his nephew Halangoda Atapattuwa Lekam.

BORALUWE WALAWWA.—This appears to be a branch of the Halangoda Walawwe family.

Boraluwe Dugganna Rala (purchased land in Warakamure in 1752 A.D.) had two children : (1) Halangoda Abeyakon Mudiyanseelage Dingiri Banda, Boraluwe Lekam Mahatmaya, of Gunnepana, married a sister of Halangoda Lekama ; (2) Halangoda Mahatmayo married Lunubadde Nilame, whom she survived (945, 12,240, 17,761, 17,945). She died in January, 1842 ; will filed in 17,945 ; on her deathbed she gave her Amunugama lands to her brother.

Boraluwe Lekam was the father of Boraluwe Banda. The latter married a lady of the Purijjala Walawwe family, and had a son, Gunnopana Uda Walawwe Banda, and a daughter, Bandara Menika, who married Padiwita Kulatun Mudiyanseelage Ukku Banda. Boraluwe Lekam, in February, 1850, gave his lands to his granddaughter and her husband, and in June of the same year he revoked the gift and gave the lands to his grandson, which occasioned litigation between them (27,173, 28,145). Gunnopana Uda Walawwe Banda has three sons, who go by the name of Boraluwe. 2,707 D. C. M., 22,238, 28,320, 29,042.

Families.—Halangoda Uda Walawwe Banda *vs.* Udupihille Kuda Adikaram, 724, D. C. M.

Boraluwe Walawwe *vs.* Maguran Walawwe Mahatmayo and Halangoda Kana Banda, 2,707, D. C. M.

Boraluwe Dugganna Nilame and his son Boraluwe Lekam, 3,323, D. C. M. (Talpota Saka 1674).

Boraluwe Walawwe Dingiri Menika and Boraluwe Walawwe Lekam, 3,445, D. C. M.

Purijjala Loku Banda *vs.* Udupihille Kuda Adikaram Mahatmaya, 19,219.

Halangoda Walawwe Dingiri Amma *vs.* Halangoda Walawwe Medduma Banda, 22,241.

Kalawitigoda Loku Banda of Tenna *vs.* Udupihille Adikaram, 24,590.

Palipana Walawwe Kumarihami and her son Tikiri Banda *vs.* Kalawitigoda Loku Banda. Plaintiffs were the widow and son of Kalawitigoda Kuda Banda, 21,035, 29,632.

Halangoda Walawwe *vs.* Mullegama Medduma Banda, 25,439, 26,992.

Ihala Walawwe Punchi Banda *vs.* Uda Walawwe Kiri Banda and Tenna Walawwe Kiri Banda, 22,241, 63,041, 67,191.

Ihala Walawwe Punchi Banda was administrator of Ihala Walawwe Kuda Banda, 33,731, 40,836, 58,807, 63,041, D. C. K.

Halangoda Uda Walawwe Kiri Menika was the mother of Halangoda Kiri Banda and grandmother of Medduma Banda. By her husband Udupihille Kuda Adikaram Mahatmaya (?) she was the mother of Dingiri Menika, and grandmother of (1) Ihala Walawwe Tikiri Banda, who was the father of Loku Banda ; and (2) Dingiri Amma, of Annatugoda Walawwe in Harispattu, who was plaintiff in 22,241.

Halangoda Wannaku Nilame had lands, which were confiscated after the rebellion of 1817-18.

Halangoda Dingiri Banda *alias* Boraluwe Lekam Mahatmaya *vs.* Amunugama Pallo Walawwe, late Ratamahatmaya, 17,945.

Appu Naidelage, 80,956.

Halangoda *alias* Haugonuwa Mudiyanseelage, 3,480, D. C. M. (Talpota Saka 1,608). Palhalage, 2,001.

Pallege Vidanelage, 67,797.

Panikkiyalage *vs.* Tadikara Mudiyanseelage, 2,025, 3,409.

Ulpunge Vidana Panditayalage, 80,956, 94,244.

KOTTON VIHARE is very ancient. There are several inscriptions on the rocks, some of which have not been deciphered.

INSCRIPTION (1721 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1643, named Plawa, on Tuesday, the full moon day of Wesak, the lands dedicated to this vihare are 2 pelas of Godunumuwa, and of Deniya. The merits accruing therefrom are given to the Wasala, and secondly to all. May I become Buddha!

On Monday, at the Amurta auspicious Sita nekat and Viseniya nekat of the waxing moon, in the month of Nikini, of the year Subhakrati, of Saka 1643, on the top of the head of me, who am by name Dharinakati and surname Akaragama Disanayaka Mudali, the southern branch of the Jaya Sri Maha Bodhiwahanse, which is situated at the great temple of the noble city Anuradhapura was brought, and it was planted in this Vihare.

By the power of this meritorious act may I in the future receive from Buddha the Viwarana and become Buddha! May these merits apply to the Maha Wasala! May these merits apply to all!

The claim of the Vihare to have lands registered, was rejected by the Temple Land Commissioner. In 1839 there was no Vihare, as the old one had been allowed to fall into ruin; there was only a Pansala, in which Dhammadassi lived. The people of Udupihilla asked him to take charge, and he afterwards built the Vihare and Dagoba. *T. L. C. 1,859.*

Imbulpitiye Dhammananda Unnanse *ra.* Tibbotuwawe Anu Nayaka Unnanse and Maturata Unnanse for the Vihare. 55,389.

Dhammadassi Unnanse, incumbent of the Vihare, died in 1871, leaving considerable acquired property, which his nephew Nekatge Bandirala inherited. *Test. 950.*

KALALPITIYE VIHARE claimed to have land registered which had been dedicated by the Ehelapola family. It was an old Vihare, but had been abandoned until shortly before the visit of the Temple Land Commissioner.

HALGOLLA.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Harispattu.

In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Dikkumbura, Galhinna, and Rata-golladeniya. It is not in the Census of 1881. Population of Halgolla in 1891, 63 (41 males, 22 females).

HALI-ELA.—A village in Gampaha korale west, Upper Dumbura, nearly 7 miles from Urugala, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Mediawaka.

Streams.—Ambagahanula - oya, Kahatagollo - oya, Kande - ela, Mimiunagala-kandura, Pihillemoruwe-ela, Udakande-ela.

Hills.—Mimiunagalakanda, Werellekanda.

Population in 1881, 302 (154 males, 148 females); in 1891, 228 (114 males, 114 females).

HALI-ELA MEDIVIYA.—Population in 1891, 27 (13 males, 14 females).

In 1878 158½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 59*a.* 6*p.* 2½*l.* (paid Rs. 328.31); abandoned 6*a.* 3*p.* 3*l.*; sold by Government 2*a.* 1*p.* 0*l.*; redeemed 17*a.* 0*a.* 0*l.*; total 79*a.* 0*p.* 5½*l.*

Haliela Mahatmayo was a mistress of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha. She was, I think, of the Amunugama family, and married Haliela Dugganna Rala.

Wutaketiye Walawwe, 36,138, 67,877.

Talpot Saka 1510 (1588 A.D.).—Memorandum of the restoration by King Raja Sinha of land to Suriya Achchila; another dated 1541 (1623 A.D.) from Achchila to his daughter Kiri Etana; and a copy of one dated 1521, altered to 1501, from Sampatrata to the Achchila (*J. C. Diary, 24th February, 1885*).

Godamunne Hangidiya and his aunt Surangana *re.* Uda Kammalege Rankiri, 8,156.

Talpot (1811 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1733, in the month of Il, on Sunday, of the increasing moon. I, Rambukwelle Acharigo Punchi Hami, of Mediawaka, in the Pansiyapattu of Dumbura, have granted the fields Karandagolla of 8 pelas, Halielakumbura of 3 pelas, and 3 mi trees, to my daughter Surangana. (Imprecations.) Witnesses: Walawwege Unnanse, Mimuro Rato Nilame, Balagolle Punchirala, Pallego Punchirala, Hangamuge Punchirala, Atapat-tuwege Punchirala, Panikki Rala, Henaya of the same village, and Berakaraya, 8,156. Also a Talpot, Saka 1737 (1815 A.D.).

HALIYADDA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Population in 1881, 163 (74 males, 89 females); in 1891, 145 (69 males, 76 females).

In the H. L. M. 21a. Op. 51. were registered. Owners: Owala Gammahē, Pulinguwa, Atapattu Achchilage Ganwasam, Watapana Gammahē, Ambelakawa Appu, Kira, Dingirala, Tambihitiyawē Gammahē, Paranagamaya, Kotabogoda Mohottala, Mudali Gampola Appu, Mune Gammahē, Udage Attapitiya Vidane, Kankanama, Wattege Kankanama, Hamba Gammahē, Gabadagama, Warakedeniye Rada Henaya.

In 1874, 84 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 12a. 3p. 4l. (paid la. 102-41); sold by Government 0a. 3p. 5l.; redeemed 24a. 1p. 5l.; total 2a. 0p. 4l.

Families.—In the reign of King Kandasale, Ramawira Achchila bequeathed his lands to his nephew Punchirala, disinheriting his son Dingawa, because, being blind, he was unable to perform the Rajakariya, 12,917.

Punchirala was the father of Rajapakse Mudiyanse. Rajapakse Mudiyanse, in the reign of King Kirti Sri, disinherited one of his two sons, because he had brought disgrace on the family (*Jud. Com., 8th August, 1817*). He had two grandsons, Pallemale Rala and Talapatawadana Mudiyanse, who, before the accession, held lands for service of Talapatawadana for the king (*J. C. Diary, 17th July, 1817*). Talapatawadana Mudiyanse was the father of Talapatawadana Mudiyanse-lage Punchirala, 8,866.

Madulle Muhandiram had a daughter, Soma Etana, who married Mulgampola Rala, and was the mother of Lekamalage Mulgampola Appu (89,909), who was sued by Haliyadde Lekamalage Kiri Etana for Dombekumbura; Mulgampola Appu claimed it in right of his maternal grandfather Madulle Muhandiram, who had received it from King Kirti Sri (*J. C. Diary, 13th July, 1820*).

Madulle Muhandiram had two great-grandchildren, Lekamalage Korala and Imbulmade Dingiri Menika, 11,138.

Etulugamage *vs.* Pallemalage, 94,361, 162 (N. S.).

Ganage Dingiri Menika and Punchi Menika *vs.* Yatinuwara Sattambi, Talpot Saka 1710 (1788 A.D.), 7,843.

Pallemallege, Atapattu Arachchige, 162 (N. S.).

Gonigola Basnayaka Nilame of the Nata Dewale *vs.* Kudarala Tamboru Mestri. Plaintiff stated that Kitulanga, a field, was granted by the deposed king to the temple in Saka 1723. Defendant stated it formerly belonged to the Nanayakkara Lekam Department, since changed to Ratewanam. He received it from the English Government in lieu of a field taken from him. It had been exempted from tax on account of his office as Tamboru Mestri. It was granted to Kotabogoda Mohottala a year after Sri Wikrama Raja Sinha ascended the throne (1799 A.D.) After the Mohottala's death the king allowed the Malabar people composing his band to enjoy the produce until the accession, 389 (*Jud. Com., 3rd November, 1832*).

Talpot (1788 A.D.).—On the death of Kuda Botge Appu, of Haliyadda, in Kandupalata of Yatinuwara Siduruwanabada, his hereditary property, Anga of two pahas, together with the dwelling garden, was given to me, Kiri Etana, his wife, to possess in paraveni. Being in possession, having been reduced to poverty and having no children, to obtain assistance I, Kiri Etana, have granted this land to Sattambi Rala, to be possessed by him in paraveni, in the year of Saka 1710, in the month of Wesak, on the fifteenth day of the increasing moon, on Tuesday, under the constellation Anura. This Talpot was written and granted in presence of the witnesses Pilima Talawwe Diyawadana Nilame, Balawatwala Muhandiram Nilame, Paluwele Sattambi Rala, Givirannure Godalipitiye Vidane, Haliyadde Vidane, Talapatawadana Mudiyanse of the same village, Udage Vidane of the same village, Danture Payindakara Rala, Maha Duraya of the same village, Munwatugola Vitarana Gammahē, Danture Hunu Panividakaraya, in the presence of these witnesses this was granted. Those who dispute this shall suffer from the ordeals, but Sattambi Rala and his descendants may swear the five oaths, 7,843.

Sittu to Haliyadde Maduwe Muhandirama (*see* Hiyarapitiya).

Haliyadde Gabana Rala, 72, Agent's Court, Matale, 19,727.

ALIYALA.—A village in Rambangama-wasam, Gannewa korale, Upper Hewa-heta

Population in 1881, 86 (46 males, 40 females); in 1891, 34 (15 males, 19 females).

AIMETTIKANDURA.—A village in Gangawata korale, Yatinuwara. A short street of boutiques on the Colombo road, 3 miles from Kandy, before reaching the Peradeniya Gardens.

Population in 1881, 37 (21 males, 16 females); in 1891, 35 (17 males, 18 females).

In 1878, 4 acres paddy land were registered.

The village is mainly inhabited by Moormen, and there is a small mosque here.

The GANGARAMA VIHARE owns one Service Panguwa, held by Hapuwalage. Services: to give the incumbent vegetables and betel after the new year and at the Nanumura Mangalaya; to convert an amuna of paddy into rice at each of the festivals, receiving 8 lahars per amuna. The Vihare also held 6 pelas dedicated by King Kirti Sri in 1774. Government purchased part of Halmehi-kandura muttettu for railway purposes for £123. 10s.

Families.—Dembawa Silawansa Unnanse *ca.* Anula Marikar, 16,398. Medagama Dhammarakkita Dewamittabhaddana Maha Nayaka Unnanse *ca.* Wijamuni David Appu, 66,927, 31,137, 36,212, 36,175, 46,358, 86,074.

HALMINIYA.—A village and *wasam* which includes Kinigama and Hanwella, in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matule East.

Population in 1881, 41 (20 males, 21 females); in 1891, 53 (31 males, 22 females).

In 1878 15 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 2p. 9l. (paid Rs. 41.25½).

This is an ancient village, 2 miles south of Pallegama; it is small. The inhabitants (Vellalas) are not very poor.

VIHARE.—There is an old *banu maduwa*, which is no longer used; there is also a rock vihare containing an image five or six cubits long.

HALOLUWA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, on the Mahaweli-ganga, on the old road to Kurunégala. The ferry is 3 miles from Kandy.

Population in 1881, 1,978 (1,040 males, 938 females):—

Haloluwa Udagama 1,230 (639 males, 591 females); in 1891, 1,084 (542 males, 542 females).

Haloluwa Pallegama, 748 (401 males, 347 females); in 1891, 378 (193 males, 185 females).

The inhabitants are mostly of the Berawayo (Tom-tom Beater caste); part of the village is called Uggala.

Above the ferry is a conspicuous rock, cleft asunder. The tradition is that an enormous golden eel was caught in the river, which resisted all efforts to draw it out. An elephant was attached to a rope wound round the rock, but during the night the rock was broken, and the eel and elephant were seen no more.

20½ acres of paddy land registered in 1878. Commuted 17a. 2p. 7½l. (paid Rs. 166.43); redeemed 7a. 2p. 5l.; temple property 3a. 1p. 9l.; abandoned 1a. 3p. 8½l.; total 102a. 3p. 0l.)

Haloluwa ferry, belongs to the Kandy Municipality.

There was a Baptist boys' school here, and in 1887 there were 60 boys on the roll. Cost to Government Rs. 92. It has since been given up owing to want of attendance.

Families.—Alakola-angage, 3,619 (N. S.), 3,503. Atuge, 82,717, 3,619 (N. S.). Attaragama Vidanelage (*Jud. Com., 2nd October, 1826*). Atupalatennege, 38,550. Balagaha Durayalage, 92,218. Bowatte Balde Vidanelage, claimed under a Sanna from the deposed king (*Jud. Com., 2nd October, 1826*). Bulat-surukarage, 37,087, 51,817, 53,027, 65,652. Dambaladeniyage, 47,939, 50,511. Dawulkarage, 40,433. Doyle, C. M., owned land here, 18,214. Dulwalage *ca.* Ribwira, 56,765. Dumaratna Waluwalage, 37, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1712). Egelaha Viyanmalage, 46,126, 46,127, 50,660. Embulpurege, 89,717, 3,619. Galahawatte *alias* Hinawala Uggallege, 60,292, 63,712. Galapitige, 58,532. Haloluwe Kira (*Jud. Com., December, 1824*). Haloluwe Nekat Duraya (*Jud. Com., 5th February, 1824*). Hamangolage 31,701. Hapugahakotuwege, 54,257. Hapugastennege, 40,433. Haturusinhayalage, 18,146, 42,688, 42,837. Hepandeniyage, 57,953. Hettige (*Jud. Com., 5th February, 1824*) produced Sanna Saka 1686. Hinagamage, 78,160. Kapurumade Durayalage, 37, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1712). Kattiyana Raja of Talwatta. His uncle Talapatawadana Raja bequeathed land to his wife, who gave it to his grandfather, who, being unable to pay his debts, made over to his son, and he finding it difficult to perform the Rajakariya, allowed Kuda Sattambi to possess it on condition of performing service. Sattambi joined the rebellion and was killed. Kattiyana

Mala then took possession in 1820 and performed service, that of making the Kumbhale road (*Jed. Com.*, 7th May, 1833), 6,327. Kodikanga, 24,958. Kumbharapolege, 43,210. Kumbhale Durayalage, 92,318. Kotawaga, 37,078. 41,936, 51,666, 51,817, 53,027, 57,263. Test, 203, 25,383. Kuru-ambaga, 51,337. Mahuriga, 43,818, 51,728, 57,933. Migonkattawaga, 40,423. Moormen, 47,989, 57,008, 58,262, 72,889, 81,413, 87,027. Munamale Ekanayaka Mudiyanalage, 61,110. Mutuhawalli Durayalage, 67,827, 83,976, 8,503. Nawaratne Hetta Mudiyanalage, 61,116. Nugigala Walawwa, 62,318, 62,318, 86,979. Pallamulla Wawawa, 86,979. Pallamulla Durayalage, 22,692 (Talpot Saka 1712), 67,287, 72,990, 8,503. Pallawala Sattambalinge, 6,257 (*Jed. Com.*, 7th May, 1833). Pantiyaga 1,566, D. C. Mad (Talpot Saka 1711). Pelpitatanage, 780 and 116, D. C. Mad, 36,562, 39,127, 52,626, 72,536. Peramunage, 43,812. Perum-bolage, 11,306, 16,124. Piharalinge, 36,979. Pimernyakumbhalinge, Test 1,010. Pitiyaga, 81,413, 87,017. Ramanahge, 43,377. Ritigahapolege, 58,958, 68,223. Sudakurage, 37, D. C. Mad (Talpot Saka 1712). Talawaga, 18,211 (Talpot Saka 1659), 27,415 (Talpot Saka 1718). Telkaraage, 70,370. Tenneya, 51,664, 67,263. Test, 943, 85,383. Uluwatuwalaage, 22,692 (Talpot Saka 1718). Uggala Durayalage, 37, D. C. Mad (Talpot Saka 1712), 33,792, 40,208, 41,936, 46,424, 50,242, 61,712. Umayaga, 780 and 1,160, D. C. Mad, 10,966, 12,261, 25,815 (Talpot Saka 1718), 33,792, 36,562, 39,127, 40,898, 52,626, 58,030, 65,652, 68,223, 72,536, 89,026. Wattarantenne Walawwa, 41,931. Wela Yakkawalage, 26,562, 39,127, 52,626. Wilhoran Mudiyanalage, 67,309.

(1789 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1711. Out of the portion of land belonging to Jalat Duraya of the village Haloluwa, 1 amuna and 2 pelas and the appurtenant hen were at the death of Viarumala Duraya granted to Poana Duraya. This Talpot was written and granted to his son Ukkawa. He may swear on the five ordeals. Witnesses: Dulwala Ukkawa Duraya, Dambuwakaya, Pallagama Duraya, Pallamulla Maha Duraya, Hainangoda Duraya, Watuwala Nade Duraya, Simalakalatte Duraya, before these witnesses was granted. The four guardian gals are witnesses, 1,566, D. C. Mad.

(1737 A.D.).—On Friday the thirteenth day of the increasing moon, under the constellation Muvana, in the year of Saka 1659. Grant by Talawa Duraya to his son Ukku Kula Duraya. Witnesses: Koditwakku Arachchila Gurunwaha, Arambaga Maha Duraya, Mahapadi Duraya, Halagammama Wela Duraya, Maha Duraya, all of Haloluwa, 18,211.

(1816 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1738, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of the decreasing moon, of the month Uluwak, under the constellation Punnakulaga. Gift by Uluwatuwala Maha Duraya to his daughter Ukku. Witnesses: Yattuwara Mudiyanse Gal-chande Mudiyanse's grandson, Wakkalalage Arachchila Pantiy Duraya, Pallagama Duraya, Perumbola Duraya, Pallawuwala Maha Duraya, Wela Duraya, Balaya, 22,692.

(1790 A.D.).—On Saturday, the seventh day of the decreasing moon, in the month of Mithulina, of the year of Saka 1712. Grant by Panaratna Waduwalage Unga to Kapurumbale Durayalage Unga, for assistance rendered. Witnesses: Hettige Arachchi Ralahann, Haloluwa Arachchi Ralahann, Pallagama Arachchi Ralahann, Arambaga Duraya of Sudhakurumulla. 37, D. C. Mad.

KATANGALA VIHARE, 4 miles from Katugastota, is an old Vihare, situated under an overhanging rock, approached by a picturesque flight of stone steps. There is a large recumbent image and a bo-tree.

PALLAGAMA VIHARE.—The tradition is that the Vihare was originally built in King Wimala Dharina Suriya's time. Some lands were recently dedicated to it, for which tax was paid. The claim for registration was rejected. *T. L. C. 219*.

LIYANGASTENNE VIHARE.—An action was brought by Ellepola Rewata Unnanse vs. Bulupitiye Dhammarakkhita Unnanse concerning the incumbency. It appeared that about 1765 A.D. Lionagoda Unnanse had taken up his residence in "Waa" in a panwala built for him in the be-maluwa at Haloluwa, and that he built a palmage near the bo-tree and acquired a right of incumbency, which he bequeathed to his pupil Mullegama Unnanse, whom he placed under the guardianship of Mapanawature Unnanse.

Mapanawature Unnanse, about 1793, received the dedication of a panwala and some paddy lands offered to him by the villagers and built the vihare. Ellepola Rewata Unnanse said that Mapanawature Unnanse made a gift of the vihare to him and granted a Talpot in his favour about 1823, which being lost he made another about a month before his death. Bulupitiye Dhammarakkhita Unnanse claimed under a deed from the same Mapanawature Unnanse.

Mapanawature Unnanse had verbally given the vihare to the plaintiff, prior to giving the deed of gift to the defendant.

The assessors and the Judicial Commissioner held that the verbal gift having been properly made, agreeably to the customs of the country, was irrevocable, and that no subsequent one, written or verbal, could avail against it. The plaintiff was declared entitled to the Liyangastenne Vihare and its appurtenances at Haloluwa under the verbal gift from Mapanawature Unnanse (*Jud. Com., 6th December, 1830*).

Ratmala Gautama Unnanse said, on 17th February, 1859, that he had been incumbent for twelve years, and had lived for thirty years in the vihare, which had been built about the time of the British accession. One amuna of land was dedicated by Pallemulla Maha Duraya and by the grandfather of Hettige Korula. The other lands were small dedications. Atupolatenne Duraya recollected the building of the vihare, and the bringing of an image from Kandy five or six years before the accession. Molligoda Maha Nilamo had informed the king on the subject and had got some waste land dedicated on a Sannas (*T. L. C. 435*). Ratmala Gautama Unnanse and Udugama Buddharakkhita Unnanse *rs.* Peramunegge and Mahariyage, for a garden, 43,813.

Liyangastenne Vihare owns one Nila Panguwa (one-fifth acre field). Tenant: Pallemulla. Service (commutable for Rs. 2.15): to serve as blacksmith for fifteen days in the year; to decorate the vihare for the four festivals, and to accompany the procession to Gurudeniya for the Alutsal.

One Hewisi Panguwa (one-fifth acre field). Tenant: Yakawala. Service (commutable for Rs. 2.90): to beat the temmettama on poya days and at the four festivals. The vihare pays the tax.

Two Maruwena Pangu (half acre field) held by tenants-at-will.

WANAHAGALA VIHARE, in Dadohogama, owns a Hewisi Panguwa (one-fifth acre field). Tenant: Uggalaberakarayalago. Service (commutable for Rs. 2.96): to beat tom-tom on poya days at the four festivals and pinkama days. The tenant gets on pinkama days two meals, and on mura days one meal.

One Maruwena Panguwa, held by tenants-at-will.

The ASGIRI ALUT VIHARE owns Paragahadoniyeekumbura (one acre), Pismarayakumbura (one acre), and Maruwakkadakumbura (half acre), which were dedicated by Munamalo Korala of Kulugammanasiya pattuwa. The tenants clean the maluwa, blow the trumpet, and perform other services. These lands have not been registered by the Service Tenures Commission. (See Asgiri Alut Vihare Rock Sannas.) The Maha Nayaka Unnanse *rs.* Haturusinhayalage, for a field held by defendants for Hewisi service at the Asgiri Alut Vihare. 42,837.

HALPOLA.—A village in Madakumbura-wasam, Udapono korale, Kotmale, on the left bank of the Pundalu-oya, across which there is a ferry called Halwoltota.

GABDELA, with a population of seven (Paduwo), is a hamlet. Extent of paddy land 1 amuna.

MAUSSAWA is a hamlet.

Population in 1881, 104 (45 males, 59 females); in 1891, 118 (52 males, 66 females), mostly of the Paduwa caste.

In 1878 there were 14½ acres (7a. 1p. 1l.) of paddy land registered, of which 10½ paid Rs. 36.12 as commuted tax.

Families.—Pahalage, 31,299. Walawattege Wattuwa *rs.* Wolege Ratemahatmaya, for a land claimed by the Crown, 30,734, 30,735.

HANDABOWA.—A village in Ganatapalata korale, Tumpane, north of Rambukkan-oya, and near Weliwita.

Stream.—Hapugaha-ela.

Hill.—Nelligollekanda.

Population in 1881, 99 (55 males, 44 females); in 1891, 52 (27 males, 25 females).

In 1878 4 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 1a. 3p. 2l. (paid Rs. 17.16); abandoned 0a. 1p. 0l.; total 2a. 0p. 2l.

A low caste village; it is under the Duraya of Pullaniwatta.



HANDAGANAWA *sic* **HANDAGAMUWA**.—A village in Kandasabala koral, Upper Dumbara; is under the name Arachchi as Yabala, and is situated 4 miles from the minor road to Bintenna. This village was once a Gabadagama, and there was a royal garden, "Udawatta."

Hill.—Wothakalahinna.

Population in 1881, 34 (23 males, 11 females); in 1891, 20 (12 males, 8 females).

In 1878 5½ acres paddy land were registered. Sold by the Crown 25s. 0p. 0l.; temple land 2s. 0p. 0l.; total 27s. 0p. 0l.

The village is situated on level ground, and is inhabited by Tom-tom Beaters and a few descendants of slaves. The village is very wild; paddy cultivation is limited, as the fields are dependent on rain; those under Yakundawa are fallow.

Mrs Henry Ward visited this village early in 1853, and he says: "The whole space bears marks of comparatively recent cultivation, especially in the neighbourhood of Handaganawa where the houses are still standing, though abandoned by their inhabitants for want of straw to thatch them." (*Speeches and Minutes*, p. 257.)

HANDAPANGAMA.—A village in Otalawa-wasam, Udapons koral, Kotmale, on the right bank of the Punnal-oya.

Hill.—Kondagallakanda.

Population in 1881, 122 (86 males, 36 females); in 1891, 68 (33 males, 25 females).

In 1878 there were registered 7½ acres paddy land (36s. 3p. 6l.), of which 68 paid Rs. 231 25, 5 acres were uncommuted, 2 acres temple land, and 2 acres abandoned.

Dewale.—The Maddegoda Pattini Dewale owns four Pangu: (1) Marawena Panguwa held by tenants-at-will; (2) Deniya Panguwa (1 acre field); (3) Pattinigelara Panguwa (one-fifth acre field) held by Pattinige. Services (commutable for Rs. 85.07): to serve as Kapurula at the Maddegoda Pattini Dewale; to attend at the four festivals; to thatch the Dewiradige; to perform the Dew-maunmuro ceremony. (4) Gudakumbura Panguwa (5 acres field) held by Pattinige. Services (commutable for Rs. 17.25): to thatch the Diggo and decorate it for the four festivals; to cowdung the dewale; to clear the dewale road; to cook the multen and provide paddy for the Akyala ceremony.

Summers.—Kuruppa Mudiyanalage, Kumburawela Kankauange, 18,961, 42,797, 66,968. Ekaunyakage, Wirakonge, 68,775.

HANDAREHE.—A hamlet of Godamunna, in Gandaho koral, Lower Hewaheta. Population in 1881, 90 (45 males, 45 females); in 1891, 63 (37 males, 26 females).

In 1878 12 acres (6s. 0p. 0l.) paddy land were registered, of which 7 acres paid Rs. 23 as tax; 5 acres redeemed.

Summers.—Wattarantenne Pihunaratilage, 17,612. Wikrama Kumavapetige re. Dhanapala Kankamallage. In 1863 plaintiff purchased lands from Pillima Talawwa Tikiri Kumarihami, 39,536, 70,015. Dhanayaka Mudiyanalage and Kiriwanage, 71,010. Mohalunde Arawa Kumarihami re. Koneso and Harahage, 2,751, 2,752, 2,753 (N. S.).

HANDESSA.—A village in Gangapalata, Udunuwara.

Population in 1888, 87 (47 males, 40 females); in 1891, 77 (42 males, 35 females).

In 1878 12½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 6s. 1p. 7l. (paid Rs. 44.08).

In the H. L. M. 7½ acres (3s. 2p. 4l.) paddy land were registered. Owners: Handessa Vibhara Muttetu, Pallo Walawwa, Ihala Walawwa, Ukkawa, Kiriya, and Duraya.

Summers.—Handessa Horatala re. Handessa Pancha, for Palakakumbura, 5,497 (*Jud. Com. Diary*, 6th February, 1835). In appeal affirmed (15th August, 1835). Handessa Kala re. Handessa Pancha. Plaintiff claimed by purchase from Dawulagala Meda Walawwa Loka Banda. Defendant said he held the land by performing services to the Handessa Vibhara, 18,614, 68,182.

VIHARE.—In 1857 Mr. Hume decided that for all purposes of a devotional character the vihare had long since ceased to exist, and had only nominally remained as a means of securing immunity from taxation for some lands. The tradition was that Queen Henakanda Biso Bandara had dedicated lands; there were neither Sannas nor documents of any kind to prove this. The father of Piyatissa Unnanse re-purchased lands which had belonged to the vihare, from Meda Walawwe Nilame, who had purchased them from the Dawulagala Nilame.

Piyatissa Unnanse was the incumbent in 1857, and he was also incumbent of Arattana Vihare. He had held the office at that date for over thirty years.

The vihare, which is now on the rock, is said to have originally stood in the lower garden.

Handesse Unnanse vs. Dawulagala Meda Walawwe Loku Banda and Knda Banda. Claim for the vihare and the fields Wala-atta, 3 pelas; Melakambura, 2 pelas; Palkale, 1½ amunu; Kurukoho-anga, 2½ pelas; and Asweddama 1½ pela. They were held by defendants under the temple by Pidawilli tenure. It was stated that the lands were dedicated by Queen Ada Sinnanwe (Ata Sil Bisowa) about 743 years before. Defendant stated that the Viharagama lands originally belonged to Siralu Rala, who bequeathed them to Herat Mudiyanse, from whom they devolved on his son, Haluwulana Nilame, and from him on his son Kalu Banda, who sold them to the defendants' mother, the late Dawulagala Dugganna Unnanse, in 1802 A.D. At the trial defendants admitted the plaintiff's right to the temple and to Kurukoho-anga, 1,997 (23rd January, 1834). **Nanduwa and Sirimala vs. Dawulagala Loku Banda.** Held that the lands were held by the plaintiffs on tenure of service to the temple, but were not liable for service to the defendant, by whom the affairs of the temple were managed. The assessors observed that such double services were contrary to the custom of the country, 4,301 (26th November, 1835). **Handesse Durayalage Pancha Duraya vs. Hendeniye Appahami,** 16,008, 39,160. **Pallegge Pancha Duraya vs. J. O. M. G. Amarasekara and Sirimala,** 39,785.

There is a Government vernacular school in this village. In 1893 114 boys on the roll.

HANGURANKETA AND DAMUNUMEYA.—Villages in Diyatalaka koralu, Uda Hewaheta, on the road to Maturata, 17 miles south-east of Kandy, at the foot of Diyatalawa, which is 5,025 ft. above the sea.

The population of Hanguranketa in 1871 was 221 (120 males, 101 females); in 1881, 251 (124 males, 127 females); in 1891, 219 (91 males, 128 females). (See also Damunumeya).

The Hanguranketa resthouse and the Church Missionary Society's church and school are in Damunumeya. A mixed school; 53 boys and 15 girls.

Hanguranketa was in the Kandyan time a favourite residence of the kings.

Knox says:—

The fifth city is Digligy-neur, towards the east of Candy, lying in the country of Hewahatts, where the king, ever since he was routed from Nellomby, in the rebellion anno 1664, hath held his court. The situation of this place is very rocky and mountainous, the lands barren; so that hardly a worse place could be found out in the whole Island.

Yet the king chose it, partly because it lies about the middle of his kingdom, but chiefly for his safety; having the great mountain Gaubuda behind his palace, unto which he fled for safety in the rebellion, being not only high, but on the top of it lie three towns and corn fields, whence he may have necessary supplies, and it is so fenced with steep cliffs, rocks, and woods that a few men here will be able to defend themselves against a great army (p. 10).

Speaking of King Raja Sinha II., Knox says:—

He keeps his court at Digligy-neur, whither he fled in a rebellion against him. His palace stands adjoining to a great hill Near unto that part of the hill next abutting upon his court none dares presume to set his foot, for that being for his safeguard to fly unto in time of need. The palace is walled about with a clay wall and thatched, to prevent the clay being melted by the rains, which are great and violent. Within this wall it is all full of houses, most of which are low and thatched, but some are two stories high and tiled very handsomely, with open galleries for air, railed about with turned banisters, one ebony and one painted, but not much prospect, standing between two hills; and indeed the king lives there not so much for pleasure as security. The palace itself hath many large and stately gates, two-leaved; these gates, with their posts, excellently carved; the ironwork thereunto belonging, as bolts and locks, all rarely engraven. The windows inlaid with silver plates and

ebony. On the top of the houses of his palace and treasury stand earthen pots at each corner, which are for ornament; or, which is a newer fashion, something made of earth resembling flowers and brambles; and no houses beside, except temples, may have these placed with them. The contrivance of his palace is, as I may say, like Woodstock bower, with many turnings and windings and doors, he himself having ordered and contrived all these buildings and the manner of them. At all the doors and passages stand watchers, and they who thus give attendance are not to pass without special order from one place to another, but are to remain in that place, or at that gate where the king hath appointed them..... (p. 66).

Sometimes he walketh about his palace, where there are certain pedestals of stone whitened with lime and laid in oil, so that they look purely white, made and set up in divers places: here he stands when he comes forth, that he might be above the rest of the people and see about him. But when he is minded to go abroad, though it be never so little a way, and he seldom or never goes far, order is given, sometime before, for all soldiers of his guards, which are a great many, it may be thousands, together with a Dutch and Portuguese captain..... to stand at the gate in a readiness to attend his pleasure..... The place where he goeth, when he comes thus abroad, is to a banqueting house built by a pond side, which he has made. It is not above a musket shot from his palace: where he goeth for his diversion (pp. 66, 70).

Sometimes for his pleasure he will ride or be carried to his banqueting house, which is about a musket shot from his palace. It stands on a little hill, where, with abundance of pains and many months' labour, they have made a little plain, in length not much above an arrow's flight, in breadth less: where at the head of a small valley he hath made a bank across to stop the water running down. It is now become a fine pond and exceeding full of fish. At this place the king hath several houses built according to his own appointment, very handsome, borne up with carved pillars and painted, and round about rails and banisters turned, one painted and one ebony, like balcony—some standing high upon a wall, being for him to sit in and see sport with his elephants and other beasts, as also for a prospect abroad—others standing over this pond, where he himself sits and feedeth his fish with boiled rice, fruits, and sweetmeats. They are so tame they will come and eat in his hand; but never doth he suffer any to be caught. This pond is useful for his elephant to wash in. The plain was made for his horses to run upon: for oftentimes he commands his grooms to get up and ride in his presence (p. 80).

Hanguranketa continued to be a royal residence until the end of the Kandyan kingdom.

I have a note of a grant made at the palace of Hanguranketa in 1716 A.D. King Narendra Sinha, in an inscription quoted by Forbes, dated 1724 A.D., describes himself as holding his court at Hanguranketa.

King Sri Vijaya Raja Sinha, who reigned for eight years from 1739 to 1747, resided here so constantly that he is known as King Hanguranketa.

In 1803, when Kandy was abandoned on the approach of English troops, Pilame Talawa and the king went to Hanguranketa, and Colonel Barbut was in command of the small force which went there that year. The king and Pilame Talawa left the place before his arrival.

In 1803 A.D., during the king's residence in Hanguranketa, it was falsely reported to him by one Kawrala that English troops were marching towards Hanguranketa. The King hearing this abruptly quitted the palace; thereupon Kawrala and others plundered it. The king, however, discovering that Kawrala's real intention in making this report was to plunder his palace, had him impaled (*J. C. Diary, 17th May, 1824*).

The last king heard a complaint, in the upper square of Hanguranketa, which he ordered Pussello Gabada Nilama and Migastounno Adigar to inquire into (*J. C. Diary, 5th February, 1824*).

The palace was accidentally destroyed in the rebellion of 1818. The site on the left side of the road, shortly before reaching Hanguranketa, can still be well traced.

Familica.—Palihenaralage *rs.* Ududeniye Unnanse and Gorandiyagoda. Action for the field Welambura of 5 pelas. Defendants stated that Sangurasmami Nayaka Unnanse, a relation of the deposed king, obtained it from the king. When he was in possession he was ordered to go to Walapane, and the field was left waste for some time; thereupon defendants represented to the king that their ancestors were the original owners, and obtained it. 3,016. 20th March, 1835. Attanyakage, 36,983. Gorandiyagolage, 42,146. Hatarakorale Melawatta Walawwa, 21,357. Henege, 11,411 (Talpot Saka 1729). Kotuwege, 39,744.

Maliyaddege, 27,857 (Pattini Dewale tenant). Maradinha Mudiyanseleage, 27,265, 49,636. Nattaranpota Gurunnehelage, 40,406. Nilawature Walawwa, 21,357. Palleweleage, 13,627. Rajapaksa Ratnayaka Mudiyanseleage, 69,397. Sonnutara Unnanse *rs.* Sobhita Unnanse, for a land here belonging to the Melapitiya *alias* Arattana Vihare, 55,629. Talaguno Walawwa, 21,357. Tennakon Mudiyanseleage, 13,627. Tennege, 11,592, 14,411 (Talpot Saka 1729). Uduwulle Badulleage, 12,116. Warusabennedige, 12,116. Watte Gurunnehelage, 40,406. Wedi Arachchige, 42,116.

(1807 A.D.).—Tenne Gammahelage Menik Etana, of Hanguranketa in Diyalaka korale of Megodatiho Hewaheta, granted to her daughter Ukku Etana, Tennekumbura of 2 pelas, by a Talpot dated the year of Saka 1729, in the month Esala, the second day of the waxing moon, being Saturday, under the constellation Punawasa. Witnesses: Gammahelage Gammah of Hanguranketa, Haliyalege Kankunama, Elege Menikrala, Tikirala of the same house, Bolege Appurala, Tennakon Arachchila, Gampola Kaluwa, Gampola Puncha, Katugampolage Tikirala. 11,592, 14,411.

Forbes (2, p. 119) says:—

Hanguranketa possesses two temples, one dedicated to Vishnu, the other to the goddess Pattini: they are of mean construction and in bad repair, but serve to remind the passenger that this place was a royal residence in the eighteenth century. The palace was accidentally destroyed in the rebellion of 1818, even its foundation cannot now be traced. It was a paltry building, but the following inscription, on a stone in the vicinity, shows that its royal architect had no deficiency of lofty epithets:—

(1721 A.D.).—"Be it known that this is the patent whereby the victorious king (who kept his court in the city of) Sanguranketa, of illustrious and royal lineage, and effulgent with prosperity, did, whilst abiding at this place, dedicate lands in the Wannu district unto the sacred bo-tree, on this day, being Thursday, the tenth day of the increasing moon, in the month Wesak, of the 1646th year of the glorious era of Saka."

The large estate of Hanguranketa belongs to the De Soysa family; it is in the villages of Hanguranketa and Damunumoya. To this family is due the prosperity of these and many surrounding villages.

MAHA DEWALE.—The Hanguranketa Maha Dewale has considerable endowments in the following villages:—

	Pangu.			Fields.			Gardens.			Hen.			Value of Services		
				A.	P.	K.	A.	P.	K.	A.	P.	K.	Rs.	c.	
Ambaliyadda	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	—	...	...	—	...	30	0	
Andawela	...	Land, but no Service Pangu.													
Beligammana	...	2	...	2	3	2	...	2	1	0	...	3	3	0	147 40
Bowala	...	3	...	3	2	1	...	1	3	0	...	—	...	30	0
Damunumoya	...	6	...	5	3	0	...	1	1	0	...	—	...	96	0
Dehipo	...	4	...	2	1	0	...	—	...	...	—	...	30	0	
Ekiriya	...	8	...	8	3	8	...	1	1	4	...	—	...	107	50
Harakgama	...	5	...	3	2	0	...	—	...	...	—	...	42	0	
Kottala	...	2	...	1	0	0	...	0	0	5	...	0	0	6	12 0
Madanwala	...	5	...	2	3	0	...	0	0	1	...	—	...	33	50
Malhotgoda	...	9	...	4	3	4	...	—	...	...	2	1	2	...	62 20
Munwatta	...	Land, but no Service Pangu.													
Nankurugama	...	2	...	3	1	0	...	1	3	5	...	4	0	0	71 35
Pallewala	...	5	...	5	2	8	...	—	...	...	0	3	7	...	62 0
Ratninda	...	Land, but no Service Pangu.													
Udawatta	...	28	...	32	1	6	...	17	2	9	...	119	0	4	378 50
Unagolla	...	42	...	37	2	4½	...	3	0	8½	...	6	0	8	435 20
Unantenna	...	32	...	22	1	3	...	3	0	9½	...	7	2	4	286 55
Wegama	...	3	...	2	1	5	...	—	0	...	—	0	...	31	0
Ulapane, in Uda- palata	...	6	...	10	3	5	...	14	3	4	...	39	1	3	578 40
Total	...	164	...	161	1	8½	...	47	2	5½	...	183	1	4	2,433 60

The recent *Bannayaka* Nilames were Pamunuwe, Golahella, Galagoda, Nuga wola, Eriagama Junior, Amunugama Senior, Amunugama Junior.

The office of Kapurala of the Pallo Dewale is held a month at a time by the families of Upasekage and Narangasmullege in Udawatta and Watakulumadittego in Unagolla.

Women of the Mediliyego, Galapitago, Narangasmullege, Vitanego, Wattego families perform Mattiboma. The Mutukulege family in Udawatta carries the mutukule, performs Aharapujawa at the Pilimage, and holds the Wadanatalatta. The other offices are supplied by numerous tenants.

The dewale has a considerable extent of muttettu lands in Ratninda, Andawela, Ekiriya, Munwatte, and other villages.

Warusahemmedige vs. Udamullo Badulle Appu, defendant, and Galagoda Basnayaka Nilamo of Hanguranketa Dewale, intervenient. Plaintiff claimed a piece of land of about 5 acres. Intervenant said it formed the esplanade in front of the dewale on which the perahera procession had taken place from the time of the foundation of the dewale. This portion was dedicated to the temple by King Kundasale. There were mud and stone walls on all sides separating Crown from private property, 12,116.

PATTINI DEWALE.—The Hanguranketa Pattini Dewale has lands in the following villages :—

	Pangu.			Fields.			Gardens.			Hen.			Value of Services.		
				A.	P.	K.	A.	P.	K.	A.	P.	K.	Rs.	a.	
Alawatugama	...	Land, but no Service Pangu.													
Damunumoya	...	3	...	3	3	0	...	1	1	0	...	0	0	0	30 0
Denike	...	3	...	3	0	0	...	0	1	0	...	0	0	8	36 0
Hukpelessa	...	6	...	4	1	5	...	0	0	3½	...	—	—	—	26 25
Kotagepitiya	...	24	...	18	1	0	...	5	2	6	...	11	8	1	272 20
Makempe	...	1	...	0	3	0	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	0 0
Mapanawatura	...	22	...	23	1	0	...	5	3	7	...	6	0	0	272 0
Walalawela	...	4	...	3	1	5	...	8	0	2	...	—	—	—	30 0
Total	...	63		56	3	0		16	0	8½		17	8	9	684 45

It owns also land at Damunumoya.

There is no Basnayaka Nilamo of this Dewale; it is under the Basnayaka Nilamo of the Pattini Dewale in Kandy.

The Attamayakagedara family in Damunumoya holds the office of Kapurala and a lady of the same house is Pattini Anna; to them fall the performance of the daily ceremonies. 36,983.

The Kapurala recites the Yatikawa, and he and the Pattini Anna have charge throughout the year of the multengo when the food offering is cooked.

The multengo is in charge of Mapanawatura tenants, who bring firewood and who must keep it in repair. Other tenants supply vegetable curries, &c. The service of beating tom-toms, drums, &c., at the dewale festival is due by tenants in Denike and in Hukpelessa.

Other tenants owe service only at the four festivals and at the perahera. The Gedarakumburege family plants the ohela tree at the beginning of the perahera. At the perahera the Ganemankada family holds the mutukule; the Makempege family carry the randoli; the Gedarakumburege family hold the Uduwiyana and the Wadanatala-atta. At the end of the perahera a member of the Gedarakumburege family attends to the cutting of the water (diyakepima), and distributes rice to those who have taken part in the perahera (rajabeliyabema).

The Ganemankadage family are the Wattorukarayo.

Henoyalage in Walalawela is the hereditary washer, and supplies the necessary cloths; Gurunnehelagedara in Mapanawatura is the blacksmith, and supplies knives, mamoties, &c.; and the Panditage family are the potters.

The mutettuwa fields are cultivated by Mapanawatura tenants, each of whom receives 2 labas of paddy.

Two families cut timber. The duty of repairing the dewale and keeping the presents in order is laid on many tenants.

The Basnayaka Nilamo receives presents from all the tenants: quantities of betel leaves, vegetables, rice, oil, knives, arcanut cutters, &c. He is attended on journeys, and his luggage is carried; rice is taken from the dewale to his walawwa. When he comes to Hanguranketa, lodging and food and fuel and water are supplied. The Kapurala also receives presents and some money.

Wegodapola Basnayaka Nilame vs. Rajapaksa Ratnayaka Mudiyanseelage Appuhami, Korala of Hanguranketa. Plaintiff, as the Basnayaka Nilame of the Kandy Pattini Dewale, sued for arrears of rent due under a lease of Hanguranketa temple lands granted by him to defendant, 69,397.

Nugawela Basnayaka Nilame vs. Maliyadde Dotuwa, for not performing services to the Hanguranketa Pattini Dewale for muttettu land held by defendant at Alawatugama, 27,857.

WALWANDURA KOVILA, now dilapidated, is said to have been built in the reign of King Raja Sinha. The king had an apo, which escaped and was caught at a Gammaduwa. The kovila is dedicated to the twelve gods.

VIHARE.—Potgul Maligawa. Mr. Le Mesurier says: "An important vihare, containing a large library of bana books, built about thirty-eight years ago, and lately added to. A number of images and a dagoba, in which a large number of books, images, and relics of great value have recently been deposited. It owns 4 amunu of mud land and 8 acres of high land."

In Damunumoya the HANGURANKETA MAHA DEWALE holds four Service Pangu:—

1. Ganwasam (1a. 1p. 0l. field).—Mutukudege, Wattege, Galketanage. Services (commutable for Rs. 42): to give pehidun for three days at the perahera to the Basnayaka Nilame, and to accompany him from his Walawwa to the Dewale; to pay a massa (8l.) yearly to the dewale chest; to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame at the Sinhalese new year and present forty leaves of betel and a kada of sweetmeats; to superintend the repairs and thatching of the Dewale buildings; to conduct the processions at the perahera and at the four festivals.

2. Nila (3 pela field).—Welegamago. Part of Panguwa 16 in Udawatta.

3. Nila (3 pela field).—Pandakkarage. Part of Panguwa 23 in Udawatta.

4. Nila (2 pela field).—Dehiwalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 6): to attend at the dewale for fifteen days of the perahera and for one of the four festivals; to give five days' work in the muttettu; to carry 1 pela of lamula-wi to the dewale.

The HANGURANKETA PATTINI DEWALE has three Service Pangu in Damunumoya:—

1. Kapu (1a. 1p. 0l. field; 1a. 1p. 0l. garden).—Attanayakage. Services (commutable for Rs. 15): to perform the services of Kapurala at the dewale for the fifteen days of the perahera; to recite the Yatikawa when offerings are made at the dewale; to see to the collection of the dues from dewale fields and hen. At the end of the perahera the tenant receives five ridi (3a. 4d.).

2. Muluken (1a. 1p. 0l. field).—Attanayakage Loku Ram Menika (a woman). Services (commutable for Rs. 15): to be in mura at the muttongo for six months in the year, and to appear twice a year before the Basnayaka Nilame and present an adukkupettiya and forty leaves of betel.

3. Pattini Panguwa (1a. 1p. 0l. field).—Maruwena.

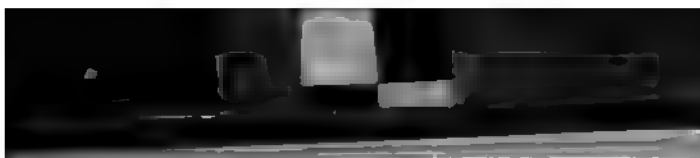
Note.—A Bandara field held by Attanayaka Mudiyanseelage Loku Ram Menika for her lifetime only, subject to the performance by her personally at Hanguranketa of the duties of Pattini Amma, including the Nanu Mura service at the four festivals. On failure of service the field at once reverts to the dewale.

The PATTINI DEWALE has three Service Pangu in Donike:—

1. Nila (3 pela field and a small garden and hema).—Tenant: Hapugadeniyege. Services (commutable for Rs. 9): to hold pandan for the four festivals and for the perahera. When the Basnayaka Nilame attends the perahera, to carry his adukkuwalankada from Kandy. Before and after the perahera to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame and present forty leaves of betel each time. To keep in repair five yards of the Dewale bemma.

2. Badahela (3 pela field, and a small garden).—Tenant: Panditago. Services (commutable for Rs. 9): to give seven walankat for the four festivals and for the perahera; to make tiles and to shift the tiles and re-tile the roof of the Dewale when necessary; to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame at Hanguranketa twice a year and present a walankada; to give a walankada to the Vidane on appointment; to keep in repair five yards of the Dewale bemma.

3. Sengarakkara (1 amunu field and a small garden).—Tenants: Elakadage. Services (commutable for Rs. 18): to beat tom-tom at the Dewale for the four



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stivals and for the purchase ; to go once a year before the Moonwaka Nihmo (present forty leaves of betel) ; to keep in repair five yards of the dowale stupa, and to assist in repairing the dowale stupa.

DAMUNUMAYA VIHARE :—

(1333 A.D.).—The chief men of the village Damunumaya, in Mogodintthe Hagaranketa in Hewaneta, having built a vihara, and not having time to get images made at the time they wished to hold a festival there, proceeded to the vihara at Malawala, borrowed therefrom three images and secured the attendance of its priest, Malawala Ummase, to officiate at Damunumaya Vihare. At the close of the religious ceremonies that same evening the Upasakas took part in the observance of Aia Nil. On the next morning a Patra Pinnama was held, followed by a consultation among all present that for the benefit of the vihara and the good of their own souls an offering of lands should be made. It was resolved by the assembly that Hala-wala Hala-hani should offer 3 pajas sowing extent, Mulyansa of Karamaya 3 pajas, Malurawe Rala 3 pajas. When Hala-wala Hala-hani brought this resolution to the notice of the Mahawala, permission was given to carry it out, and accordingly, on Saturday, the full moon day of the month of June, in the year of Saka 1557, the said offering was made, and the lands were dedicated as vihara property.

The merits of this offering are due to the illustrious Mahawala, to the ministers and high officials, and all the people of the land.

Those who shall help to settle any disputes that may arise regarding these lands shall be blessed, and shall enjoy happiness among the gods, and finally, having beheld Maitri Bhiksha, shall attain Nirvana. But those who shall take unlawful possession of any of these lands, or enjoy the fruits thereof, shall be damned and suffer the torments of hell.

(1763 A.D.).—A vihara was first built in the village Damunumaya in Mogodintthe Hagaranketa, of Hewaneta, and it was in paraychi possession of Ummarathana Ummase of Malawala. The said vihara fell to ruin and was in an abandoned condition for about one hundred years, when I, Himmamitta Bhiksha of Malawala, a great-grandson of the afore-said Ummarathana Ummase, rebuilt it, cleared the grounds, and having offered all the necessary repairs and restored it to the condition of a vihara, held a great festival in it on Friday, the full moon day of the month of June, in the year of King Saka 1945, assisted by many Upasakas, and placed in the said vihara a shrine containing five golden images, six images made of bronze, three shrines of the same metal, one shrine made of copper and gilt with gold, one ivory shrine. In the evening of that day the festival closed with offerings of tilasapa, betel leaves, flowers, and lights. On the following morning offerings were made of two bowls of milk, thirty-eight bowls of rice, and about 300 Upasaka men and women observed Sat.

The following are the articles made and offered to the afore-said vihara to remain there in perpetuity :—A lamp worth 7 riddis, a spittoon worth 4 riddis, a bowl worth 6 riddis, a silk veil, 2 white veils, a handkerchief worth 3 riddis, 12 white handkerchiefs, a sa, a dalwood holder worth 3 riddis, a key worth 3 riddis, a betel leaf holder worth one masea, a stone to grind sandala and worth 1 masea, a sandalwood box, a crystal vessel, a glass vessel, a goblet of plate clay, a fan with ivory revolving handle, a bell, a bundle of priests' robes, 1 arcanant cutter, 1 chunam holder, 1 pair of scissors, 1 betty, 1 mamoty, 1 silver vessel to hold relics, and a pair of buffaloes.

In the vihara grounds were planted nine coconut trees, five jak trees, and various kinds of fruit and flowering trees. I have further surrounded with drains and stone fences, for a distance of 300 fathoms, the land called Uduwa-mankalawatta, which had been previously offered to this vihara, and have also planted in it seventy jak trees, thirty coconut trees, twenty arcanant trees, five pepper creepers, a Panake watta and many kinds of fruit-bearing trees, caps, and other kinds of flowering trees.

Now, the merits of all these deeds and offerings made by the servant of Mahawala Maha Gahadawe are due to the illustrious and noble Mahawala, to the priests of Umya Vihare, Maha Vihare, and to the ministers and high officials of the Mahawala, who shine like the best of stars around the moon.

Should any dispute arise in respect of this vihara property, the kings, or ministers, or others who will defend and protect its interests shall attain the incomparable happiness of Nirvana. But whoever will act against my wishes and shall take unlawful possession of any part of the property, or any portion of its profits, he shall descend into the eight hells and suffer torments, and when he escapes the torments of those hells he shall be born as a pretaya, and shall suffer the pangs of hunger and thirst and much wretchedness.

HANKIRIYAGOLLA.—Gampaha Korale East, Upper Dumbara.
Population in 1891, 62 (35 males, 27 females).

HANWELLA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbara. This village and Narantalawa are under the same Arachehi.

Stream.—Hanwelle-oya.

Hill.—Ketapungala.

Population in 1881, 179 (94 males, 85 females); in 1891, 108 (60 males, 48 females).

In 1878 200½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 62a. 2p. 1l. (paid Rs. 286.77); redeemed 7a. 2p. 0l.; Crown land 30a. 0p. 5l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 9l.; total 100a. 1p. 5l.

Families.—Rambukwelle Walawwe Loku Banda of Kandy *vs.* Wikramasingha Mudiyanseelage Ukku Banda, late Arachehi of Napana. The plaintiff was the elder brother of the two Rambukwelle Proctors, 70,513.

Rambukwelle Kumarihami and son Loku Banda *vs.* Duliymallo Kiri Henaya and four others. Plaintiffs said that Bintenne Rambukwelle Ratnasahatmaya purchased lands in 1838 from Government, 18,181.

Palipana Walawwa *vs.* Rajapaksa Mudiyanseelage, 52,998, 55 700.

The Potters of Hanwella held lands for furnishing chatties to the people of Lunugama in Udunuwara to prepare saltpetre (*J. C. Diary*, 32d June, 1817).

HANWELLA.—A village in Halminiya-wasam, Laggala Pallasiya pattuwa Matala East, about three-quarters of a mile to the south of Halminiya.

Streams.—Haturanne-cha and Haturanne-ele-oya.

Population in 1881, 32 (16 males, 16 females); in 1891, 57 (33 males, 24 females).

In 1878 14½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 0p. 5l. (paid Rs. 29 12).

The inhabitants, who are Vellalas, are not very poor. There is a small dowale built on a rock. In it are iron hooks and tools. The Kapuwa performs ceremonies once a year when sickness prevails.

HAPPAWARA.—A village in Ilagolla-wasam, Gangapulata, Uda Howaheta; bounded on the east by the Bilihul oya and on the west by Ilagolla. In this village there are remains of old buildings, pillars of cut stone, &c.

Population in 1881, 55 (32 males, 23 females); in 1891, 52 (27 males, 25 females).

Extent under paddy cultivation 40 acres (20 amunu).

Idamago Iat Etana, widow of Punchirala, and Gan Ettirala sold lands here in 1846 to men of Damunumoya. They sold again in 1880. Action by the purchasers against the Assistant Government Agent for selling the kurakkan crop. Question, Did the chenas belong to the Crown or to the villagers? 92,870.

The proposed Happa-wara-cha would pass through these chenas.

Hapotgamawewa irrigates 2 amunu.

HAPUDANDAWALA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Lower Howaheta.

Population in 1891, 71 (32 males, 39 females). Not mentioned in the Census of 1871 and 1881.

HAPUDENA.—A village in Selagama wasam, Asgiri Pallasiya pattuwa, Matala South.

Population in 1881, 39 (20 males, 19 females); in 1891, 34 (16 males, 18 females).

In 1878 35 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 8a. 3p. 1l. (paid Rs. 49.30); uncommuted 8a. 2p. 0l.; redeemed 0a. 1p. 2l.; total 17a. 2p. 3l. The lands have been abandoned for years, the greater part has been sold to Moormen of Nikagolla, only 1½ amunu belong to the villagers, many of whom work on estates.

Families.—Putakarage *vs.* Nikagolle Akurambelage (Moor), 29,963.

HAPUGAIALANDA.—A village in Madawalawasam, Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matalo South.

Population in 1881, 64 (38 males, 26 females); in 1891, 55 (34 males, 21 females). Vellalas.

HAPUGAHARAWA.—A village in Idamelande-wasam, Gangapalata korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Population in 1891, 17 (9 males, 8 females).

HAPUGASTALAWA.—A Moorish village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale, 7 miles from Pussellawa. A ford across the Kotmale river, on the minor road from Nawalapitiya to Watagoda, 13 miles from Watagoda. With Polwatura, Doruwadeniya, and Medagahawatura it forms the Hapugastalawa-wasam.

Streams.—Galpotte, Haturakoralaya, Moragahamula, from Halgolle-oya; Modola, Yahalekumbure-ela, from Galgoda-ela.

Population in 1881, 107 (60 males, 47 females); in 1891, 157 (91 males, 66 females.)

Extent under paddy 20 acres (10 amunu). A tank, Kalundemadawowa.

Estates.—Goorook-oya, Donsido, Ravenseraig, Halgala and Dobekka, Hennewella, Kolapatana, Akrawatta, Gingiran-oya, Hunukotuwa, Kataboda, Tellingalla, and Yellabenda.

There is a mosque and Muhammadan school.

HAPUGODA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu. To reach Hapugoda, leave the Matalo road at the covered bridge. It is situated on the borderland between Kulugammanasiya and Pallegampaha pattus, one-half of the village being in each pattuwa.

Stream.—Hapugoda-oya.

Population in 1881, 421 (225 males, 196 females); in 1891, 335 (167 males, 168 females).

In 1878 58½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 9a. 1p. 1l. (paid Rs. 91.07); redeemed 16a. 0p. 3l.; temple 2a. 2p. 5l.; Maligawa 1a. 0p. 3l.; abandoned 6a. 1p. 4l.; total 29a. 1p. 3l.

Families.—Alakola-ange Dugganna Rala left three sons, Alakola-ange Ukku Banda, Alakola-ange Kiri Banda, and Alakola-ange Hiralu Banda. The last, while young, became a priest and lost right to his father's estate, 17,814, 17,822, 18,116. Hapugoda Tikiri Menika, the widow of Mattamagoda Disawa, *vs.* Welege Puncha and Hapugoda Kalu Menika. Plaintiff claimed one land in right of her father Kekunawe Banda, and another in right of her brother-in-law Mawatapola Basnayaka Nilame, who had died without heirs. Defendant said that the Basnayaka Nilame's wife transferred the portion to Wattegedara Muttenge Mahatmaya, that twenty years ago plaintiff's brother hanged himself, and that the defendant took down the corpse and buried it, in consideration whereof the deceased's mother transferred to defendant a portion of land, 1. D. C. Mad. Mutumalage Mudalibami and Punchirala *vs.* Kapuralage Kiri Menika. Plaintiffs said the land in dispute was a Kunam Maduwe Panguwa. Defendant said it was Genu Panguwa land which descends in the female line, 17,119. Diwanawattege *vs.* Lahubattege and Ukkuwa, Talpot Saka 1732, (1810 A.D.), in which the donor disinherited his sons and gave his lands to his niece and her son, 18,101. Buddharakkhita Unnanse *vs.* Kiralagama Kalu Punchirala, 294, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1731). Bokalawela Pahala Alakola-ange, 65,938. Ellapita Durayalage, 17,998, 27,498, 38,506, 61,068. Gamage, 38,073, 4,240 (N. S.). Hapugoda Arachchilami, a witness to a Bokalawela deed in 1602 A.D. Hapugoda Hawaradeniye Walawwa 60,031. Hapugoda Kapugummadde, Pallege Karunatilaka Rajapaksa Tikiri Mudiyanse Mohottala. His granddaughter married the Ratemahatmaya of Upper Bulatgama, 58,117. Hapugoda Welikkara Lakum (*Jud. Com., 7th November, 1821*). Kotikabadda Durayalage, 67,367. Mohottige, Ratemahatmaya of Matalo North, 28,506. Muturanwelege Maha Duraya, 61,068. Pallege Dotu. Her children sold land in Doragomuwa in 1889, 2,203 (N. S.). Pallege (Vellala), 40,072. Paluwege (Durayo), 51,798, 55,716, 56,083, 56,084. Pillewege (Durayo), 28,506. Rankotge, 67,626. Talahelege, 67,626. Tennakon Mudiyanseage *alias* Galgepitiyege, 40,072. Wattegedara Walawwa, 46,227, 60,031. Vihare Walawwa *vs.* Gamage Walawwe, 4,204 (N. S.). Yatawarage (Durayo), 51,798, 55,716, 56,083, 56,084.

(1809 A.D.).—In this year of Saka 1731. The upper 5 lahans of the field Wabundeniya, the upper 1 pela of Bodi-anga and Warakagahamulawatta, which belong to me Warakagahawatte Unnanse, of Ambalagammodda, in Mullegama of Pallegampaha in Harispattu, were granted to me by my elder brother Appurala, and I, having possessed the same till I approached to the time of my death, transferred them, with my goodwill, to my elder brother's daughter Kiri Menika, as she has rendered me much assistance. Should any of my relations venture to dispute this, in word or deed, such persons shall suffer from the ordeals, but Kiri Menika and her descendants shall not suffer from the five ordeals, although they swear on them—so declaring I have granted the above lands. Witnesses who know the above are Kahawatte Dehigama Banda, Yatiwala Punchirala, Heratige Mudiyanse of Hapugoda, Kapugo Appu, Padiya of the same village, Galdeniyo Gammaha of Ambalagammodda, Aruppolage Bajuwa, Talakotuwege Sundara, Bodiya of the same family. 294, D. C. Mad.

DEWALE.—Hapugoda Pitiyo Dewalo owns one Kapu Panguwa. Tenants: Pallege, Udahage, Kapuralayego, and Megolage. Hold 4 acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 61.80): to perform the duties of Kapurula throughout the year; to present a penumkada and betel leaves at the new year to the Basnayaka Nilame of the Kandy Pattini Dewale and to the Dewalo yearly 12 cents as pandurumila.

Menikula, Kapurula, and Ukkurula held the Kapu Karaya between them in February, 1859. They held the lands as Nila Pangu.

The lands which had been previously registered were again registered in the Temple Land Register (307, No. 431).

GALLENE VIHARE.—This Vihare claimed a number of small pieces of land. Sunandara Unnanse, who was called as a witness, and who had been in the Vihare for sixty-four years, stated that it had been built by Pinnapaye Disawa, who dedicated 2 pelas, with the king's permission; another pela was dedicated by Hapugoda Duraya from a hena. In consequence of an order made by the king, that the people of Harispattu were not to cross the Pinga-oya, the field was lost to the Vihare, but afterwards it was restored. The Wattegedara family made smaller dedications. The claim for registration was rejected (23rd February, 1859). *T. L. C. 446.*

HAPIUKANDA.—A village in Gampaha Korale East, Upper Dumbura.

Population in 1881, 326 (171 males, 155 females); in 1891, 218 (118 males, 100 females).

In 1878 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted Ga. Op. 8*l* (paid Rs. 27.79); redeemed 13*a.* 3*p.* 4*l.*; total 20*a.* 0*p.* 2*l.*

Kadar Saibo *rs.* Appaw Tewar, 67,863. Muna Miya Pulle *rs.* Ramasami Tewar 63,874.

HAPUPE.—A hamlet in Wadawala-wasam, Kohoka korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Population in 1891, 6 (2 males, 4 females). Goldsmitha.

HAPUTALE.—A village in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta.

Streams.—Batagolle-oya, Galpotto-oya.

Hills.—Urumbukola, Huriruppo, Lankapelelle, Hapugolle, Mukirittagoda.

Population in 1881: Haputale Egodagama, 335 (179 males, 156 females); Haputale Pallegama, 284 (156 males, 128 females); Haputale Udagama, 328 (168 males, 160 females); total, 947 (503 males, 444 females).

Population in 1891: Haputale Ankelipitiya, 42; Haputale Udagama, 265; Haputale Palugama, 291; Haputale Watagama, 72; total, 670 (350 males, 320 females).

In 1878 101 acres paddy land registered. Commuted 26*a.* 1*p.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* (paid Rs. 161.37); redeemed 22*a.* 1*p.* 1*l.*; sold by the Crown 0*a.* 1*p.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*; Dalada Maligawa 1*a.* 1*p.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*; abandoned 0*a.* 1*p.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*; total 50*a.* 2*p.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*

The tradition is that Queen Henakanda Biso punished the Vellala inhabitants by removing them because they had refused to attend the queen's journey with torches, and she gave the lands to Paduwo.

Donations.—**Balasan Durayalage**, 51,345, 50,331. **Boromullo Durayalage**, 46,916. **Boromullo Durawatti** *re* **Neera Radd**, for land which defendants stated was part of their coffee estate, **Nararakaduwa**, 34,760. **Dewatapadige**, 72,372, 50,353. **Ekkattachilage**, 30,106, 10,163. **Getabulawalige**, 5,833 (Talpoth Saka 1737). **Hale Apollanallage**, 40,300, 43,343. **Hapayakumburage**, 30,106, 42,163. **Hewapadige**, 51,263. **Ithagamaga**, 50,346. **Ilanganpedige**, 34,810 (Talpoth Saka 1736), 51,263, 52,372, 54,171, 52,390, 72,372, 50,737. **Ilangan Wirayalage**, 40,300, 43,343, 52,372, 54,171, 50,953, 50,626, 50,671, 50,683, 612, 1,009, 640 (N. K.). **Jayalage**, 50,000, 50,313. **Katubullige**, 52,313. **Livonaga**, 50,671. **Lunuballige**, 72,372. **Maha Durayalage**, 30,146, 72,372, 612 and 1,009 (N. K.). **Milage**, 44,339, 54,171, 59,626. **Megadage**, 24,616 (Talpoth Saka 1734). **Palligamaga**, 6,334. **Porakara Durayalage**, 54,302. **Ranawiraga**, 28,864. **Ranhotige**, 5,833 (Talpoth Saka 1737). **Silvatage**, 5,835 (Talpoth Saka 1716). **Somuttu Halawallige**, 46,336. **Tembamullige**, 72,372. **Udage**, 5,354, 72,372. **Udamadage**, 72,372. **Uppage**, 63,000. **Wikrama alias Porakara Durayalage**, 50,265. **Wikramaga**, 6,300. **Wiranga**, 5,835 (Talpoth Saka 1716). **Wimangiliyalage alias Alandiyetige**, 51,265. **Yattiyawalage alias Peramballige**, 50,721. **Ranhotige** and her husband **Kala Duraya re** **Getabulawall Kira**, for **Kande Awerduma alias Ahyab-niya alias Hale Awerduma** of 3 *peles*, Talpoth Saka 1737 (1815 A. D.). The land was subject to service of furnishing firewood, tiling the roof, and laying bricks on the floor of the hills at **Hegonarama** in Kandy, 5,833 (3rd July, 1835).

(1815 A. D.)—In the year of Saka 1737, **Upa-aka Wattawa Duraya** granted to **Kala Duraya**, the nephew of **Upa-aka Ranhoti Duraya** and son-in-law of **Wattawa Duraya** of **Haputale** in the **Gamlaha** *korale* of **Hewabeta Megalathu**, the land **Hala Awerduma** of 3 *peles*, together with all the appurtenances, consisting of high and low grounds, houses, gardens, and trees, with this writing, swearing once and twice.

The witnesses who knew the same are **Jain Anachchi**, **Pannuwala Korala**, **Rabbe Wewdawanaya**, **Palkyama Hewa Duraya**, **Dalmura Hewkenda Duraya**, **Garalat Weluwana**, **Kasiya Viyana**.

That whoever, even by his own relations, shall contest this grant, they shall be punished by the first and second ordals, but to my son-in-law, **Kala Duraya**, no calamity will happen even if he were to swear at the seven ordals.

This is the manner in which this **Upa-aka Ranhoti Duraya** showed his love and respect towards the *riya* of **Buddha**, and thereby acquired for himself a store of merits. He got three copies of *hama books* made, built three *pannals*, maintained the priests for four months, and at the close of that term made offerings of robes. He gave three *Atupakam*, then he fed the priest on three occasions, he ruled two *peles*, erected preaching halls and had *hama* preached on three nights, twenty were present at that preaching. An image was made by subscription. An ambaluma was erected and several *chamras* placed in position. He gave blindfold fields and gave alms out of the produce, he planted fruit and flower trees, and offered 1,070,000 jasmine flowers; he sowed copiously and offered the produce to the *Malgawa*. He made offering of a flag, *lele*, shoes, pillows, mattresses, brooms, iron walking-sticks, blank old leaves for writing, dandelions, patches, cans, spatterons, and tom-toms. He gave breakfast to ten *peles* on five occasions, he burnt lamps on several occasions, he fed crabs, dogs, and fishes. He worshipped at the *Malgawa*, *Asiriya*, *Gangarama*, and *Dagaboluwa*, *Urapala*, *Debleniya*, *Arattana*, *Adam's Peak*, *Pu-ulhatiya*, *Mathangana*, *Ulapana*, *Pitippegodara*, *Alu Dambola*, *Niyangama*, *Gai Vihara* in *Melawaya* *patu*, *Mihintale*, *Ruvanwelleya*, *Alapagiri*, *Tuparama*, *Mirawetiya*, *Turumuniya*, *Kandulawa*, *Hemupitiya*, *Kanagal*, *Medagala*, *Jayakululena*, *Girchagama*, and *Yatiwawala Vihara*.

The merits were stored by the **Upa-aka Ranhoti Duraya**.

May these merits be shared in by the gods, the king, his ministers, and the people. 6,373.

Dalaba Maligawa owns one (*Hewin*) *Service Panguwa*, in extent 2½ acres. *Service*: to pay thirty shillings a year.

VILLAGE—The claim for registration of a number of small fields was rejected, no royal permission had been proved (*T. L. C. 234, after 430*). A Talpoth was allowed for 3 *peles* only, which, it was said, had been dedicated by **Ranhoti Duraya**, and held by his descendant **Ranhotige Ilawadiya** as temple tenant, for which he performed small services (amounting in the thatching of the *Vihara*). The temple, which is an old one, was built by the villagers, who joined in weddingizing a number of little *deniyas* throughout the *hema*.

Kodapoti Unnanee re **Kande Ilawadiya**, to enforce service due to the temple, 42,573. **Donuttara Unnanee** 40,330.

HAPUWALA.—A village in Diyatilaka korale, Upper Hewaheta. The wasam includes Medapitiya, Hindirigama, Ambaliyadda. It lies between Unantenne and Damunumeya, west of Hanguranketa.

Population in 1881, 169 (75 males, 94 females); in 1891, 131 (65 males, 66 females). Washer caste.

HAPUWIDA (UDA HAPUWIDA).—A village in Udangamuwa-wasam, Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 99 (60 males, 39 females); in 1891, 134 (82 males, 52 females).

In 1878 39½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 6a. 3p. 7½l. (paid Rs. 33.22); uncommuted 0a. 1p. 3l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 6l.; redeemed 12a. 1p. 9l.; total 19a. 3p. 5½l.

The lands here were held by Hangidiyo (Smiths), who had to supply painted pingos and canopy sticks, flagstuffs, sticks for dancera, tadi-pili for carrying bundles, sealingwax for pots, &c. (*J. C. Diary, 26th January, 1818*).

VIHARE.—Hapuwida Piyadassi Unnanse *vs.* Mayilapitiye Unnanse, 23,250.

Families.—Hapuwida Saranankara Maha Terunnanse of Asgiriya, *ante*, pp. 69, 72. Dewatagollege, 28,580. Etipola Mahatmayo was married to three Viharegedara brothers, 22,149. Golahenwattege, 28,116, 28,580. Hapuwida Buddharakkhita Unnanse, 22,149. Hapuwida Piyadassi Unnanse, 23,250, 28,580. Yakdomalage *vs.* Charles Forbes; land which formerly belonged to Kapuwatte Kumarihami, 22,534, 53,143. The Aberfeldy coffee estate, of about 120 acres, 48,793.

HAPUWIDA (PALLE HAPUWIDA).—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 213 (121 males, 92 females); in 1891, 194 (104 males, 90 females).

In 1878 72½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 11a. 1p. 9l. (paid Rs. 53.50); uncommuted 1a. 3p. 7l.; redeemed 22a. 0p. 1l.; temple 0a. 3p. 6l.; total 36a. 1p. 3l.

Families.—Dehideniye Kiri Etana *vs.* Hapuwida Kuda Naide, Gammabelage intervenient. Plaintiff produced Talpot 1765 A.D. Defendant produced two Talpots dated 1770 A.D. and 1831 A.D., also a Sittu dated 1815 A.D., granted by Unambuwe Disawa of Matale, 1,084, D. C. M. Kapurugammabelage *vs.* Medage, Talpot 1773 A.D. and Sittu 1815 A.D. by Unambuwe Disawa, 3,899, D. C. M. Pahalage family (Smiths), Talpots 1819 A.D., 1823 A.D., 23,897. Lindumulage Juanis Appu *vs.* Mendis, for Amballewatta. Mr Stronach intervened and claimed the land as part of his coffee estate, Strathisla, 52,017, 53,053. Holloway and Anderson *vs.* Mendis and Pelipolawatte Ran Menika, for half of Strathisla, 60,131.

SITTU (1815 A.D.).—Punchi Naide and Hittara Naide having disputed each other's right to the fields Manalaluwa of 1 pela and Yatagastenne of 2 pelas in Pallahapuwida, in the Udasiyapattu of Matale Disawoni, came and stated their claims before me; and on inquiry the claim of Punchi Naide being proved, I adjudged Manalaluwa and Yatagastenne to him, together with the houses, high and low grounds belonging to the same.

Thus this Sittu was granted to Punchi Naide by me Unambuwe Rajakaruna Seniwaratna Wahala Tennakon Mudiyanse Ralahami on Tuesday, the twelfth day of July, in the year of Saka 1737.

HARAGAMA.—A village in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta. There is a toll station at Kiullinda, 9½ miles from Kandy. The road to Hanguranketa leaves the valley of the Mahaweli-ganga and strikes towards the south-east. Bridge across the Kiullinde-oya, 75 ft.

Rivers.—Mahaweli ganga, Kiullinde-oya.

Hills.—Yakurungawekanda, Welgulehiriya, Galgodehiriya, Madugollehiriya, Dungollehiriya, Batagollekanda.

Population in 1881, 39 (25 males, 14 females); in 1891, 103 (62 males, 41 females).

In 1878 54 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 14a. 3p. 9l. (paid 151—94

Rs. 111/04) ; sold by the Crown 9a. 2p. 0l. ; abandoned 2a. 2p. 0l. ; total 26a. 5p. 9l.

Ballywhindle estate, 35,395.

Lands and islands in the Mahaweli-ganga advertised for sale by Government, 11th March, 1869.

HARAKGAMA.—A village in Damunumoya-wasam, Diyatilaka korale, Upper Hewaheta, half a mile from Hanguranketa, inhabited by Tom-tom Beaters, who tended the cattle of the king at Hanguranketa.

Population in 1881, 48 (29 males, 19 females) ; in 1891, 39 (22 males, 17 females).

HARANGALA.—A village in Palloppone korale, Kotmale, between the road from Nawalapitiya to Dimbula and the Kotmale river, next to Tispane, 3½ miles from Nawalapitiya, between the Korawakka-ganga (the boundary of Kotmale and Pabage of Uda Bulutgama) and the Kotmale-ganga. Latpanagama (the village of the lighted lamp) is a hamlet, where there is supposed to be a hidden treasure.

Streams. —Wijekon ola, Koratuwakkukurayage-ola, Kahumanowela-ola, Gal-kotuwwela ola, Holkumburewela-ola, all from Appalanankada oya.

Population in 1881, 168 (92 males, 76 females) ; in 1891, 210 (115 males, 95 females).

In 1878 38 acres paddy land registered ; paid Rs. 123/94 tax.

Harangala estate, next Tispane, and Oonoogul-oya estate.

Encroachments on Crown land (*Administration Report for 1884, p. 70A*).

Families. —Delpitiyage, 35,669. Galagodage Mudalihami Arachchi, 65,062.

Huktennege, 67,460. Madawalage, 13,894, 68,805. Mahage, 43,894. Marambagamage Don Martinus *ca.* Polwattege and Galbadalinnage, for a coffee garden of 24 acres, 61,872.

HARANKAHAWA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu. Patirade and Warakagoda are hamlets. It is 1½ mile from Bokalawela.

Hill. —Patiradekanda.

Population in 1881, 228 (118 males, 110 females) ; in 1891, 257 (125 males, 132 females). Moormen.

In 1878 37 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 3a. 0p. 1l. (paid Rs. 30/78) ; redeemed 15a. 1p. 8l. ; total 18a. 1p. 9l.

An unaided Baptist school.

VIHARE. —Illegolle Vihare built by the villagers after the accession. Notice of a man of Harankahawa offering land to the Vihare (*J. C. Diary, 25th November, 1819*).

Families. —Alakoladeniye Chandra *alias* Kiri Mahatmayo, 18,201. Alakoladeniye Duggannaralage, 31,011. Basnayaka Mudiyanseage, 52,762. Dematabenege, 137. D. C. Mad. 16,953, 51,663. Gopaladeniyage, 17,677 (Talpot Saka 1729. Harankahawe Duggannaralage, 1,564 (Talpots Saka 1716 and 1717), 35,576, 49,511. Harankahawe Mudiyanseage (*Jud. Com., 21st October, 1823*), 137, D. C. Mad. Harankahawe Vidane (*Jud. Com., 21st October, 1823*) produced Talpot Saka 1634. Imbulekumburege, 17,677 (Talpot Saka 1729). Kammalgodara 31,011. Madanweleage, 16,953 (Talpot Saka 1670). Medlawattege, 18,201. Mudiyanseage, 31,011. Rabbegomuwege, 1,564 (Talpots Saka 1717 and 1717). Siyambalaga-pitiye Mudiyanseage, 1,564 (Talpots Saka 1716 and 1717).

Awwedlunnege Rankira held a field and garden in Patirade for the service of presenting to Pallegama Hitthamillage Menikrala yearly, at the end of the Sinhalese year, a pingo of vegetables and four ridis, and carrying his baggage when travelling. 50,173.

(1748 A.D.) — In the year of Saka 1670, in the month of Wesak, on Monday, the third day of the waxing moon. The 15 lahars of Ununuwa, &c., of the Katupulle Department of Harankahawa in Galasiya pattuwa, are granted by me Tikiri Etana to my youngest son Appuhami. Witnesses to this are Arachchila of Harankahawa I also know, Hirahurala of the same village I also know, Patirade Rala of the same village I also know, Dahaneka Rala I also know, Kahawattā of the same village I also know, Menikrala of the same village I also know, Randeniye Rala of the same village I also know. Those who dispute this shall suffer from the orleak even the third time, but

Appuhami, you will not suffer even if you were to swear on the five ordeal oaths. Those who will render assistance to this, even in word, will receive celestial happiness. 16,953.

(1794 A.D.).—In this year of Saka 1716. The debts which were contracted by Rabbegomuwege Kirala of Harankahawa were 87 amunu of paddy, which were taken from Siyambalagasipitiyego Mudiyanse, and the 1 pela of Welanga was transferred to him. Witnesses to this are Toradeniyego Ukkurula, Wata-puluwege Kawrula, Harankahawe Gurunnehe. With the knowledge of so many persons this pela of land has been granted to the Mudiyanse.

(1795 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the fifth day of the increasing moon, of the month Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1717. I. Rabbegomuwege Kirala of Harankahawa, being greatly in debt and in distress, have received 163 ridis from Punchi Menika, born to Hettige Arachchila of Warakagola, and transferred to her in paraveni the 1 pela of Delhitiyawe Wagalepele. Witnesses to this are Rabbegomuwege Kala Etana, Dukkeniyego Wedarala, Ilagolle Duraya, Mudune Rajapaksa Duraya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this has been granted. 1,564.

(1807 A.D.).—Under the constellation Mula, the seventh day of the waxing moon, being Thursday, of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1729. Of the paraveni lands belonging to me, Gopaladeniye Unnanse of Patirale in Galasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, the lower 1 pela of Gopaladeniyekumbura, Gularawatta, the portion of garden on this side the jambu tree, and the hena on this side the cave in which wild boars lie. These lands having been possessed by me, are hereby given over to my nephew Appu, in consideration of receiving assistance from him, to be possessed in paraveni. Witnesses to this are Kotuwegedara Unnanse of Girihagama, Watagolage Bosiya Duraya of Maruddana, Henuge Naide Duraya, Nagas-angege Tikira Duraya. Known to these witnesses this land voucher has been granted. (Imprecations.) This Talpat has been given at the Bandara Arambe Pansala by me Gopaladeniye Unnanse. 19,677.

HARASGAMA.—A village and wasam in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 193 (108 males, 85 females); in 1891, 176 (87 males, 89 females).

In 1878 45½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 5a. 1p. 2½l. (paid Rs. 31.17); uncommuted 0a. 1p. 2l.; abandoned 2a. 0p. 1l.; redeemed 15a. 1p. 1½l.; total 22a. 3p. 7l.

Dullewe Maha Lekam of the Gabadawa stated that Pamunuwe Lekam alienated this village to the first queen of the deposed king (*Jud. Com.*, 21st December, 1816).

Don Carolis Tilakaratna Muhandiram died in 1853. Test. 111.

WALAWWA.—Herat Mudiyanse-lagedera. This family was of Dugganna rank. It became extinct in the male line. Harasgama Mahatmayo was an attendant in the queen's palace (*Jud. Com. Diary*, 9th December, 1817).

There were repeated litigations between descendants through females.

SITTU (1815 A.D.).—A dispute having arisen between Harasgama Vidane and his younger brother Siralu Rala touching the paraveni lands Nekatakumbura 15 labas and the 8 labas from Aranchiwela, which belonged to Harasgamawelo Muhandirama of Kohonsiya pattuwa in Matale, the same was laid before us, and when the matter was fully investigated it was found that Siralu Rala had no sufficient claim, that Vidane established his right according to law. That witnesses have supported his claim, that he has been in possession of the disputed lands uninterruptedly. Therefore, the said lands of 2 pelas 3 labas have been confirmed in Vidane's possession. In this year of Saka 1737, in the month Wak, on Tuesday, the sixth of the waxing moon, this Sittu has been granted. For this purpose Kahanda Mahante Nawaratna Wickramasinha Mudiyanse Ralahami, Muhandirama of the Maha Hetapenage, as well as of the Atapattu guard-house, and Lekama of the Swarna Yudda Mandape. 1,404. D. C. Matale.

Herat Mudiyanse-lage *vs.* Duggannaralage, 90,607. Harasgama Walawwe *vs.* Badalge, 3,665 (N. S.). Harasgama Duggannarala *vs.* Harasgama Ukkurula (*Agent's Court, Matale*, 31st July, 1823). Arambepola Banda *vs.* Ukkurula of Harasgama (*Jud. Com.*, 27th October, 1827). Harasgama Walawwe Ukkurula *vs.* Rauawana alias Arambepola Banda, 568, D. C. M. Harasgama Gammullege Vidane *vs.* Harasgama Duggannarala, 891, 1,404, D. C. M. Harasgama Walawwe Banda of Haloluwa and Arambepola *vs.* Harasgama Walawwe Banda of Arambepola, 24,662, 25,862, 53,758. Kandage Punchirala *vs.* Gammulle Vidane, 168, D. C. Matale. Wattege *vs.* Anumetige, 51,725, 89,093.

HARISPATTUWA.—A division of the Kandyan country, containing 50½ square miles, 18 miles long by 8 broad. It is bounded on the east by Matale and Dumbura, on the south by the Mahaweli-ganga and Yatinuwara, on the west by Tumpane and the Seven Korales, and on the north by the Seven Korales.

Knox calls it "Horseput" (four hundred soldiers), *p. 3*.

"Harasiapattoo, the country of the four hundred. According to tradition, it "received its name from its having been originally peopled by 400 captives brought "from the Coromandel Coast by King Gaja Bahu I. (113–125 A.D.), in lieu of "those whom the sovereign of that country had carried off from Ceylon during "the reign of his father. The country is almost free from jungle, and is "picturesquely diversified with little round hills, charmingly spotted with clumps "of cocoanut and other fruit trees, and narrow valleys covered with paddy crops. "It suffered very much during the rebellion (of 1817–18), owing to the resistance "the inhabitants made against the British forces, but has since recovered, and at "present (1833) forms one of the most flourishing countries in the interior. A "considerable trade is carried on with Puttalam in arecanuts, which are ex- "changed for salt."—*Cassie Chitty, p. 98*.

Medasiya pattuwa, described in Sittu 1194 A.D. as in Sarasiya pattuwa or Balawita. (See Medawala Viharo.)

In a Talpot dated 1202 A.D. it is said there are five pattus in Harispattu. (See Medawala Viharo.)

In the Medawala Viharo Sammas Harispattu is described as Balawita. "Theroupon the King (Walagum Bahu) accompanied by his Queen-mother fled to Balawita."

Welapalata in Harispattu. See Sittu of 1796 A.D. in Palkumbura.

Dunuwila Mudali, Ratemahatmaya of Harispattu in 1765. Nugawela, Ratemahatmaya in 1765 and 1786. Gonigoda, Ratemahatmaya in 1798. In later times Doranegama, Molagoda, Wattarantenna senior and junior, Nugawela senior and junior, Ratemahatmayas.

The population of Harispattu in 1871 was 30,877; in 1881, 35,567; in 1891, 30,544.

Population :—

			In 1881.		In 1891.
Kulugaminanasiya Pattuwa	...	...	11,166	...	9,545
Medasiya Pattuwa	...	...	6,822	...	5,859
Galasiya Pattuwa	...	...	4,499	...	4,168
Pallegampaha Korale	...	...	6,373	...	5,393
Udagampaha Korale	...	...	5,734	...	4,606
Estates	...	...	973	...	973
Total			35,567		30,544
Europeans	...	...	7	...	6
Burghers	...	...	12	...	2
Sinhalese	...	...	27,627	...	25,201
Tamils	...	...	2,964	...	1,070
Moormen	...	...	4,882	...	4,201
Malays	...	...	35	...	33
Others	...	...	40	...	31
Total			35,567		30,544
Religions.					
Christians	...	...	320	...	224
Buddhists	...	...	27,648	...	25,171
Hindus	...	...	2,644	...	910
Muhammadans	...	...	4,955	...	4,239
Others	...	...	—	...	—
Total			35,567		30,544
Education.					
Men able to read	...	...	4,867	...	4,279
Women able to read	...	...	198	...	192
Men unable to read	...	...	13,702	...	10,916
Women unable to read	...	...	16,800	...	15,157
Total			35,567		30,544

Paddy land registered in 1878 :—

	Kulugam- manasiya Pattuwa.	Medasiya Pattuwa.	Galasiya Pattuwa.	Pallegam- paha Korale.	Udagam- paha Korale.	Total.
	A. P. L.	A. P. L.	A. P. L.	A. P. L.	A. P. L.	A. P. L.
Commuted ...	200 0 6½	159 2 5½	113 0 4	114 0 3½	94 3 1½	681 3 1½
Redeemed ...	389 2 1½	365 0 5½	318 6 9½	325 3 3	180 0 8½	1580 1 2½
Sold by the Crown	1 2 8	1 2 2	—	4 2 9	—	7 3 9
Belonging to Temples ...	49 0 2	48 0 3	11 0 5	65 2 6	49 1 5	223 1 1
Belonging to the Maligawa ...	21 2 5	10 2 8	2 2 7	8 1 5	1 2 2	44 3 7
Abandoned ...	7 1 8½	3 1 9	3 3 0	3 2 5	4 2 4	23 3 6½
Total extent ...	669 2 1½	588 2 3½	450 1 5½	526 1 7½°	330 1 5½	2565 1 3½
Amount of Com- mutation ...	Ra. c. 1,903 85	Ra. c. 1,794 62	Ra. c. 1,147 83	Ra. c. 1,309 73	Ra. c. 910 86	Ra. c. 7,066 89

* Including 4a. 0p. 6l. rented at one-fourth.

It is divided into five korales : Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Medasiya pattuwa, Galasiya pattuwa, Pallegampaha korale, and Udagampaha korale.

HASSALAKA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbara, on the Mahaweli-ganga, 5 miles from the Bintenne road, under the same Arachchi as Pallewatta, Gurulupota, Maha Asweduma, and Torapitiya.

Not mentioned in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881.

Population in 1891, 15 (10 males, 5 females). The inhabitants are mostly of the Pannayo (Grass-cutter) caste.

In 1878 202 acres paddy land were registered. Rented at one-fourth, 12a. 0p. 0l. ; sold by Crown 47a. 2p. 0l. ; temple 14a. 1p. 0l. ; abandoned 27a. 1p. 0l. ; total 101a. 0p. 0l.

The country is flat ; water is obtained from the Ma-oya ; some cotton is grown in the village.

There are the ruins of a dagoba and a stone enclosure, without a roof, dedicated to the twelve Dewiyo.

HATADUKKUWA.—A village in Beligamuwa-wasam, Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

Hill.—Hatadukkuwokanda.

Population in 1881, 56 (29 males, 27 females) ; in 1891, 49 (26 males, 23 females). Jaggery caste.

HATAMUNA.—A village in Galewela-wasam, Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

Population in 1881, 14 (5 males, 9 females) ; in 1891, 23 (11 males, 12 females).

In 1878 27½ acres paddy land were registered ; all commuted ; taxed at Rs. 45. There is a tank to be restored.

HATAMUNEGALA.—A village in Puwakpitiya-wasam, Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South. It extends along the Sudu-ganga. The hamlet by the riverside was unhealthy and was abandoned.

Population in 1881, 158 (83 males, 75 females) ; in 1891, 120 (63 males, 57 females). Tom-tom Beaters.

In 1878 10½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 2a. 2p. 9l. (paid Rs. 15·01) ; uncommuted 0a. 1p. 6l. ; redeemed 2a. 0p. 0l. ; total 5a. 0p. 5l.

HATARALIYADDA.—A hamlet of Kanakkarapola, in Pallopalata, Tumpuna, 7 miles from Galagedara, 7½ miles from Rambukkana station. An iron bridge across the Rambukkana-oya.

Population in 1891, 83 (61 males, 32 females).

Ihaladana Banda *ca.* Paranagama Ratemahatmaya, 25,656, 26,940.

HATIYALWELLA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura.

Hill.—Talapatkandura.

Population in 1881, 149 (81 males, 68 females); in 1891, 124 (60 males, 64 females).

In 1878 47½ acres paddy land registered, of which 39½ paid Rs. 166·08 tax; of the remainder, 6 acres were abandoned.

HATNAGODA. A village in Medapalata korale, Udunuwara, near Daskara.

Population in 1881, 35 (18 males, 17 females); in 1891, 33 (19 males, 14 females).

In 1878 7½ acres of temple land were registered.

Hatnagodagedara holds a Nila Panguwa under Wegiriye Vihare.

Hatnagoda Undiyarala (*see ante*, p. 89).

Some lands belonged to Kotakumbura Disawa of Udapalata. When his men were engaged in cutting the boundary, and had encroached on a Galladda's garden, the news came that the Disawa had been dismissed from office and the workmen stopped. The lands were given by the last king to the grandfather of Punchurala Arachchi, who built a vihare and dedicated lands. The Arachchi claimed right to appoint the incumbent. The claim for registration was rejected. (*T. L. C.* 50, 121.)

HATTON.—A town in Ambagamuwa korale, Uda Bulatgama.

Not mentioned in the Census of 1871 nor 1881.

Population in 1891:—Hatton, 1,017 (746 males, 271 females); Dunbar, 15 (10 males, 5 females); Malliyappuwa, 209 (134 males, 75 females).

It is now a considerable town, with a railway station, church, hotel, &c. The railway to Hatton was opened for traffic on 4th June, 1884.

HATUGODA.—A village in Ganga Ihala korale, Udapalata. It adjoins Herakola and Bowatura.

Hill.—Ambuluwawa.

Population in 1881, 167 (82 males, 85 females); in 1891, 198 (101 males, 97 females).

In 1878 81 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 38*a.* 1*p.* 7*l.* (paid Rs. 371·78); redeemed 2*a.* 0*p.* 4½*l.*; total 40*a.* 2*p.* 1½*l.*

This village is inhabited chiefly by Berawayo (Tom-tom Beaters).

Families.—Arambege and Parakange (Smiths), for the estate of their grandfather, Arambege Hittura Naide, 27,120. Demanbalege and Unguwalage, 73,626. Ambalamege, 36,086, 52,219. Muturangane Durayalage, 62,509.

HEDENIYA.—A village in Medasiya pattu, Hariyapattu, 8 miles from Kandy on the Kurunegala road; a bridle road (10 miles) to Alawatugoda.

Population in 1881, 152 (89 males, 63 females); in 1891, 162 (88 males, 74 females).

In 1878 32 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 3*a.* 3*p.* 6*l.* (paid Rs. 42·13); redeemed 12*a.* 0*p.* 6*l.*; total 16*a.* 0*p.* 2*l.*

In the same Arachchi-wasam as Wiguhumpola, Beragama, and Aladeniya.

Families.—Aladeniyege, 148, D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1709, 1728). Andiyadeniyege, 37,967. Appu Naide *ca.* Sirimal Naide, 91, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1639). Hedeniyege, 746, D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1714, 1726). Madumpege, 746, D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1611, 1714, 1726). 47,730, 64,725, 58,838. Narankotuwege, 37,967. Pahalage, 148, D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1709, 1728). Paspelege, 47,730, 58,838. Welikumburege, 47,730, 58,838.

(1717 A.D.).—On Monday, the third day of the decreasing moon, in the month of Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1639. Transfer by Watapattenne Saib

Mudliya to Madampe Naide; consideration 100 ridda. Witnesses: Batagalle Naide, Wellkumbure Kalu Appu, Hewa Balahelaya of Marawanagula, Kallituwakkukaraya of Alakola-anga, Palkumbure Weila Marakkaya. 91, D. C. Mad.

(1719 A.D.).—Talpot Saka 1611, Thursday, the fifteenth day of the decreasing moon, in the month of Wesak, under the constellation Aunra. Grant by Madampege Ukku Naide to his son Wattu Naide. Witnesses: Hadde Rala of Marawanagula, Dahanekele Tikirala, Alakesara Naide of Hedeniya, Tenuege Hewa Panditaya, Watapattenne Kiri Baiya Temmettaya.

(1787 A.D.).—On Thursday, the seventh day of the month of Rak, in the year of Saka 1709. Grant by Wattu Naide to his grandson Naide. Witnesses: Suriyampola Arachchila of Kiralagama, Danapalage Siwurala, Dehideniyego Appu, Palipannaya, Owisse Rala, Galapitige Appu, Mullegamage Appu, Malwattege Punchirala, Alakesara Naide of Aladeniya, Hedeniyego Ukku Naide, Batagalle Kuda Maha Duraya.

(1792 A.D.).—As Naran-ange Naide had no one (to take care of him), he transferred his field of 5 labas to his younger brother's Naide, Kuda Naide, and received assistance from him. Kuda Naide cultivated the field for five and twenty years, and gave the whole produce (to Naide), and that being insufficient, Kuda Naide borrowed 15 amunu of paddy and gave; besides, Kuda Naide supplied 6 taluppu cloths and 15 ridda. Having thus received assistance, on the approach of death Naide gave 1 knife, 1 ottu kachehiya, 1 pair scissors, 1 kanaliya, and the field of 5 labas, in paraveni. Witnesses who know the same are Batubedde Vidane, Migonkattuwege Gamarala, Alakola-ange Wedakaraya, Payindakaraya of Marawanagula. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher has been granted to Kuda Naide (Imprecations.) This land voucher has been granted under the constellation Mula, on the tenth day of the waxing moon, being Monday, of the month of Esala, in the year of Saka 1714.

(1804 A.D.) The field Galagawa of 4 kurunies belonging to Alakesarage Dingitta Naide, of Hedeniya in Medasiya pattuwa of Hari-pattuwa, has been granted to his adopted grandson Appu Naide. (Imprecations.) This land voucher has been written and granted in the month of Nikini, on Monday, the tenth day of the waxing moon, under the constellation Uttaraputtu, in the year of Saka 1726. Witnesses who know the same are Maludeniyego Kuda Gammaha, Palhalage Kuda Naide, Tikiri Naide of the same house, Nanduwa Payindakaraya, Kaluwa Dawulkaraya, and for the writing of this Talpot Wirasinge Nekat Naide. With the knowledge of so many witnesses this Talpot has been written and granted. 746, D. C. Mad.

(1806 A.D.).—On Tuesday, the third day of the increasing moon, in the month of Esala, in the year of Saka 1728. Grant by Pallege Naidappu to his son Ukku Naide. Witnesses: Owissege Siwurala, Ukkurala of the same house, Dehideniyego Nekatralla, Walpolakumbure Ukkurala, Suriyampola Kuda Arachchila, Hedeniyego Tikiri Naide, Udabage Durayalage Bodliya Duraya. 148, D. C. Mad.

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns land in this village (*see ante*, p. 8).

HEEDUNUWEWA.—A hamlet of Kulapitiya, in Udapone korale, Kotmale, between Kulapitiya and Medagoda, on the road from Watagoda to Ramboda and Passellawa, on the left bank of the Kotmale-ganga, above its junction with the Panal-oya and below its junction with the Pundal-oya.

Population in 1881, 39 (20 males, 19 females); in 1891, 15 (7 males, 8 females).

HEKIRILLA.—A Moorish hamlet in Owala-wasam, Matala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matala East.

Population in 1881, 23 (14 males, 12 females); in 1891, only one house, 7 (4 males, 3 females).

Chetties against Pichebe Umma, 51,031, 51,738.

HELAMBAGAHAWATTA.—A village in Gangala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matala East. Bambaragahawatta is a hamlet.

Hill.—Kotawara.

Population in 1881, 84 (52 males, 32 females); in 1891, 90 (53 males, 37 females).

In 1878 26½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 3*rs*. 3*p*. 9*d*. (paid Rs. 15-18); uncommuted 9*a*. 1*p*. 9*d*.; total 13*a*. 1*p*. 8*d*. The fields have not been cultivated for many years; dependent on rain.

HEKAGHUWELA.—A village in Palispattu West, Lower Dumbura.

Population in 1871, 367 (207 males, 160 females); in 1901, 548 (300 males, 248 females).

In 1691, 324: Henagehuwa's, 250 (133 males, 117 females); Henagehuwa's Moli-gammehla, 118 (57 males, 56 females); Henagehuwa's Wellatota, 64 (35 males, 29 females).

In 1478 6½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 25s. 3p. 0d. (paid Rs. 162-27), redeemed in. 3p. 3d.; abandoned in. 3p. 4d.; total 26s. 0p. 7d.

This village was obtained from the Crown by Kahawatta Terunnans, who was priest to the mother of the King of Madamahanwara or Galanwara. This Terunnans was a member of a distinguished family at Gonigoda in Hariyapattu, and having lost favour with the Kaniyan king, owing to his inability to join him in a battle at Mutawaka, all his lands were confiscated; he then became a hermit and resided at Kahawatta, where he distinguished himself as a preacher, and received admittance to the palace at Galanwara. The king was much pleased with his preaching hana, and offered him a piece of land at Teldeniya, which was a royal village, but the Terunnans, being allowed his choice, asked for some land which he might as well claim (a parappalubima), and he obtained a piece of land at Henagehuwela. After some time the Terunnans sent for his nephews from (Hala?) (Gonigoda?) and made them settle at Henagehuwela. They married from Rambulwelle a daughter of Marukona Wijerajna Mudiyansa, and afterwards many people came from the same place and resided in the village. The Wilamuna Walawwa is the principal branch of the Gonigoda family, established at Wilamuna by a Ratamalutaya of Dumbura during the time of the last Kaniyan king, and the principal Walawwa at Henagehuwela, called the Gonigoda Walawwa, was until lately in the possession of the Wilamuna family. One of the Henagehuwela family was Ratanayaka Nilame of Ganegoda Dewala.

The present inhabitants of the village are of all castes. Wewa Gammeda is a hamlet, and contains a Han-abhaya school. There is an ambalam, a stone bed called Halyakana, said to have been the site of the old Pittiya Dewala. The present dewala stands on Monara Edugala.

There is also a rock at Wewa Gammeda called Oskotawa Idangala, which is held sacred to the tutelary deity, to whom offerings of implements of iron, steel, &c., and silver articles are dedicated. There are two large caves, in which there are still traces of old painting. There are three other caves connected with each other: two of them are used as viharas, the other cave forms a cell attached to the viharas.

There are three tanks, two in good condition, the other out of repair, viz., Nilamawwa, Nondawelketiyewwa, and Gambaryamawwawa.

This village is about a mile and a half from the road to Urugala.

Under the Kandyan Government the inhabitants had to deliver to the Maha Lekana Department, as Kadapaya Rajakariya, a small bag of rice.

Similes.—Hala Walawwa Dingiri Menika vs. Henagehuwela late Lokam. Rambulwelle Lokam died without issue, leaving a widow and two adopted sons. He bequeathed a portion of land to one of the adopted sons, Panchirala, and the rest to his full brother Loku Panchirala and his paternal uncle's son Koda Panchirala. These two had one wife, and by her had a son and daughter; the daughter was married in dila in Matale; the son was Wilamuna Ratmalutaya (*Jud. Com., 3rd April, 1859*).

Saka 1765 (1743 A.D.), transfer by Medduma Arachchila to Rambulwelle Wijayarajna Ekanayaka Herat Mudiyansa; Saka 1774 (1751), gift by the Mudiyansa to his adopted son Panchirala; Saka 1750 (1828), gift by Ekanayaka Raula, grand-son of Rambulwelle Lokam, to Ganaga Dingiri Menika (*Jud. Com. Inquiry, 3rd April and 24th August, 1859*).

The Crown for a hana, 31,470. Henagehuwela Walawwa, children of Kan-kunan Nilame alias Mahachirum Nilame, 17,973. Henagehuwela, 37,624, 37,994, 44,973. Kumbalige, 30,084. Liyanarallage, 21,164, 20,001, 22,237. Wela Walawwa, 30,081, 22,752, 16,163, 56,366. Ritigahawatte, 31,473, 39,118.

The **RAMWAGALA VIHARE** stands on a rocky hill a little to the west of Teldeniya. There are two viharas on the rock, one higher than the other; they are reached by flights of stone steps. The lower viharas is in tolerably good repair, with a resident priest and some pupils. It is an ancient place of Buddhist worship. There are two inscriptions in the Asoka character on the rock.

much defaced, of neither of which, have I accurate translations.

Rambukwelle Unnanse, in the reign of King Kirti Sri, discovered and enlarged the cave, and built the vihare, which was not completed until about 1786 A.D.

King Rajadhi Raja Sinha gave two Sannas, one of which grants about 15 amunu (30 acres) of paddy land called Dewatenna in Poddalgoda; the other Sanna is said to have been lost; a copy was produced before the Temple Land Commission. It may be a modern fabrication, made for the purpose of proving the temple's right to some forest land adjoining the vihare garden when that forest was claimed by the Crown.

The vihare was subsequently enriched by dedications of small pieces of land in several of the adjoining villages by members of the families of Henagehuwela Lekam, Henagehuwela Abenirala, Rambukwelle Gammah, the ancestors of the Wewa-Arachchi, Makulemada Gammah, Maraha Gammah, Mahakumbure Gammah, the ancestor of Kiragolatenne Arachchi. The vihare is still the most important, in that part of Dumbara.

Dharmajoti Anu Nayaka of Upper Dumbara, of the Walawwe family, succeeded to the incumbency about 1799, and was incumbent in 1859 at the time of the temple land inquiry.

SANNAS (1786 A.D.).—SRI. The most powerful and great monarch Kirti Sri Raja Sinha, of the illustrious race of Maha Sammata, the first king on earth, which (race) counts King Manu among its members, who was a mine of virtues, and who was a devoted follower of the enlightened one's religion, of exceeding purity, like unto curd congealed in a silver chank, and whose fame was like that of a candidate for Buddhahood. After his accession to the throne, as sole monarch of Lanka, he was working for the advancement of the faith of the omniscient one, whose lotus-like feet adorned the heads of Dewas, Asuras, men, and the like. At this time the Anu Nayaka Priest, Rambukwelle Ratanajoti, who was undoubtedly a field of merit, morally pure beyond question, and addicted to the (observance of) precepts and meditation, caused it to be brought to the notice of the king, that a cave had been discovered at Bambaragala in Palispattu of Dumbara, and thereafter, with the permission thus obtained, and by influence of the wheel of the law, men of piety and virtue in the place were collected, and by their labour the surroundings of the cave were cut, cleared, and broken, thus forming an available cave, 9 cubits long and 5½ cubits wide; granite walls were raised adorned with lotus leaves and the like, with proper gates and entrances; and therein were built fifteen images of Dewas and a Makara Torana, and on the walls thereof, both in and outside, were painted Buddhist birth stories, fifty-eight figures of Arahats, sixteen scenes in Buddha's life, on the canopy were painted the scenes of the twenty-four annunciations and the first seven weeks of Buddha on his attaining omniscience. There were also paintings of the future Buddha's Maitri celestial places, his own likeness as a Dewa.

Thus these paintings having been completed, there were also built an image of Buddha, 7½ cubits long, in sleeping posture; four standing images, 2½ cubits high; a dagoba, 5½ cubits high, surmounted by a golden pinnacle. In front of the cave was also built a Mandappa, 5 cubits by 5 cubits, and at a short distance therefrom a bo-tree was planted duly protected by a ditch dug around. Thus the work was brought to a close.

However, before the ceremony of the Netra Pinkama, the matter was reported to the chief of men, who thereupon granted a chain of gold and other articles of gold and silver, wherewithal the ceremony was conducted in a magnificent style, and brought to a close after bestowing on the workmen as their remuneration thousands of gold and silver (pieces), dairy cattle, and buffaloes.

Thereafter, Rajadhi Raja Sinha, the brother of Kirti Sri Raja Sinha, the protector of earth, whose fame filled this and foreign lands, ascended the throne as the morning sun ascends the Orient hill, whose feet like lilies of the valley are continuously resorted to by bee-like gem-set crowned kings. In the sixth year of his reign this Ratanajoti Sami caused him to partake of the merits acquired by him (by this work). Then His Majesty, being highly delighted, commanded that out of the land called Dewatenna, situate at Poddalgoda, in Udasiya pattuwa, that part bounded on the east by below the cl, south by the ridge of rocks and Anuggahakandura, west by the stone fence, and on the north by Katugodella and the ridge of rocks, be dedicated for carrying on services in Bambaragala Vihare during the time of Ratanajoti Sami and of his pupillary succession, so that this may remain unclaimed by others up to the final extinction of Buddhism. By command given from the throne at Senkhandasaila Sriwardhanapura, like unto Indra, the king of

Dewas, in presence of His Majesty's ministers, this copper Sannas was made and granted on Friday, the seventh day of the waning moon, in the month of Wesak, in the year of Saka 1708. 57,421.

HANNAM (1786 A.D.).—In the sixth year of the reign of the divine lord King Sri Rajadhi Raja Sinha of the Island of Ceylon (the younger brother of Kirti Sri Raja Sinha, who is renowned both in his own and in other kingdoms, and who is the protector of the earth), the soles of whose feet resemble two flowers, the resort of bees for their odour, and which are comparable to the gems in the crown of all kings of the surrounding kingdoms. When the said Ratnajoti represented to King Rajadhi Raja Sinha the blessings that would accrue from acts of merits, His Majesty offered to Bambaragala Vihare, situate at Teldeniya in Palispattu, which was constructed on account of King Kirti Sri, the forest, defining its boundaries round about the rock on which the temple stands, which said boundaries are as follows :—

On the east from above the path at Waragolla-oya, on the south from above the Galkadulla at Henageluwela and the path of Kudumiris Ketiyapara, on the north from above the path Munumalgasayye Galkadulla and the path Hapogahamulapara, on the west from above the rock Tadasrekapunungamulgala and the path Maberitennepara at Netiwelmula. The extent of land within these boundaries has been offered by the King Rajadhi Raja Sinha to Bambaragala Vihare that it may remain free of dispute till the extinction of the religion of Buddha.

In the year of Saka 1708, called Purnabahua, in the month of Wesak, on Friday the seventh day of the decreasing moon, the land, of which the boundaries have been defined, was offered. (*T. L. C.* 528, office 382.)

HENDENIYA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Udunuwara. It adjoins Yalgoda and Talewatta.

Population in 1881, 222 (123 males, 99 females); in 1891, 162 (88 males, 74 females).

In 1878 43½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 11a. 1p. 11l. (paid Rs. 68.66); redeemed 8a. 0p. 0l.; temple land 2a. 2p. 0l.; total 21a. 3p. 1l.

In the H. L. M. about 65 acres (32a. 2p. 8l.) were registered, of which more than a half was owned by Kahande Gajanayaka Nilame (9a. 3p. 3l.) and Hendeniye Appuhami (9a. 2p. 6l.). The other owners were Mulachariya, Kehelwatto Korala, Kiralagamaya, Walimuni Appuhami, Hendewaduwa, Koswatta, Miwature Appuhami, Tikiri Naide, Lulkatto Appu, Uva Disamahatmaya.

WALAWWA.—Hondeniye Duggana Nilame left two sons, Muhandiram Nilame, who married Iriyagama Uda Walawwe Loku Kumarihami, and who was one of the chiefs who met the Dutch Ambassador at Sitawaka in 1723 A.D. (*Valentyn*, p. 352), and Hendeniye Ratamahatmaya, who married Dodanwela Kumarihami, and was the father of four sons, Loku Banda, Nekatkiyana Banda, Tikiri Banda, and Loku Banda. Hendeniye Ratamahatmaya filed a proxy from the widow of Peradeniye Lekam and appeared for her before the Judicial Commissioners on the 9th of January, 1823; he was defendant in case 7,779, D. C. Kandy. His son Nekatkiyana Banda married Galagoda Kumarihami, and had four sons, Loku Banda, Punchi Banda, Kiri Banda, and Tikiri Banda, and two daughters, (1) married to Ketakumbure; (2) Tikiri Kumarihami, who became the wife of Galagoda, whom she subsequently deserted.

Kiri Banda married first a Poholiyadda lady, and by her had a son, who was dumb and a cripple, and a daughter, who married Halangoda Uduwawala Walawwe, the plaintiff in 97,830; Kiri Banda married a second time Giragama Walawwe Kumarihami, and by her had several children (15,017, 44,734, 63,431, 63,433, 73,923, 97,830.)

Families.—Gunnamal Kankanana *ra.* Hendeniye, into Ratamahatmaya (Talpota Saka 1783 and 1747), 7,779. Kehelwattege Siyatu *ra.* Kiribatkumbure Unnanse of Galagana Vihare. Hendeniye Walawwa, 32,589, 37,914, 55,755, 63,433, 73,932, 95,487, 97,830. Kehelwatto Koralege, 32,025, 36,825, 55,755, 73,932. Kotuge, 73,254. Pallege, 95,216.

Kehelwattege Siyatu *ra.* Kiribatkumbure Unnanse of Hendeniya. In 1840 plaintiff claimed Tirappudeniya and a henna. Defendant said it had been dedicated to the Vihare by Galgama Appu upon a Talpot Saka 1754. Plaintiff did not prove his right as the heir of the grantor Galgama Appu, and therefore judgment was entered for defendant, but the Supreme Court altered the judgment:—The defendant seems to have no right to a judgment in his

favour, although Appu may have left children. The Proclamation of 1819 appears to render the gift void; the judgment to be altered to an absolution from the instance with costs." 11,125.

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns one Hewisi Service Panguwa in this village (1½ acre). Tenant: Siripina. Services (commutable for Rs. 22 (5)): to beat dawula for 1½ month; to present vegetables twice a year to the Diwa Nilame.

VIHARE.—Hendeniye or Galgane Vihare. The Vihare is in good order, it is surrounded by the pansala. The image of brass is protected by glam; there is a portrait of Mampitiyo Wahala Banda on the inner wall of the vihare. The incumbent in 1876 was Buddharakkhita Unnanse, who was assisted by a priest from Hiddante.

There is another vihare situated under a small rock.

Kiribatkumbure Unnanse *vs.* Kehelwattage Appu and Ran Menika. Plaintiff was the incumbent of the temple. He filed a Sannas, dated 2052 A.M. (1506 A.D.), granted by King Wikrama Bahu to the priest Bamunu Buddhawanasami, grandson of Kanda Parakrama Bahu, and he sued for the southern part of Udapitiyehena.

(1509 A.D.).—On the eighth day of the month of Wesak, in the year of our Lord Gautama Buddha 2052. It is acknowledged that the under-mentioned lands, situated at Mampitiya in Udunuwara, and which have from the beginning been dedicated to places of worship in general and afterwards to the temple Galgane in Sendeniya, to wit, the field Medakumbura of 2 pelas, Yalagoda of 1 pela, Pinanga of 2 pelas, and Muddeleniya of 1 amuna and 3 pelas, all of the extent of 3 amuna; and in hema lands, from this side the bo-tree standing on the limit of the village Yalagoda in one direction and from this side the ridge on the top of the land Barahenwalekada in the other direction, containing 3 amuna, with all buildings, plantations, and rents thereof, have hereby been made over, for charity's sake, in presence of the ministers of the palace Siriwardhana Maligawa at Kandy, to the Galgane Vihare at Hendeniya, for the maintenance thereof, by me Sri Senasampat Wikrama Bahu (who is a world-renowned adherent to the faith of Buddha, and entertains good feeling towards his fellow-creatures), as recompense for the pains taken by Bamunu Buddhawanasami, the grandson of Kanda Parakrama Bahu, in writing the sacred book known as Sangutsangiya (being one preached by Buddha with his own mouth), which consists of thousands of histories pertaining to the three-fold doctrines of Buddha. In proof of this donation, this deed, written on a sheet of copper, is granted under my hand, taking my oaths repeatedly as to the validity thereof, and prohibiting any party or parties from raising any disputes thereto. Hence, if any disputes be offered touching this in future by any king or any one of the five classes of courtiers, or by any other person, such disputants shall be cast into the eight principal hells, such as Sanjiwa, Kalasutra, Sanghataya, Rawrawaya, Mahurawrawaya, Tapaya, Partapaya, and Avichiya, and will never be relieved of their sufferings therein as stated in the stanza Sangiya Kalasuttancha, &c., and further, they will suffer as those who used bo-trees for firewood, as those who took upon themselves the sins of the four classes of fishers, as those who caused Buddhas, Pasabuddhas, and Rahats to starve by breaking their begging bowls, as those who ate up rice to the value of a Kahawann, and even as sons of dogs and crows. Again, as it is said in the Buddha's doctrines Timanwayadiwa Kattan, that if a blade of grass, a piece of firewood, a flower, a nut, or even a piece of thread out of the property belonging to the three gems of Buddha, be forcibly taken by any one, he shall be born in the world of Pretayas, wherein he will be destitute of food and clothing for numberless Kalpas; and on the other hand, he, who even by his word contributed to this meritorious act (as it is said in the doctrines, "Greater are the merits of those who take care of the property given to the three gems of Buddha than those of the actual donor"), shall enjoy the pleasures of the six principal heavens, namely, Chaturmaharagikaya, Tawaya, Tinaya, Nirmanu Ratiya, Paramermittiya, and Wasawartiya, and afterwards those in the city Ketumate, wherein the Great Maitri Bodhisat will be born, and in course of time, having listened to the preachings of the Bodhisat and become a priest, he will walk the four paths leading to Nirwana, and attain such place of everlasting happiness. By order. Sannasiwatte Wakelo Perumal. 14,519.

Hendeniye Unnanse *vs.* Hiraloge Ukkuraha and two others. Plaintiff said lands were offered to the Galgane Vihare by Hiraloge Menik Etana, defendant's aunt, upon a Talpot Saka 1751. 15,575.

Kiribatkumbure Siddharta Unnanse, incumbent in 1856, said that Henakanda Biso Bandara built the vihare and dedicated lands. He did not know that any Sannas was given then. In 2052 A.B. (1509 A.D.) King Wikkrama Bahu is said to have given a grant to Bamunu Buddhawanasami, the resident priest. He had heard that a copper Sannas was given, that had been lost; but he had a Tudapata, which is said to be a copy of it. The Unnanse said that for some time there was no priest at the vihare. The land was then possessed by laymen. One of the original family killed a brother of Hingurala, and Hingurala left the land to the Kiribatkumbure Mudiyanse's cousin, and thus changed the succession.

He had been in charge since he came from Siam. His uncle had had charge before him, and before that his grandfather. The Unnanse was here until 1843, and then he went to Siam. Only Medakumbura of 3 pelas was registered (Dayitpolakumbura and Ramunawatta rejected).

Dayitpolakumbura dedicated to Kiribatkumbure Unnanse in Saka 1718 (1798 A.D.) by Olaganwatta Duraya—dedicated not to the Vihare, but to the Unnanse. The produce had been given to the Unnanse. It was not registered because it was a personal dedication and not a vihare endowment (9, T. L.).

Kiribatkumbure Siddharta Unnanse *vs.* Sarana and Kehelwattege, 82,025, 36,825.

HENEGAMA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, adjoins Batubedda Hill.—Paragabakole.

Population in 1881, 314 (168 males, 146 females); in 1891, 261 (125 males 136 females). Low-caste people.

The village has about 46 acres of paddy land, of which 8½ paid Rs. 46.54 tax.

Families.—Henegama Ralahami in 1578 A.D., *ante p. D.* Galagoda Udagampaha Adigar had land here in 1748 A.D. Patiradi Tikiri Vedarala *vs.* Patiradi Punchirala and Punchi Tikirirala. Patiradi Loku Vedarala and his son Kuda Vedarala (great-grandfather and grandfather of plaintiff and grandfather and father of defendants), who were medical men, attended on Menika Duraya and his brother Puncha Duraya and their families, who in consideration, granted the following Talpot :—

(1720 A.D.).—In this year of Saka 1682, on Thursday, the seventh day of the increasing moon of the month of Wesak, the constellation being Punawasa, and at the prosperous hour of Siddi Yoga.

We, Menika Duraya, the son of Rajapakse Duraya, and Puncha Duraya, the son of Kuluwa Duraya, who was the brother of the said Rajapakse Duraya, of Henegama in Galasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, do hereby declare that Patiradi Loku Vedarala and his son Appuhami Kuda Vedarala have cured the above Durayo and members of our families of hundreds of most dangerous diseases, and as we were not able to reward them with any sort of mortgage, money, cloth, paddy, or with cattle, nor were they willing to receive from us any of the above-mentioned things, and as we were not able to reward them to our full satisfaction even with thousands of rids for the cures they made, we have granted them, in paraveni, the lower part of Ginigathena, including the part which is already awarded with their field, and which lower part is of one pela, and situated within the following limits, to wit:—the tree Delgaha, the threshing-floor Kalawita, the stile Kobbegahamula Kalulla. This land was granted in paraveni to the aforesaid two doctors of Patiradi, as they have cured the diseases of our families for two generations. Should any of our posterity dispute this grant they shall suffer by the oaths, but there shall be no curse of oaths on the said two persons and on their posterity though they were to be sworn on five oaths. Declaring thus this Talpot was given.

Witnesses who know the same are Ekiriwatto Rala, Udage Rala, Patiradi Alakoladeniye Arachehi Vedarala, Moragammanage Veda Naide, all of Harankahawa, Gepalage Vidane, Sinhalapediyalage Setuwa of Henagama, and Batu Duraya. 494, D. C. Mad.

Welege *vs.* Yakdehige, Talpot Saka 1618 (1766 A.D.), 611, D. C. Mad.

Sannas (without the Sri) produced for lands at Henegama, Saka 1687 (1765 A.D.), confirming the possession of Pettuwa Duraya of land, for faithful service when the Dutch attacked Kandy (*Jud. Com., 14th July, 1826*).

Dunuwila Diwa Nilame, *vs.* Pallege, 47,014. Welimankadage *vs.* Watte Walawwa, 50,459, 51,525, 52,806.

VIHARE.—Henegama Vihare was built a few years before the accession by Dikgaha Duraya and the villagers. Medhankara Unnanse was the incumbent in 1859, and had been so since 1839; he had received the incumbency from his teacher. Dikgaha Duraya dedicated 5 lahas to the vihare, and the villagers joined in subscribing to buy some high lands. All the dedications were small. The claim for registration was rejected (*T. L. C. 447, office 303, 23rd February, 1859*).

ILLAGOLLE VIHARE.—Illagolle Sudassi Unnanse was incumbent in 1858, and had been so since 1842. The temple is said to have been built in King Rajadhi Raja Sinha's time by Nugawela Ratamahatmaya. The inhabitants are supposed to have subscribed and dedicated lands; these are small plots scattered here and there, the largest being only about 2 lahas. The old temple is said to have been burnt down about the time of the accession. The claim for registration was rejected (*T. L. C. 392, office 261, 17th December, 1858*).

HENEGAMA PALKUMBURA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Population in 1881, 136 (68 males, 68 females); in 1891, 128 (62 males 66 females).

In 1878 45½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 8a. 2p. 5l., (paid Rs. 95·99); redeemed 13a. 3p. 7l.; temple land 0a. 1p. 4l.; total 22a. 3p. 6l.

HENEPOLA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane.

Streams.—Hagolle, Kandeyaye, Kospotu, Passandala.

Hill.—Ketakola.

PALLE HENEPOLA.—Population in 1871, 100 (53 males, 47 females); in 1881, 128 (69 males, 59 females); in 1891, 118 (65 males, 53 females).

In 1878 41 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 11a. 1p. 0½l. (paid Rs. 78·88); redeemed 4a. 1p. 7l.; abandoned 1a. 0p. 7½l.; total 20a. 2p. 7½l.

In the H. L. M. of 1809 22½ acres (11a. 1p. 2l.) were registered. Owners: Atapattu Kalu Appu, Lansakara Medduma, Wijetunga Lattuwa, Lansakara Ekeneka Achchi, Lansakara Achchi, Mantrige Tatkiriya, Kiriya, Muhandiram Lam Appu, Gesedere Lami, Naide Rankira.

UDA HENEPOLA.—Population in 1871, 135 (75 males, 60 females); in 1881, 140 (77 males, 63 females); in 1891, 51 (22 males, 29 females).

In 1878 25½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 9a. 0p. 3l. (paid Rs. 72·07); redeemed 3a. 0p. 0l.; abandoned 0a. 3p. 4l.; total 12a. 3p. 7l.

In the H. L. M. 26 acres (13a. 0p. 1l.) were registered. Owners: Nanakara Konara Achchi, Nanakara Kirihami, Kuluneka Achchila, Nuwarapasiya Vihara, Nanakara Paliha Konde Achchi, Nanakara Teruhami, Atapattu Sudehami, Atapattu Kon Appu.

Families.—The lands of Kettige Korala of Henepola *alias* Weliwita Watte Korala were confiscated in the rebellion of 1818. Jayasundarage *vs.* Konarage, 215, D. C. Mad. Jayasundarage *vs.* Wijayakonge, 712, D. C. Mad. Udakumbure Appuhami *vs.* Mudiyanseelage Appuhami, Talpot Saka 1650. Manuwirahami of Poholiyadda of Naranweni palata of Tumpane to his son Punchirala. Witnesses: Yapakula Sallappu, Jaya-sundarage Dingirihami, Kuruppuge Arachchi, Nuwarapassa Duraya, 759, D. C. Mad.

Henepola Appuhami Korala, 45,098, 69,783. Henepola Mudiyanseelage Appuhami Duggannarala, Test. 139. Kulunayaka Mudiyanseelage *vs.* Alakon Mudiyanseelage, 69,783. Disunayaka Mudiyanseelage *vs.* Alakon Mudiyanseelage, 36,131. Hulanwo, 69,783, 90,426. Kirindi Welipolage 72,712. Eramuduliyadde Unnanse, 90,426.

(1801 A.D.)—Saka 1723, by Poholiyaddege Punchirala to his grandson Appuhami. Witnesses: Ekanekge Arachchi, Kiralagama Punchi Appu, Garuppuge Dingirala, Hapugahawatte Welarala, and Maligatenne Alatti Unnehe. 759, D. C. Mad.

(1769 A.D.)—That in consideration of the assistance rendered by me, Reketwatte Hapissa, of Naranweni palata in Tumpane, to my mother, Lamalarissa, I obtained from her the field Kandeyayo Udabittara pala, a piece of high ground, and the garden Reketwelwatta attached thereto, and I, the said Reketwatte Hapissa, do hereby declare that I have bestowed the said land on my son Mantrige, and that the piece of high ground which I obtained from the mother Tikkawissa, by rendering assistance, I transferred to Tettuwa, thus

this one Talpot was given by me, as they both have been married to one wife jointly. Witnesses who know the same, are Henepola Panikkiya Loku Appuhami, Jayasundara Mudiyanse, Nagokage Arachchila, Rekotwatte Arachchila, Ekanekke Arachchila, Radal Gurunneho, and Maduwawitta. With the knowledge of these persons this Talpot was given, declaring, whoever shall dispute this grant, shall suffer by oaths, but those who received this Talpot shall not suffer. This Talpot was written by Talpitiye Neketrala. 704, D. C. Mad.

VIHARE.—The tradition is, that Iriyagama Ratamahatmaya induced the villagers to build the Vihare in King Kirti Sri's reign. The lands of Kuruppu Mudiyanse (6 polas) were either dedicated by him or were taken possession of by the vihare, on his dying without an heir. In 1858 there were the remains of a ruined vihare and of an image, but there had been no offerings for five years before that date. There is now a vihare recently built.

The claim for registration of the vihare lands was rejected (*T. L. C. 300, office 499*).

HENEPOLA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 186 (96 males, 90 females); in 1891, 179 (85 males, 94 females).

In 1878 39½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 12*a.* 0*p.* 5*l.* (paid Rs. 65.31); uncommuted 0*a.* 1*p.* 2*l.*; redeemed 7*a.* 1*p.* 0*l.*; total 19*a.* 2*p.* 7*l.*

Families.—Abekon Mudiyanse, 17,435. Aluvihare Pallege, grandson of Ayittaliyadde Adikaram Nilame, 19,515 (Talpot Saka 1644). Ayittaliyadde Muhandirama obtained land from the king upon a Sittu Saka 1672, 2,689. Deniye Walawwe, Test. 277. Hakmana Walawwa, 37,916. Hunuge, 8,963, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1731). Kalawitigoda Walawwa, 91, D. C. M. Tenne Walawwa, 19,515. Udupihillo Panikkiyalage, 832, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1623) Watte Banda, grandson of Owillo Muhandiram Nilame Rala, 91, D. C. M. Yatagulpotte Muhandiram Rala, descendant of Tibbotuwawe Maha Mudiyanse, 832, D. C. M.

(1701 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1623. That on the occasion of the title of Maha Mudiyanse being conferred on me, Tibbotuwawe Maha Mudiyanse, of Kohonsiya pattuwa in Matale, Udupihillo Tikiri Eka Panikkiya, in company with several tom-tom beaters, went to Narangashiuna, and from thence returned to my Walawwa, beating tom-toms. Therefore I, Maha Mudiyanse, transferred, for the future, in paraveni, the bena called Bogahamulahena of 6 measures kurakkan sowing extent, situated below the bo-tree, this side of the jak tree, and on the upper side of Hingurumaldeniya, to Tikiri Eka Panikkiya.

Whoever shall contest this shall suffer by the oaths, but Tikiri Eka Panikkiya or his descendants shall not suffer by the oaths. Thus saying, this deed was granted. Witnesses who know this are Ganegoda Maha Mudiyanse, Herat Mudiyanse, Liyana Rala, Ratnavaka Mudiyanse, Henepola Wijeyarat Mudiyanse, Kalu Tikka, Hulawaliya of Henepola. To knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher was granted. 832, D. C. M.

(1722 A.D.).—On Sunday, being the close of the first and the beginning of the second day of the increase of the moon of the month Binara, in the year of Saka 1644, I, Welege Kalingurala, of Henepola, in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matale, being in want, and reduced to poverty, have, with my goodwill, finally transferred unto Ayittaliyadde Adikaram Nilame the pola of Kannapaddawala Lindagawapela, with the house and garden appurtenant to it, the hen....., the same being my paraveni, having received from him 145 ridda, and this land voucher has been written and granted. If any relation of mine or any stranger were to make any dispute regarding this, such persons shall suffer the calamities of the ordeals, but the Adikaram Nilame and his descendants shall, for the first, second, and third time, suffer no calamities from the ordeals. Witnesses who know the granting of this voucher are Kulatun Mudiyanse of Udupihilla, Tindikara Mudiyanse of the same village, Banneka Mudiyanse of the same village, Kodituwak Arachchila of the same village, Abekon Mudiyanse of Halangoda, Attaneka Mudiyanse of the same village, Wattege Muhandirama of the same village, Ellepola Mudiyanse of Puridiwela, Navaratna Mudiyanse of the same village, Ratuwattege Appuhami of the same village, Vidana Henaya of the same village, Tibbotuwawe Mudiyanse, Wijakon Mudiyanse of Ganegoda, Ratneka Mudiyanse of Tenne, Bopagolage Muhandirama of Henepola, Bogahakotuwe Arachchila of the same village, Walimuniya of the same village, Hulawaliya of the same village, in knowledge of these witnesses.

In future if any king, prince, or minister, well knowing the ruth of this, were to receive bribes and do injustice, they shall be exposed to danger and want, both in this world and in the world to come; any king or prince who will help, shall live happy and enter heaven; hereafter any chief or rich man who assists and prosecutes on this behalf shall enter into Nirvana. 19515.

(1812 A.D.).—That the portion of land belonging to Tettuwa Hunu Duraya, of Henepola in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matale, has been, on Sunday, the fifth day of the waning moon, of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1734, transferred in paraveni to Sobana. Witnesses who know the same are Nika-wella Nilame of Udupihilla, Ayittaliyadde Nilame, Wijerama Mudiyanse, son of the said Mudiyanse, Kodituwakku Arachchila of Udupihilla, Balitiyanna of Henepola, Hulawaliya of the same village, Dombagastennaya, Wahumpuraya. In the presence of these persons 13 ridis were given. 3,963, D. O. Matale.

VIHARE.—Wernagoda Vihare.

AYITTALIYADDE FAMILY.—Ayittaliyadde Muhandiram Nilame was a son of Owillie Disanayaka Nilame. He got a Sannas or Tudapota (Saka 1672), from the king, on his return from Siam bringing priests. He had a Talpot dated Saka 1675 (1753 A.D.). He had a son, Ayittaliyadde Muhandiram, (21055) who had two sons, the Disawa of Nuwarakalawiya and Ayittaliyadde Kula Nilame. The Disawa married (1) a daughter of Pahawela Batwadana Nilame by a daughter of Wegodapola Nilame, and had a son Pahawela Diwa Nilame, who took part in the rebellion and died in Colombo in 1820; (2) a son who married Aluvihare Mahatmayo and had issue (2,689, D. C. M.). She and her children litigated with Pahawela Mudiyanse for the estate of Ayittaliyadde Disanayake Mudiyanse in Kohonsiya pattuwa (3,470, D. C. Mat.). Ayittaliyadde, late Disawa of Nuwarakalawiya in 1824, stated that he had been a Wannaku Nilame of the king's bedchamber.

(1750 A.D.).—Ayittaliyadde Muhandirama having faithfully served the Great Gate, and on account of his going to Siam to call the chief priests and of his accompanying them here, the following lands were bestowed on him, viz., the fields Petta-anga of 2 pelas, Kanappadilawa of 2 pelas, and Migaskumbura of 1 amuna, situate at Henepola in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matale, and from Behilawela the field Siyambala-atta of 1 pela, from Yatamalawela the field Pepola of 2 amunu. That all the above said fields of 4 amunu and 1 pela, with the high and low grounds, houses and gardens attached thereto, were wholly bestowed as above stated.

This Sittu was granted by order of the Great Gate on Thursday, the day ending the month of Kala, in the year of Saka 1672. 2,689, D. C. M.

HEPANA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Udunuwara.

Population in 1881, 140 (65 males, 75 females); in 1891, 154 (70 males, 84 females). Low caste.

In 1878 11½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 10a. 0p. 4l. (paid Rs. 69.55); redeemed 4a. 1p. 1l.; sold by the Crown 0a. 2p. 0l.; temple land 6a. 0p. 0l.; total 20a. 3p. 5l.

Annals.—Delgahakumburege vs. Ganitayalage. An ola dated Saka 1663 (1641 A.D.), partly torn, purporting to be a Sannas, but without the "Sri". "That Horatal Pedia being in the performance of services in the palace (names of lands, &c.), being his paraveni property, were declared to be his own....." Talpot Saka 1661 (1712 A.D.), by Maturanna to Dingitta, of lands, the above Sannas, a gold ring obtained from the king, and many other articles (*Jud. Com.*, 25th August, 1825).

Atumaluwege, 90,364. Damitage, 90,364. Deliyaddege, 41,790. Munwatugoda Vedarallage, 41,790. Waduge, 90,364. Yalulakotuwege, 28,012 (Talpot Saka 1737, 1718).

(1740 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1662. That the following articles, viz., the Sannas, the gold ring obtained from the king, 5 silver chunam boxes, 5 knives with silver handles, 30 silver bangles, 2 kanganhela cloths, 1 blue taluppu cloth, 2 chandrawannam silk cloths, 2 pairs petikuru, 3 mandala, 2 pewter dishes, 1 adze, 5 mamoties, 5 billhooks, 2 cows, 2 buffaloes, and 60 amunu of paddy were stolen from the wife of Alapalawela. Dingitta, the son of Maturanna, is at liberty to recover the same, and for doing this Dingitta shall be subject to no danger from the ordeals.

(1778 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1897, in the month of Nibini, on Friday the second day of the waxing moon. Transfer of a field and its appurtenances to Dingitta, son of Maturanna. Witnesses: Warakagoda Punchirala, Heroga Gurunneho, Hepana Kapurala, Hepana Chamara Rala. Hawadiya Maturanna owed 100 amunu of paddy and 100 ridla, which were paid off by Hepana Ganitya. The debts due by Maturanna, being 60 amunu of paddy and 40 ridla, have been paid off by Dingitta. The debts, being 60 ridla due by Maturanna upon the field having been paid off, the land of 2 pelaa inherited by Maturanna has been transferred to Dingitta. Witnesses: Hepana Rala and Kossageya.

The GADALADENIYE DEWALE owns one Kapu Panguwa, 2½ acres field and 1 acre garden, held by Punchirala and Kiri Menika. Services (commutable for Rs. 56.75): to act as Kapurala for six mura of one month each, receiving meals; to attend festivals and fifteen days perahera; to construct an ornamental ananestiriga for perahera; to assist in weeding the maluwa and whitewashing the dewale; to give one neliya kekuna oil for the Katti Mangalaya. At each of the festivals to give hovel to the Manayaka Nilama.

The Dewale also owns one Etulkattala Maruwena Panguwa, held by tenants-at-will.

HERAKOLA.—A village in Ganga Ihala korale, Udapalata. It adjoins Hatugoda.

Stream.—Halgollo-oya.

Hill.—Belungala.

Population in 1881, 371 (186 males, 185 females); in 1891, 393 (197 males, 196 females). Barawayo.

In 1878 69½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 80a. Op. 11. (paid Rs. 304.02); radeemul 0a. 1p. 5l.; temple land 3a. 3p. 0l.; sold by the Crown 0a. 2p. 6l.; total 34a. 3p. 2l.

There are no high lands.

Phmitia.—Balage vs. Waduge, 60,897. Dnnukadakumbura Viyanalaga, 69,091.

Halagama Gollapalalayage vs. Bowaturage, 71,925. Kotawalaga, 69,091.

Marasamanga vs. Galdandage, 43,743. Nekatga, 44,448.

HETTIPOLA.—An uninhabited village in Laggala Palleniya pattuwa, Matale East.

HETTIPOLA PALLEWELA.—In 1878 80½ acres (15a. Op. 4l.) paddy land were registered, of which 6½ acres paid Rs. 9.02 tax, the rest uncommuted.

HETTIPOLA UDAWELA.—In 1878 23½ acres (11a. 2p. 5l.) paddy land were registered as sold by the Crown.

HEWANETA.—A division of the Kandyan Province, divided into Upper and Lower Hewaheta, each under a Ratemahatmaya; the former is within the Nuwara Eliya District, the latter in the Kandy District.

LOWER HEWANETA has two korales, Gandaba korale and Hewawissa korale. It is bounded on the east by Upper Hewaheta, on the south by Udapalata, on the west by Yatinuwara, and on the north by the Mahaweli-ganga.

Population of Lower Hewaheta in 1871, 18,137; in 1881, 23,474; in 1891, 19,001:—

	1881.	1891.
Europeans ...	36	25
Burghers ...	61	39
Sinhalese ...	11,684	11,764
Tamils ...	10,282	6,114
Moormen ...	1,345	996
Malays ...	26	62
Others ...	40	11
Total ...	23,474	19,001

Christians ...	...	...	574	...	448
Buddhists ...	...	...	11,506	...	11,850
Hindus ...	...	...	9,998	...	8,635
Muhammadans ...	...	...	1,393	...	1,060
Others ...	...	...	3	...	8
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			23,474		19,001
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Able to read and write ...	...	...	2,671	...	2,611
Unable to read and write ...	...	...	20,803	...	16,390
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			23,474		19,001
			<hr/>		<hr/>

HEWAIHETA, UPPER.—See UDA HEWAIHETA.

HEWANA.—A hamlet of Galagedara, in Udapalata, Tumpane.

Families.—Walpolagolle Muhandirama stated that Galageda Adigar took possession of a field belonging to his family, and when the Adigar's son, Aspantiye Muhandirama, fled to Colombo in 1803, it, with other property, was confiscated by the king and given to a Malabar. The Muhandirama produced an ola, Saka 1547 (1625 A.D.), *Jud. Com. Diary, February, 1816.*

HEWANEWELA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Population in 1881, 54 (26 males, 28 females); in 1891, 42 (21 males, 21 females). Chaliyas.

In 1878 23 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 9a. 3p. 8l. (paid Rs. 41.14); uncommuted 0a. 2p. 3l.; sold by the Crown 1a. 0p. 2l.; total 11a. 2p. 3l.

Arachchillage Pedro owned a Ninda panguwa, 1½ acre of garden, held by Miriskotuwege. Services (commutable for Rs. 4): to present betel and a walankada nt the old year.

Arachchillage Garu owned a Ninda panguwa, ½ of an acre garden, held by Moormen. Services (commutable for Rs. 2.50): to pay twopence yearly, and to give salt and dry fish when the tenants go to the maritime provinces, one noliya of salt and one pirivessa of dry fish from each tenant.

Silvatge Kiriya owned a Ninda panguwa, about half an acre garden, held by Moormen. Services (commutable for Rs. 1.50): to give four pence yearly, and also two noli of salt and one dry fish.

HEWANEWELA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Population in 1881, 60 (31 males, 29 females); in 1891, 52 (24 males, 28 females).

HEWAWISSE - GABADAGAMA. — A village in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta.

Stream.—Deluwela-oya.

Population in 1871, 268 (133 males, 135 females); in 1881, 351 (168 males, 183 females); in 1891, 309 (159 males, 150 females).

Families.—Action by the Basnayaka Nilame of Pargama Dewale against Vitara-nage Appuhami, in ejectment for not paying rent, 97,844. Balitiyanage, 63,055. Betge *alias* Madawalage, descendants of Samaratun Sedali Mudiyanse. The family held a Mul Talpot and a blowing chank, which had been given by the king as a Sannas for land, 7,898 (Talpots Saka 1734, 1741), 69,133. Dehipagodage, 7,898, 69,133 (Talpots Saka 1734, 1741). Deliwelage, 35,252. Ellayalage, 59,804. Levuliyaddege, 29,399, 61,611. Morawaliyaddege, 29,399. Palle Asweddumage, 59,804, 84,412. Udawelage, 29,399. Wele Durayalage, 35,252, 59,804, 63,055, 84,412.

(1812 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1734. The portion of lands belonged to Samaratun Sedali Mudiyanse, of Hewawissa in Megodatihe Hewaheta. From this Mudiyanse I, Tikirala, obtained it. I, Tikirala, gave it over to Punchappu, Betge Vidane. The portion thus granted is the upper 2 pelas of the field Wal-arawa, the panguwa of Elikewela of 2 pelas. This amuna of land, together with the high and muddy lands, houses, gardens, &c., one part of Witnesses who know this are Elikewela Pihamarala, Kandlewela

Mul Korala, Udawelege Vitarana Gammahē, Levuliyadde Vedarala, Wele Gammahē, Udawelege Wedarala, Dewale Gammahē, Vitaranage Kapurāla, Bawulano Ellaya, Migonpattiya. With the knowledge of so many persons as witnesses this has been granted. If any person come to dispute this panguwa, such person shall suffer the vengeance of the ordeals for the first, second, third, and even the seventh time, the Vidane may swear in oil, cowdung, paddy, and water, but he shall suffer no vengeance. He has inherited; strangers are disinherited. 7,898.

DA-ULLA.—A village in Medapalata, Udunuwara.

Vills.—Bollegala and Sindurankanda.

Population in 1881, 266 (144 males, 122 females); in 1891, 261 (133 males, 128 females).

In 1878 108½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 18a. 2p. 4l. (paid 129-88); redeemed 6a. 0p. 8l.; sold by the Crown 1a. 1p. 0l.; temple land 27a. 2p. 9l.; abandoned 6a. 2p. 0l.; total 54a. 1p. 1l.

Families.—Durayalage Bolandi &c. Durayalage Sinnamma, for the lower 15 lahās of Warakawa. Kalu Duraya had three sons, Kayippuwa, Lapaya, and Unga, and a daughter, the plaintiff. When very young Unga left his village, went to Beruwala in Kalutara, lived in a Moorman's house, embraced the Muhammadan religion, and was called "Kadar Mira." Lapaya having no children bequeathed his share to the plaintiff upon a Talpot dated Saka 1752 (1830 A.D.). The defendant stated that she was the widow of Unga. She and her husband had returned to the village about 1816, litigated with his brother Kayippuwa for his share, and obtained judgment. Before his death Unga bequeathed the field to the defendant upon a Talpot Saka 1753 (1831 A.D.), 5,372.

Crown, claim of, for a garden, 38,931. Gamage (vihare tenants), 9,833. Hangidige, 12,259 (Talpot Saka 1726). Hidda-ulle Durayalage, *Jud. Com.*, 26th May and 1st August, 1827 (Talpots Saka 1649, 1703), 37,876. Kapuwa Duraya, *Jud. Com.*, 26th May and 1st August, 1827 (Talpots Saka 1649, 1703). Multen Gammahelage, 38,931. Pallegama Kapuge, 4,399. Siyambalagahuge *alias* Badahelage (dewale tenants), 45,948. Tote Gammahelage (dewale tenants), 17,046 (Talpots Saka 1700, 1712). Watoru Gammahelage (vihare tenants), 9,833.

SAKA 1619 (1727 A.D.).—Gift by Werapana Duraya to his two sons and daughter, Dingetta Duraya and Tikiriya Duraya and Dingiri. Witnesses: Datnange Lankatilake Kapurāla, Nekatta, Lankatilake Mudiyanse, Hidda-ulle Wijesinha Arachchila, Welwero Arachchila, Hulawaliya, Hidda-ulle Naide, Eldeniye Arachchila, Naide, Kaluwa Badahelaya, Haudunanwatte Kankanama, of Gadadadeniya, Hidda-ulle Hatana.

SAKA 1703 (1781 A.D.).—Gift by Sindu to her grandson Kayippuwa. Witnesses: Welikumbure Arachchila, Dolakara Gammahē, Puncha Badahelaya, Watoru Gammahē, all of Hidda-ulla. Written by Udage Wattuwa Duraya (*Jud. Com.*, 26th May and 1st August, 1827).

(1772 A.D.).—Saka 1691, in the month of Binara, on Saturday, under the constellation Uthrapalgune. Grant by Suri Arachchi to his son Kirala of the field Pallekumbura of 6 pelās. Witnesses: Hakmana Dugganna Rala, Hiloye Appu Arachchila, Nawideniya Appurāla, Ratnoka Mudiyanseelage Bingurāla, Weragelatenne Jangurāla, Medage Menika Duraya. Talpot written by Moragapitiye Henaya. 16,722.

(1778 A.D.).—Talpot granted on Wednesday, the twelfth day of the month of Wesak, in the year of Saka 1700, by Pe Appu Hidda-ulle Payindakaraya, of the Dewale village of Lankatilake, to his nephew Appurāla, of a field of 5 pelās. Witnesses: Hidda-ulle Gammahē, Mana Gammahē, Udage Duraya, Udagedara Duraya, Bulumulle Kapurāla, Balaya the Potter, Hidda-ulle Naide, Unga and the Potter of the same house, Haladiwela Kuda Nekatta, Tikira Hunu Duraya, Tuninchiya Duraya, Ganguldeniye Welikumbure Weda, Wikrama Duraya 17,046.

(1790 A.D.).—Saka 1712, in the month of Nikini, the fifth day of the increasing moon, being Saturday. Transfer of a field of 5 pelās by the Payindakaraya Kiri Naide Gammahē to the Tote Gammahē, called Getambe Sirimalhami, in consideration of the sum of 450 ridis and 35 amunu of paddy. Witnesses: Welikumbure Kapurāla of Hidda-ulla, Ungurāla Maha Gammahē of the same village, Dingirāla Mana Gammahē, Bulumulle Kapurāla, Gebalanna, Udagane Watteruwa, Kalu Duraya, Balaya Badahelaya, Unga Yakdessa. Talpot written at the gate of the Dewale of Lankatilake by Badikotuwa Siralurāla. 17,046.

(1804 A.D.).—On Monday, the seventh day of the waning moon, in the month Poason, of the year of Saka 1726, under the constellation Rewatiya. Grant by Kalu Naide to his younger brother Appu Naide of two fields of 1 amuna each and appurtenances. Witnesses: Maha Gamarala, Mana Gamarala, Hiyambalage Panditaya, Hunuge Kiri Naide Payindakaraya, Kayippuwa Duraya, Tumpnayala Ilankira, Erawwawola Veda. 12,259.

(1830 A.D.).—Saka 1752, Tuesday, the fourteenth day of Navan. Grant by Lapaya to his sister Bolandi of a field of 15 labas, together with the gardens and hen attached thereto. Witnesses: Hidda-ulla Galladda, Welikumbure Kapurala, Getakahawe Yakdewa. The original Talpot and the buffalo calf in charge of Galkotuwa Waduwa were given over by Lapaya to Baiya Duraya 5,372.

The LANKATILAKE DEWALE owns—

1. Mahagammahelage Ganwasam Panguwa (3 acres field).—Tenants: Vellala. Services (commutable for Rs. 66·20): to celebrate the festivals and perahera; weed the maluwa and put up toran for the festivals, and put up and decorate anamestres for perahera; take an account of the offerings; watch the granary for six weeks; whitewash the dewale; supply fifteen bundles straw; give 2½ neli of oil; give adukku, and prepare lodgings for the Basnayaka Nilame and Vidane when they come to the village; superintend cultivation of the muttettuwa, and to lend a yoke of buffaloes to thresh; lend a tala-atu muttuwa for maha perahera; accompany procession at perahera; assist in upkeep; supply tools to fell timber and clay and firewood for tiles; give Pattika planks; at three festivals to present sweetmeats and betel to the Basnayaka Nilame; attend on Basnayaka Nilame one day of the maha perahera in Kandy; be present when the Aramudalge is opened.

2. Managammahelage Panguwa (2 acres field).—Tenants: Vellala. Services (commutable for Rs. 36·75): same as the foregoing, except lending the tala-atu muttuwa, and in addition to sow paddy in the muttettuwa, measure the crop and the paddy issued out of the granary, reap firstfruits at the lucky hour.

3. Payindakiyana Ganwasam Panguwa (3 acres field). Tenants: Vellala. Services (commutable for Rs. 52·98): same as the first, and in addition to fetch the elephant for the perahera, sing at the Sinhasane during the maha perahera, give pehidenu instead of adukku, and vegetables instead of sweetmeats.

4. Dura Panguwa (2½ acres field).—Tenants: low caste. Services (commutable for Rs. 47·10): similar to the preceding, except to give pehidenu instead of adukku, and vegetables instead of sweetmeats, and in addition to assist in thatching the atuwa and Pallo Dewale; prepare 3 pela of seed paddy for sowing, the paddy being supplied; collect tenants for work; get a diyage put up by the Nilakarayo at the lodgings of the Basnayaka Nilame.

5. Ran-awula Panguwa (3 acres field).—Tenants: Vellala. Services (commutable for Rs. 48·55): to carry the ran-awula at the perahera and to offer multen at the festivals; proceed to Gurudeniya at the Alutsal Mangalaya and fetch the alutsal; watch the granary for six weeks; supply fifteen bundles straw; whitewash dewale; make an anamestro and decorate it; assist in repairs; supply implements to fell timber; give clay for tiles; give laths; give 2½ neli of oil for Katti Mangalaya; walk in procession at the perahera; proceed to the river for Diyakepima. On a tenant assuming the duties of a Kapurala for the first time, he pays to the dewale 3r. 4d., and gives a feast to all the tenants. To present three times sweetmeats and betel to the Basnayaka Nilame and betel only to the Vidane. Two tenants to give the Panikkala, in charge of the elephants at the perahera, two meals of rice.

6. Kapu Panguwa (1 acre field).—Tenants: Vellala. Services (commutable for Rs. 16·20): to offer multen on every Wednesday and Saturday for six months; attend festivals and the perahera; to present betel three times to the Basnayaka Nilame and Vidane.

Etulkattale Nila Panguwa (4 acres field).—Tenants: Vellala. Services (commutable for Rs. 69·20): to blow the Hakgediya for festivals and on Wednesdays and Saturdays; make five anamestres and decorate them; whitewash dewale; put up arches; attend perahera; supply 5 neli of oil; proceed to the river for the Diyakepima; cultivate 1 pela of muttettuwa, seed paddy, &c., being supplied; give seventy-five bundles straw; join in repairs; supply clay and firewood for tiles; give laths; join in weeding maluwa four times; each to watch granary at nights for six weeks; carry randoli; light lamps every Wednesday and Saturday at the festivals and perahera, oil being supplied;

bell lines for the Nanumura; present betel to the Baanayaka Nilame and the Vidane; work two days for the Baanayaka Nilame.

7. Udawikurane (1 acre field).—Tenants: Vellala. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-70): to cook mutton six months and to perform the Abattibosma; build an anamestro; once a week to sowdung the muttonge, and during mura to thatch it; transplant 1 pels of mututtuwa; join in reaping, tying, and removing sheaves to the thrashing floor, and to store the paddy.

8. Mutukudu Panguwa (2 acres field).—Tenants: Vellala. Services (commutable for Rs. 10-25): to carry the Mutukudu for five days of the maha perahera; to do any apocal work for seven days; present betel to the Baanayaka Nilame.

9. Palihura Panguwa (½ acre field).—Tenants: Vellala. Services (commutable for Rs. 4-40): to carry the Palihura for five days of the Maha Perahera.

10. Talapat Panguwa (½ acre field).—Tenants: Vellala. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-70): to carry the Wadanatalatta for five days of the Maha Perahera.

11. Pirit Panguwa (2½ acres field).—Tenant: the Lankatilake Vihara. Services (commutable for Rs. 36-75): to read pirit during the five days of the Maha Perahera.

12. Nila Panguwa (6½ acres field).—Tenants: Low caste. Services (commutable for Rs. 70): to hold kodi during festivals and perahera; put up arches; construct and decorate four anamestros; join in weeding the maluwa in front of anamestro four times; whitewash dewale; watch granary at night for six months; supply sixty bundles straw; cultivate 3 pels of the mututtuwa, weed it, thresh paddy, and remove it to the granary, seed paddy, &c., being supplied; decorate dewale for festivals and perahera; dig a pond for water to wash the elephants; supply clay and firewood for tiles; fell timber; give six neli of oil for Kattiya; carry baggage for Payudikaraya going to Kandy; carry ponumkat to Baanayaka Nilame; attend two days for Baanayaka Nilame's work; build a diya for the Baanayaka Nilame; attend five days of maha perahera in Kandy. There are four shares in this panguwa, which give four men for each service.

13. Gammattama Panguwa (1 acre field).—Tenants: Low caste. Services (commutable for Rs. 2-20): to crowd the floor of the dewale five times a year.

14. Kollallana Panguwa (½ acre field).—Tenants: Low caste. Services (commutable for Rs. 5-65): to carry flags for the Maha Perahera.

15. Bulubula Nila Panguwa (2½ acres field).—Tenants: Potter caste. Services (commutable for Rs. 39-70): to construct and decorate an anamestro; give three walukut for perahera, one for each festival, three for muttonge, two to Panikala, and three to Baanayaka Nilame; and to the Vidane a suitable present.

16. Hewisi Panguwa (1½ acre field).—Tenants: Low caste. Services (commutable for Rs. 37-20): to bathe the Tummettama daily, morning and evening, and at the festivals and perahera; watch dewale for three months; put up and decorate two anamestros; weed the maluwa four times; whitewash dewale; join in thatching granary and Pallo Dewale; supply two neli of oil; cultivate 6 laka of mututtuwa; thresh and store paddy; repair dewale; fell timber; supply clay and firewood for tiles; give laths; supply two balls of thread for randoli; present vegetables and betel to Baanayaka Nilame and betel only to Wannakurula; attend Kandy Perahera for five days; do two days' work for the Baanayaka Nilame; one of the tenants receives 2 pels of paddy after perahera.

17. Horane Panguwa (1½ acre field).—Tenants: Low caste. Services (commutable for Rs. 22-45): to blow the Horanawa for the Terawa on Wednesdays and Saturdays and on festivals; make and decorate an anamestro; whitewash dewale; weed maluwa four times; watch granary for six weeks; join in thatching granary and Pallo Dewale; give three bundles of oil; cultivate 2½ laka of mututtuwa; thresh and store paddy; repair dewale; fell timber; supply clay and firewood for tiles; give laths; do two days' work for Baanayaka Nilame, and present him with vegetables and betel, and the Wannakurula with betel only.

18. Eelukkattala Nila Panguwa (½ acre field).—Tenants: Vellala. Services (commutable for Rs. 8-00): to carry the Mutukudu; put up arches; weed maluwa; whitewash dewale; make and decorate an anamestro; watch granary for six weeks; supply fifteen bundles straw and one bundle oil; cultivate 2½ laka of mututtuwa; thresh and store paddy; repair dewale; give clay and firewood; fell timber; supply laths; present betel to the Baanayaka Nilame. On failure of service to pay a fine of one shilling a day not to exceed ten shillings.

UDUGAMPITIYE VIHARE.—On 15th March, 1858, Dembawa Tikiri Unnanse, the incumbent, said he did not know when the vihare lands were dedicated, except Bulugollewatta, which had been dedicated shortly before, by Hidda-ulle Duraya. The Unnanse produced a deed from Paranatala Ratamahatmaya stating that he had received the lands from Kotuwela Unnanse, his teacher, and had bestowed them on Dembawa Tikiri Unnanse. The claim for registration was rejected (*T. L. C.* 83). The incumbent of the vihare afterwards was Rambukwolle Unnanse.

HIL-OYA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbara.

Stream.—Hil-oya.

Hill.—Anguru-elle.

Population in 1881, 73 (39 males, 34 females); in 1891, 59 (36 males, 23 females).

In 1878 28½ acres paddy land were registered, of which 26 paid Rs. 88·79 tax.

Families.—Pallekumburege, 16,722 (Talpot Saka 1694).

(1772 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1694, in the month of Binara, on Sunday, under the constellation Uttarapalguna, I, Surihami Arachchi, of Udispattuwa in Dumbara, have written and granted unto my begotten son, Kirala, my hereditary property, viz., Pallekumbura of 6 pelas above Ananawigolla and below Nattarangollehene-ela in Hiloya, to be possessed in perpetuity. Should any of my descendants or strangers contest this, they shall suffer at the ordeal, excepting my said son. Witnesses who know the same are Hakmana Dug-gannarala, Hiloye Appu Arachchila, Mawideniyo Appurala, Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage Bingurula, Weragolatenne Jangurula, and Meddegudara Menika Duraya. Written by Moragepitiye Henaya.

HILPENKANDURA.—A village in Malulla-wasam, Gangapalata korale, Upper Hownheta.

Population in 1881, 91 (45 males, 46 females); in 1891, 92 (47 males, 45 females).

Extent under paddy 10 acres (5 amunu).

HIMBILIYAKADA.—A village in Iaggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, 5 miles to the south of Talakolawela.

Population in 1881, 52 (31 males, 21 females); in 1891, 61 (30 males, 31 females). Inhabited by the descendants of Veddo. They left the village, but returned because there is a new amuna, from which they have begun to sow dumdumize lands.

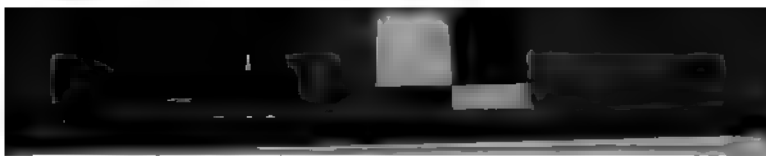
HINAGAMA.—A village in Kulugamanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu, on the road from Kandy to Kurunegala between Yatiwawala and Watuwala.

Population in 1881, 428 (224 males, 204 females); in 1891, 354 (165 males, 189 females). Pauna Durayo. There are nearly twenty families of Moormen.

In 1878 17½ acres (8a. 2p. 5l.) paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 95·99 tax.

Families.—Diggalege, 74,026, 2,061 (N. S.). Dulwalage, 74,026. Gangowatte Durayalage, 44,447, 46,445. Hunuge, 32,676, 38,921. Nawinnage, 74,026. Udaha Nawinnage, 74,026. Udamahapitiyego, 32,676, 38,921. Wattaladeniyego, 44,447, 46,445. Werellagamage, 74,026. Yakdechige, 2,061 (N. S.).

(1766 A.D.).—Saka (1) 688. In this year, in the month Pason, on Saturday, the seventh day of the waning moon, under the constellation Puwaputupe, this voucher has been written and granted. At the time Panulaya Yakdessa, of Bokulawela, obtained Udapussakumbura, of 1 amuna, at Hinagama, in Kulugamanasiya pattuwa of Hariapattu, to perform the services attached to the Aspantiye Department, he, along with others, got the same registered as belonging to that department, and continued to possess it. Subsequently, at the time of war, the land was given to that person's grandson Nanduwa, to perform the services attached to the Wedikkara Lakama Department. Witnesses to this, of the chief landowners, are Kumburege Vidane, Bowegoda Guruunnehe, Tennakon Arachchilage Vidane, Peruma Duraya of Hinagama, Diggale Duraya, Galahitiyawwe Duraya. Known to these chief persons this portion of land has been granted to Nanduwa, declaring that he shall not suffer calamities although he swears on the five ordeals.



Were any person, even Panchi Mahi, her children, Kira's wives and his children, to contest this grant by word or deed, they shall suffer from the ordeals even the third time, but Nanduwa, who obtained this portion of land, shall not suffer from the ordeals. The chiefs who will defend this from injustice shall enjoy happiness in the divine world.

The houses, gardens, and plantations, including Udapussakumbura of 2 peles and the Mul Talpot of the gama, belonging to me, Nanduwa, have been granted to my child, Welege Pansalaya, of Attaragama, by writing upon the same Talpot. Witnesses to this are Diggalege Dingawa Duraya, Nawinargo Hawadiya Duraya, Wewilagamage Menika Duraya, these persons know. This has been written by Pansula Duraya at the second granting. 611, D. C. Mad.

MINATIYA—A village in Gampaha korale east, Upper Dambara.

Hill. Hiruwakkanda.

Population in 1891, 120 (60 males, 60 females).

In 1878 23 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 5s. 0p. 8d. (paid Rs. 18'95); Crown land 1a. 1p. 12.; redeemed 5s. 0p. 1p.; total 11a. 2p. 0d.

HINDAGALA.—A village in Kundukara Pahala korale, Udapalata, 5½ miles from Kandy, on the road from Kandy to Deltota. It is under the same Arachchi as Payingomuwa and Kalugomuwa.

Stream.—Gal-oya, Hal-oya.

Hill.—Hantano.

Population in 1881, 239 (128 males, 11 females); in 1891, 340 (192 males, 148 females).

In the H. L. M. one Gan Nila Panguwa, sixteen Vihara Pangu, and one Pidawill Panguwa, in all eighteen pangu, consisting of 17 amunu 3 peles (36½ acres) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 32½ acres (21a. 1p. 12.) paddy land were registered. Of these 32½ acres were temple land; the remaining paid Rs. 62'71 tax. The fields are watered from the streams from the hills and by also from the Mahaweli-ganga and the Gal-oya and Hal-oya.

Families.—Adikaram Walawwe vs. Mawature Vidane. Hindagala Adikaram Mahatmaya had two sons, Loku and Kuda Banda, who married one wife and had two sons, Loku Banda and Muhandiram Nilame. Plaintiff was the son of the Nilame. Defendant got land from Government in exchange for that taken for the Peradeniya Botanical Gardens, 16,222.

Palihawadana Walawwe Yatissuwarago and Mahago Pallegge Banda. Second plaintiff had inherited land from her mother Panchi Menika, daughter of Muhandiram Nilame, who was the only son of Hippala Loku Mahatmaya. Hindagala Nilame was the second plaintiff's brother. First defendant claimed through her father Katupitiye Lekam and from her mother Ras Menika, daughter of the Muhandiram, 20,377.

Abayasekara Notary, 64,281. Amba-angege, 64,678, 67,083. Ambanwala Hetti Mudiyanselege, 54,140. Batagallage, 68,062. Herat Mudiyanselege, 54,678, 67,081. Hindagala Banda, 2,360. Kasakarage, 64,281, 67,165. Kumburege, 37,936. Palihenuwalege, 2,573. Panawalege, 68,062. Sityantelagastenne Vidane, 2,360. Udawattege, daughter of Kuda Pandita Rala and Udawatte Mahatmaya, 2,573.

VIHARE.—Hindagala Vihare is situated under a rock about 200 ft. above the Deltota road. It is reached by a long flight of stone steps.

The vihare contains a large recumbent image of Buddha and several smaller standing figures. The overhanging rock, which forms the roof of the vihare, is painted, and on the outside above the vihare are remains of paintings. In a cavity of the cave rock lower down is a dagoba, and on the terrace beside the vihare is a bo-tree. The terrace commands a fine view of the valley of the Mahaweli-ganga and Adam's Peak. It is an interesting place.

The tradition is, that once when Queen Henakanda Biso Bandara was travelling by night she asked for torches and attendants from the Hindagala chief, but he said, "Let the Bandara get her torches from the old man in the cave," meaning the figure of Buddha in the rock temple. The queen confiscated the chief's lands next day and gave them to the vihare.

The traditions of the vihare were told by Dopa Nayaka Unnanee, who was examined by the Temple Land Commissioner. He said: "I first came to live here in General Barnes' time. I got the vihare and gumbala built. There was no

pancala, but there were the remains of a vihara. There was a cave in which the temple had been, and the great image was there, but broken. I got two smaller images made. Before I came there was no priest. The land was dedicated to the vihara. The tradition is that it was dedicated to the Padaviya. No services were rendered nor ceremonies performed before I came, but there was an Upasakaya to take care of the Gal-ga. There are ten service tenants. Before I came they used to present themselves before the High Priest once a year at the Malwatte. I have seen them come in the king's time. The tradition is that Henakanda Biso Bandara dedicated the land between the Liyan gaha, the Na-gaha, the Et-para, and the river—that is, the entire village of Hindagala. The temple was built in her time. She gave a copper Sanna, which was lost before 1820."

The Hindagala Vidano said the tradition was that this was a Nindagama, which belonged to his ancestors. In Biso Bandara's time, 955 years ago, it was made a Viharegama, and Kalugalakumbura, which was the property of the family, was given as a muttettuwa. Some of his family took robes, and thirty-one priests of his family, in succession, held the temple.

Dope Navaka Unnanse repeated the tradition about the thirty-one priests of one family. In the time of King Kirti Sri, the High Priest, Sangha Raja, got from the king the charge of all the temples, both of Asgiriya and Malwatte. Dope supposed at that time this temple was given to the Padaviya. He added, that he had heard that the power of the Sangha Raja was afterwards given to the Padaviya.

It is said that this village derives its name either from a cave, the western side of which is low and the eastern high, or because an arrow that had been shot by an ancient king was fixed in a stone close to the entrance of the cave. It is bounded on the east by the stone Santanagala, on the west by the river Mahaweli, on the north by Dolanmedilla, and on the south by Katugala na tree.

The vihara muttettu are Palkadekumbura (0a. 3p. 0l.), Dolanmedilla (0a. 3p. 0l.), Welakumbura (1a. 0p. 0l.), Kalugalakumbura (0a. 3p. 0l.), and a considerable extent of high lands.

The VIHARE has seventeen Service Pangu in the village :—

1. Kakkarakagelara.—Tenant: Kakkarage. Holds 2 acres field, 2½ acres garden, 1½ acres ben. Services (commutable for Rs. 30 25): the service is performed in alternate years by the two tenants. The tenant on duty has to cook mutton for one month in the year during the mura; to convert into rice 3 pelas 6 lahas of muttettu paddy, also to supply the vegetable curries for the meal-offering twice a day; to keep the maluwa free of weeds; to make cakes for the four festivals with ingredients supplied by the incumbent; after mura to convert into rice 1 pela of muttettu paddy and take it to the Malwatte Maha Nayaka Unnanse, receiving 1 laba of paddy as wages; to proceed to Gurudeniya and bring to Hindagala 7 seers of rice, 1 seer of paddy, and 1 bunch of ears of paddy for the Alutal Mangalaya; to give two piriwehi of vegetables once a month to the vihara; to assist in carrying the palanquin of the Maha Nayaka Unnanse when he comes to Hindagala and goes from it; each of the tenants to give fifteen days' labour towards the repair of the vihara. After the new year each tenant to give to the Maha Nayaka Unnanse a penuma of 100 cakes, three young coconuts, and forty leaves of betel.

2. Dolankandegelara.—Tenant: Amba-angege Ran Morika. Holds 1½ acre field, 1½ acre garden, 4 acres ben. Services (commutable for Rs. 19 10): same as No. 1. (The incumbent claimed this as a Maruwena Panguwa, as he had given it yearly to different tenants from 1825.)

3. Upasakagedara.—Tenants: three Vellala. Hold 1 acre field, 1½ acre garden, 4 acres ben. Services (commutable for Rs. 16 90): same as No. 1.

4. Koswattegelara.—Tenants: Koswattege, Ambanwela Mudivanselage. Hold 2 acres field, half an acre garden, 7½ acres ben. Services (commutable for Rs. 29 55): same as No. 1.

Melagama Dewamitta Maha Nayaka Unnanse of Malwatte Vihare vs. Ambanwala Hetti Mudivanselage Hani, late Korala. Plaintiff was incumbent of the Hindagala Vihare. To eject defendant from a field and garden for not having performed certain services to the vihare. 54.140.

5. Kumburegelara.—Tenant: Kumburege. Holds 2 acres field, 2½ acres garden, 3½ acres ben. Services (commutable for Rs. 27 50): same as No. 1.

6. Ambagahamula.—Tenants: Kasakarage, Batagallege. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field, 1 acre garden, about quarter of an acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 17-65): same as No. 1.

7. Batagallegedara.—Tenant: Batagallege. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field, 1 acre garden, 1 acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 20): same as No. 1.

8. Diyagama Vidanelagedara.—Tenant: Diyagama Vidanelage. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden, 2 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 22-05): same as No. 1.

9. Pallegedara.—Tenant: Palloge. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden, half an acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 22-05): same as No. 1.

10. Angunawalaya.—Tenants: Walapanage, Diyagama Vidanelage. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field, quarter of an acre garden, half an acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 22-05): same as No. 1.

11. Howisi.—Tenant: Tammettayalage. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field, 1 acre garden, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 22-05): to furnish two men to beat tom-tom for the three towawa on poya days throughout the year, also on the four festival days and pinkam days; to proceed to Gurudeniya with tom-toms at the Alutsal Mangalaya; to accompany the incumbent on journeys beating tom-tom—when so employed the tenants receive three rations of curry and rice daily; each of the tenants gives the incumbent a new year's penuma of a pingo of vegetables and forty leaves of betel.

12. Rada.—Tenant: Lensuwa Henayalage. Holds 1 acre field, half an acre garden, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-10): to wash for the Hindagala Vihare and the Maha Nayaka Unnanse once a month; to put up cloths at the vihare and pansala whenever required to do so, also to give the incumbent a new year's penuma of forty betel leaves.

13. Horano.—Maruwena.

14. Goma-meti-gama.—Tenants: Kasakarage, Koswattege, Kumburege. Hold about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 12-60): tenant No. 1 to cowdung the floor of the dagoba and to whitewash the dagoba at the tenant's own cost for the four festivals, and to decorate it for those occasions; No. 2 to cowdung the mandapa and daub the wall of the bo-kotuwa and to decorate it for the four festivals; No. 3 to cowdung the pansala once a month.

15. Serasili.—Tenant: Koswattege. Holds about quarter of an acre of a field. Services (commutable for Rs. 5-10): to decorate the bo-kotuwa for the four festivals and pinkam days, to keep the kotuwa in repair, and to keep the ground near the bo-tree clean.

16. Bulatdena.—Tenant: Kumburege. Holds about a quarter of an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 2-90): to give 200 betel leaves once a month to the vihare.

17. Uliyan.—Tenant: Tammettayalage. Holds about a quarter of an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 5-10): to carry loads from Hindagala to Kandy—when so employed, receives a ration of curry and rice; to keep the pansala privy in good order.

Siyambalagastenne Vidane *vs.* Hindagala Banda. Plaintiff said he was the Vidane over the temple village Hindagala. That the defendant's father obtained lands from him to give yearly to the Hindagala Vihare three measures of oil, 3,000 arcanuts, and 150 cocoanuts. 9,360.

On 7th July, 1856, Parakumbure Saranankara Wipassi Namabhidana Maha Nayaka Unnanse of Malwatta, as incumbent of Pusparama Vihare, leased 25 amunu of Peragollehena belonging to the vihare for thirteen years, at £5 a year, to Sabapati, who in March, 1857, assigned his lease to Luther Lawton, who in May, 1857, sold it to Periappa Chetty.

In July, 1857, the Maha Nayaka Unnanse extended the lease to July, 1899, and added Peragolletenna 6 amunu, the rent to be £7. 10s. a year.

The Maha Nayaka Unnanse died in 1861, and was succeeded by Modagama Dowamitta Maha Nayaka, who in 1870 raised action (54,141) against the Chetty and others. No judgment entered.

In September, 1857, Periappa Chetty leased to Kalundar Saibo, for thirty-three years, an undivided two-fifths of the coffee plantation Peragollehena and other plantations of 36 amunu 2 polas, all at Hindagala, who in 1859 mortgaged this to Supparamanien Chetty and Karuppen Chetty, and judgment on the bond entered for them in 53,695. At the Fiscal's sale, Hindagala estate was purchased by K. L. Kadar Mohidin.

Siddi Lobbe and W. A. Joseph purchased from the Chairman of the Provincial Road Committee, Kandy, the southern two-fifths, which they sold to P. L. Muttu Karpen Chetty, who brought action (55,390) against Nattar Saibo and Ibrahim.

68,135 (Hindagala Estate).—The Supreme Court held that a judicial sale does not cancel existing mortgages unless the mortgagee, knowing that the sale was to take place, wilfully fails to notify his right to the proceeds of the mortgage.

HINDAGODA.—A village in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta. Hindagoda, Galagoda, Mayilapitiya, and Elikewala are under one Arachchi.

Stream.—Galagoda-oya.

Hills.—Dadayanmulle, Eraminiyapokuno, Ihakotiyo, Narankaduwo.

Population in 1881, 310 (171 males, 139 females); in 1891, 142 (72 males, 70 females).

Summits.—Arawege, 16,909, 20,973, 24,091. Attanayakage, 17,563 (Talpot Saka 1731). Batagallego 16,909, 20,973, 24,091. Galagoda Banda, 30,138. Mudiyanseelage, 30,138. Yapa Ilalago, 20,973.

(1809 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1731, on Wednesday, the fourth day of the month Werak. I, Attanekage Punchappu, of Hindagoda in Hewawissa of Megolatiho Hewaheta, have hereby granted unto my lawful son Kirala the upper 3 pelas of the field Medalesa, together with the high grounds..... attached to it, 1 coconut tree, 1 jak tree, 3 taduppu cloths, 2 Coast cloths, 1 kavani cloth, 2 billhooks, 2 hoes, 1 axe, 1 adze, 1 metal dish, and 10 spinning machines, in order that he may possess the same as his paraveni without any dispute whatsoever; declaring that whoever will dispute this, he shall have to suffer the vengeance of death, but my said son shall not have to suffer execration. Witnesses who know the same are Marawana Palihena Rala, Bannekge Punchirala, Arawege Menikrula, Hindagoda Pihanarala, Batagallego Arachchila, Ellewattage Appuhani, Attanekge Tikirala, Galagomuwo Korala. 17,563.

HINDIRIGAMA.—A village in Hapuwa-wasam, Diyatilaka korale, Upper Hewaheta, west of Hangurankota.

Population in 1881, 24 (16 males, 8 females); in 1891, 29 (11 males, 18 females).

HINGULWALA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

Hill.—Hingulwala-kanda.

Population in 1881, 271 (134 males, 137 females); in 1891, 284 (141 males, 143 females).

In 1878 78 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 12s. 0p. 4l. (paid Rs. 109.10); redeemed 2s. 3p. 3l.; abandoned 1s. 0p. 6l.; total 3s. 0p. 3l.

WALAWWA.—Wattarantenne Radabaddo Nilame had five sons, Paswini Pattuwo Disawa, Ridigam Pattuwo Disawa, Wattarantenne Unnanse, Wattarantenne Ratemahatmaya, and Badlo Nilame, and three daughters (1,491, D. C. M.).

Ridigam Pattuwo Disawa married Siyambalangomuwo Kumarihami, the widow (and heiress under a Talpot Saka 1724 of all the lands) of Uduwawala Kuda Nilame (19,715, 32,839, 33,295). Kuda Nilame was said by some to have died without issue, and by others to have been the father of Hingulwala Loku Banda, Korala (18,217).

Ridigam Pattuwo Disawa was the father of Hingulwala *alias* Wattarantenne Loku Banda, Korala, and Wattarantenne Kuda Banda Molagoda, late Ratemahatmaya of Hewaheta (1,345 and 1,468, D. C. Mad., 19,715, 32,839, 33,295).

Hingulwala Walawwa, 71,419.

Hingulwala Banda *vs.* Hingulwala Ukkurula, Muhandirama. Plaintiff's mother gave a field to defendant for the performance of the road rajakariya, 1,313, D. C. Mad.

Wattarantenne Banda *vs.* Pansala Kira, and Owisse Unnanse intervenient. Plaintiff's mother offered land upon a Talpot Saka 1743 to the Kotamulunagala *alias* Molagoda Vihare; the defendant held the land as a tenant of the vihare, 1,468, D. C. M.

Lenadora Dhammarakkhita Unnanse *vs.* Hingulwala Banda Korala, for land purchased by plaintiff from Mampitiye Disawa (Talpot Saka 1649 by Herat Mudiyanse in favour of Mampitiye Duggana Unnanse), 17,502.

Amulira.—Ambokke Unnanse, for Lenadora Unnanse's estate, 27,499. Daluk-potage, 32,067. Duggunmaralage, 35,576. Gidirange, 1,272 (Talpot Saka 1626). Halmillawowe Unnanse, for Lenadora Unnanse's estate, 27,269, 27,499, 32,067. Harankahawe Muhandirama, 16,728. Herat Mudiyanse *rs.* Nekatge, (Molagoda), 85,274. Hingulwala Muhandirama, 241, 462, D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1689, 1731), 1,345, D. C. Mad. Hingulwala Mulachariya, 412, D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1687, 1720, 1751). Ihalage, for Lenadora Unnanse's estate, 32,067. Lenadora. James Alexander Herat, grand-nephew of Lenadora Unnanse, for his estate, 32,067. Lenadora Unnanse, for land purchased from Mampitiye Disawa, 1,272, D. C. Mad., 16,728, 17,502 (Talpots Saka 1689, 1749). Millawano Unnanse, for Lenadora Unnanse's estate, 27,269, 27,499, 32,067. Owisse Unnanse, 1,468, D. C. Mad. Pansalage, 1,468, D. C. Mad. Pussegolage, 18,877 (Talpot Saka 1728). Siyambalagaspitiye Mudiyanse *rs.* Batugoda Bokalawalage, 4,277 (N. S.). Warakagoda Mulachariya, 412, D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1687, 1720, 1751). Wasge, descendants of Wasge Mudiyanse, 241, 462, D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1689, 1731), 1,786, 17,986 (Talpot Saka 1657), 18,877 (Talpot Saka 1728), 55,939.

(1701 A.D.).—In this year of the illustrious and holy King Saka 1626. I, Heratge Kirihami Rala, of Hingulwala in Galasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, having finally transferred to Bolanda Duraya the piece of high ground Siyambalagaspitiya of 1 pela, received from him 7 ridis. This land voucher has been granted to Bolanda Duraya, under the constellation Rehena, on Wednesday, the second day of the waning moon, in the month of Il. Witnesses who know the same are Kulatunga Rala, Palkade Rala, Udawela Rala, Wirambana Mudiyanse, Rabbegomuwe Rala, Badal Gurannehe, the writer of this Talpot. Known to these witnesses this has been granted, declaring that Bolanda Duraya or his descendants shall not suffer by oaths were they to swear on the five ordeals. 1,272, D. C. Mad.

(1753 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1675, in the month of Wak, the fifth day of the waxing moon, being Wednesday. The paraveni lands of Wasge Nanduhami, of Hingulwala, in Galasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, to wit, Wasge-larnkumbura 1 pela..... These said high and low grounds inclusive, I have hereby given to my own begotten son Bajurala, in the knowledge of the witnesses Molagoda Korala, Molagoda Liyanarala, Dippitiyege Tikirala, Welege Tikawappu of Hingulwala, Sirimalhami, Walawwe Nanduhami, Aspantiyege Dingitti Appu Siriwedilhamillage Naide Appu, Mullegamage Tikiri Appu, Dotuwajja. 17,986.

(1765 A.D.).—I, Waduge Anura Appu, of Warakagoda in Galasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, do hereby transfer Pattiyedeniya of 18 lahas and the high grounds thereof, Dambelena 13 pelas, and Watagoda Aramba, being the property held under the Atapattu Lekam unto my son Naide, that he may possess, and wishing him to be blessed in the possession thereof. These lands were purchased by my grandfather for 155 ridis. This grant is made in the Nugawela Walawwa, where I went to make a complaint against Demala Badala. Declaring that the four daughters of Naide and their descendants shall have to suffer the vengeance of oaths if they dispute this grant, but my Naide shall not have to suffer therefrom. Tikiri Naide, who was born to Golu Naide and to several others, robbed my property and that of Demala Badala of the value of 700 ridis at different times, and also he stole some tools belonging to me and to the said Badala, and again a pair of scales, a purse, and a touch-stone belonging to the Badala. He beat me on two different occasions. If thou Naide receive any assistance from the said Kiriya (Tikiri Naide), he will kill thee; and if thou transfer the said lands to him, thou shalt also have to suffer the vengeance of oaths. I bid thee not to give him lodgings, at any time, in the house. This land voucher has been granted on Monday, the twelfth day of the month of Wesak, in the year of Saka 1687. Witnesses who know the same are Nugawela Disa Mahatmaya, chief over Harispattu and chief of the Gankara-peruwe Maduwe Department, Amunugama Nilame, Galalande Korala, Ikiriwattege Lekama, Weragoda Hetti Arachchila, Wasge Arachchila, Kulatunga Rala. In presence of these witnesses this has been written by me, Ikiriwattege Lekama. 412, D. C. Mad.

(1767 A.D.).—Under the constellation Sita, on Sunday, the second day of the waxing moon, of the month Medindina, in the year of Saka 1689. Goutamaya-kumbura of 12 lahas and its appurtenant Aramba, situate at Hingulwala in Galasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, have been finally transferred by me, Kaha-wattege Kalinguhami, to Wasge Appuhami Arachchila, having received from him 67 ridis. Witnesses who know the same are Rabbegomuwege Kawrala, Kirala of the same house, Ikiriwattege Arachchila, Moragammanage Punchappu, Bogahawattege Tikirala of Hingulwala, Mondarange Kuda Duraya of Hene-gama. In the presence of these said witnesses Kalinguhami granted this

land voucher to Wasge Appuhami. Should any person contest or dispute this in word or deed, it was agreed to pay at the rate of 4 mawa to 1 mawa. For the first, second, and third time there shall be the curse of oaths should Menik Hami's descendants or any outsiders dispute this. Wasge Arachchila and his descendants shall not suffer were they to swear in oil, cowdung, and the five ordeal oaths. 462, D. C. Mad.

(1767 A.D.).—In this year of the illustrious and holy King Saka 1689, on Wednesday, the tenth day of the month Wesak. I, Herat Mudiyanse, of Hingulwala, having finally transferred unto Mampitiye Dugganna Unnanse my hereditary panguwa called Yatinuwarage panguwa, consisting of the fields, received from her 560 ridis. Should any person contest or dispute this in word or deed he will suffer by oaths. But declaring that Mampitiye Dugganna Unnanse or her descendants or those who inherit from her may freely take oaths in oil, cowdung, and in the five ordeals, this land voucher has been caused to be written and delivered unto the said Dugganna Unnanse in the knowledge of the witnesses Dunuwila Batwadaa Nilame, Batgola Muhandiram Rala, Moruhela Muhandiram Rala, Maratugola Punchirala, and for writing this, Gan-ate Vidane. 17,502. [In Saka 1749 (1827 A.D.) Mampitiye Disawa of Seven Korales sold the above lands to Lenadora Dhammarakkhita Unnanse for 450 ridis. See 1,272, D. C. Mad.]

(1798 A.D.).—I, Hingulwala Naide, of Galasiya pattuwa in Harispattu, do hereby transfer Pattiyedeniya being my paraveni, unto my son Appu, who was born to me of my wife Nachchira, whom I married from Ullandupitiya, declaring that he shall not be cursed though he were to swear on the seven ordeal oaths. That Tikiri Naide, the son of the brother Golu Naide, who had promised and agreed to render assistance to me, receiving 60 ridis which were with me, took me to the house of Ihelage Ukku Naide of Warakagala, along with my household effects, consisting of beds, chairs, low stools, door frames, doors, locks, mats, tools, &c. About a month afterwards he abused me in a most indecent manner, he struck my head with a ploughshare which he had in his hands, and further, pulling my beard and hair he got me to write a Talpot in his favour of my lands; then I quitted his house. Should he at any time make any claim in respect of the lands by producing the Talpot, he shall be burned from head to foot by the waters of my field Pattiyedeniya, and its rice shall be bitter and like coals of fire to Ukku Naide and Tikiri Naide, but my son Appu shall not suffer any calamities, even if he were to swear on the seven ordeal oaths. The said Naide had robbed my house twenty-nine times, coming from his residence in the Seven Korales. He cohabited with two of my wives who were living with me from time to time. He beat me thirteen times; during these times I did not allow him to live in my house. Thus this grant has been made on Friday, the thirteenth day of the month of Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1720. Witnesses who know the same are Borawewe Anu Nayaka Unnanse, Rambawe Unnanse, Hiddawe Samanera Unnanse, who has written this Talpot, Gonigoda Disa Mahatmaya, chief over Harispattu and of the Kottalbadde Department of Udarata, Harankahawe Mudiyanse, Galadande Mudiyanse, and several others. 412, D. C. Mad.

(1806 A.D.).—Purport of a deed of final sale caused to be executed and delivered in the year of Saka 1728, on the tenth day of the sun's progress in Scorpio. Wasge Menik Etana and Appuhami, of Hingulwala in Galasiya pattuwa of Harispattu. By these two persons Dewel-elle Aswelduma of 1 pala, belonging to Menik Etana, has been finally sold and transferred over to Pussegodage Ukkurula and Menikrula, of Hingulwala, and they received 60 ridis from these two persons. And it has been agreed that hereafter neither the said Menik Etana nor Appuhami nor any of our descendants can or may contest or dispute this land. Thus this Talpot of final sale having been written, Dewel-elle Asweldumekumbura has been granted for peaceful possession, in the knowledge of the witnesses Mahawattege Pihanarala of Molagala, Kulatunge Kawrula of Hingulwala, Ela Ihelage Vidane, Wel-ango Ukkurula, Matalage Ukkurula, Kalu Dewaya. In the presence of these said witnesses this Talpot has been written by application made to Talgodapitiye Korala. Those who will contest or dispute this shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths. And this has been given saying that neither Ukkurula nor Menikrula nor any of their descendants shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths. May this prosper. 18,877.

(1827 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1749, on Thursday, the twenty-second day of the sun in Aries, under the constellation Pusa. The field Yatinuwaragekumbura of 1 amuna with its appurtenances, situate in Hingulwala of belonging in paraveni to me, Mampitiye Disawa of Seven Korales, have been finally made over unto Lenadora Dhammarakkhita Unnanse in paraveni.



HIN—HIP

having received from him 450 riddis. If any person who may be either a descendant of mine or in no way related to me should by word or deed contest or dispute this he shall suffer by the ordeal oaths, but to Lenadora Unnanse or his successors or assigns no evil shall ensue, though the five modes of ordeals should be resorted to. This land voucher has been written and granted with this declaration. Witnesses being Digala Unnanse of Malwatte Vihara, Howala Unnanse, Hapawala Unnanse and Hapugoda Unnanse of the Asgiri Vihara, Kiribatkumbura Banayaka Nilame, Bamunupola Maratugoda Arachchila, and to the writing Medawala Unnanse of Malwatte Vihara. With the knowledge of these witnesses this voucher being written, I, Mampitiye Diwana of Eren Korale have granted unto Lenadora Dhammarakkhita Unnanse. 1,272, D. O. Mad.

The Molagoda Vihara owns a Marawena Panguwa in this village held by *mutu-at-will*.

GURUHADUWA.—A village in Idamelanda-wasam, Gangapalata korale, *per* Howaheta.

Etna.—Nekutgudura-ola from Adikarikandura.

Population in 1881, 51 (30 males, 21 females); in 1891, 29 (13 males, 16 females).

Extent under paddy 2 acres (1 *amuna*).

POLA.—A village in Gaudabe korale, Lower Hewaheta, a quarter of a mile on Talatu-oya, 4½ miles from Kandy.

Stream.—Yattoru-oya.

Villa.—Egodahelo, Narankaduwa.

Population in 1881, 257 (152 males, 105 females); in 1891, 162 (91 males, 71 females).

in 1878 110½ acres (55a. 1p. 5l.) paddy land were registered, of which 86½ was paid Rs. 305-42 tax; the rest redeemed.

Families.—King Rajadhi Raja Sinha granted land to Ganemankada Arachchila for making candles for the Dewala and Vihara (*Jud. Com., 3rd May, 1817*). Notice of land here held by the tenure of furnishing a soldier (*Jud. Com., 18th March, 1825*).

Alasinge, 4,008. Alahakonge, 16,702 (Talpot Saka 1688). Attanekke, 17,788. Budala Walawwa, 86,665. Halawatgoda Pannikkiyalage, 72,488, 73,010. Hanneka Mudiyanseelage, 17,520 (Sannas Saka 1687), 30,018. Boynahawelage, 57,524. Bomullege, 22,657, 41,181, 44,256, 50,758. Buwanoka Babu Naryana Rajaguru Pandita Wasala Mudiyanseelage, 48,818 (Talpot Saka 1737). Ekanyaka Mudiyanseelage, 96,103. Delpitiyegge, 48,818 (Talpot Saka 1737). Iwanankarage, 55,651. Gamage, 163, 22,476, 33,708, 52,031, 59,755. Hapagapitiyegge, 87,865. A copper sannas by King Kirti Sri for lands in the Three Korales was produced by Hippola Lekam (*Jud. Com., 3rd April, 1817*). Hippola Kankunan Nilameelage, 17,528. Hippola Mahatmayo, who married Amunugama Yatinuwaraledara, *see ante*, p. 62. Kalamakalawe Walimuni Herat Mudiyanseelage, 57,141. Ketawalage, 17,811 (Talpot Saka 1697). Lemmetotage, 17,811 (Talpot Saka 1697). Malatunge, 30,018, 86,665. Mudiyanseelage, 59,816. Nanulawewe Mohottala, 22,176, 52,031, 59,755. Nekatage, 30,018. Pallawelage, 56,695, 96,103. Samarakon Mudiyanseelage, 82,859. Talagunnege, son of Howala Mahatmayo, 17,788. Wikrama Arachchige, 48,818 (Talpot Saka 1737).

SANNAS (1705 A.D.). *Skt.*—Whereas Banneka Madaliya, of Godamanne of Megolathie in Hewaheta, performed several exploits of valour at the time of the Dutch invasion of Kandy; of lands situate in Hippola, Pallakumbura of 2 *pelas*, Balnegolakumbura of 2 *pelas*, Hippolamelakumbura of 2 *pelas*, lands of 1 *amuna* and 2 *pelas* extent in the whole, with the high and low grounds, gardens, houses and trees, have been granted to the man, that he and his children and grandchildren may possess the same permanently.

This Sannas was granted on Wednesday, the twelfth day of the increasing moon, in the month of Duruti, the year of Saka 1687, the year being called Patinana. The order is Paulwida. 17,520.

(1815 A.D.).—Land voucher caused to be written and granted under the constellation Suwana, on Wednesday, the fifth day of the full moon of the month It, in the year of Saka 1737. That the Gan-panguwa obtained by me, Galpottege Appuhani, of Etugama in Gaudabe korale of Megolathie Hewaheta, from Delpitiyegge Kalamani, by rendering assistance to him, namely,

Pangolla 5 labas, these said high and low grounds, houses, gardens and plantations and everything, I have hereby made over and granted in paraveni to my daughter, the Menika of Galagoda Kotte Disa Mahatmaya, in consideration of her dutifulness. The witnesses who know this are Pananwala Korala, Pohatge Arachchila of Pananwala, Ellewana Mudiyanse, Hangidiya of Etulgama, Wedahenaya, Hapuwelego Punchappu, Yapage Arachchila, Molagoda Vidane, Keraminiye Vedarala who has written this Talpot, I know. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot has been given. If any one belonging to me or any strangers should raise any dispute hereto, once, twice, thrice, and seven times, they shall suffer the vengeance of the ordeals, the foot-step that is kept shall suffer vengeance, the mouth that uttered shall suffer vengeance, but my daughter shall not suffer by swearing in oil, cowdung, red-hot iron, the mouth of the cobra, and the seven ordeals, and thus saying this has been granted. Let success attend. So be it. 48,848.

HIRIYALAGAMMANA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Population in 1881, 199 (103 males, 96 females); in 1891, 173 (97 males, 76 females).

In 1878 15½ acres (7a. 2p. 5l.) paddy land were registered, of which 4 acres paid Rs. 17.31 tax; the rest redeemed.

Families.—An-a-arambage *ra.* Holloway, 72,387. Bulutennege, 1,106 (N. S.). Gurudeniyege, 33,072. Hommarage, 1,106 (N. S.). Maduwege, 1,106 (N. S.). Polwattege, 33,072. Timbirigahage *ra.* Holloway, 72,388, 73,016. Totapola-deniye Upasakage, 45,356.

The NAYYOTUPANA VIHARE was recently built. The incumbent, Dhammarakkhita Unnanse, stated that all the lands had been dedicated since the accession, that some had been redeemed, and that tax was paid for the rest. The claim for registration was rejected. *T. L. C. 287, 17th February, 1859.*

Botota Dhammarakkhita Unnanse, 35,595.

HIRUWALA.—A Duraya village in Daluwela-wasam, Agiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, near Dullowa.

Population in 1881, 38 (18 males, 20 females); in 1891, 41 (16 males, 25 females).

In 1878 about 8½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 1a. 0p. 8l. (paid Rs. 5.06); uncommuted 0a. 2p. 6l.; redeemed 1a. 3p. 4l.; temple land 0a. 2p. 0l.; total 4a. 0p. 8l.

Families.—Herat Mudiyanseage, 49,723. Kaluwa Durayalage, 35,594. Rankot Durayalage, 35,594.

There is a Ninda Panguwa belonging to Dullowe Adigar. The tenants (Randunuwalage) hold 1½ acre field and 2 acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 7.50): to supply a whip made of niyanda on new year's day; once a year to give ten kola lanu, ten coir ropes, two leathern ropes, two udalalu, four yot (ropes to catch elephants), and other ropes; to make whips and do other work when required for eight days in a year, and to remove the carcasses of animals belonging to the Walawwa; to give the vidane five kola lanu and two ropes a year.

HITGODA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane, near Paranagama.

Streams.—Egala, Nakanne, Udadeniye.

Hills.—Bebilipitiye, Ratpae.

Population in 1881, 59 (27 males, 32 females); in 1891, 67 (35 males, 32 females). Vellalas, Berawayo, Pannayo.

In 1878 27 acres (13a. 2p. 1l.) paddy land were registered, of which 6 acres paid Rs. 23.37 tax; the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Nuwarage *ra.* Peradeniyege. Plaintiff said that King Kirti Sri granted land to his (plaintiff's) maternal grandfather Kolanda Hettirala whose son, Aspantiye Kankanan Rala, succeeded him. The brother of the latter, Aramudale Kankanan Rala, under the same king, held it, but in the reign of the deposed king it was granted to plaintiff for services rendered to the palace, 17,538. Hitige, 32,104. Lenipitiye Vidanelage, 827, D. C. Mad. Pussellege, 827, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1662). Wikramasinha Tilakaratna Rajakaruna Tennekon Mudiyanseage, 32,104.

(1740 A.D.).—That the portion of lands belonging to Walpola Dissanayaka Mudiyanse, of Hildigoda in Naranwepalata of Tumpane, is comprised of Mahakumbura 3 paise,.....and the bona purchased from the low-caste people, Bajjoman or Paddo, all these, with the high and low grounds which form my Gam-panguwa, including the dwelling-houses at Walpola belonging to me, as well as my family name, and also the goods which I acquired, have been granted and assigned over, with affectionate regard, to Mupphani, who conducts himself with a good will towards me. And the witnesses who know the same are Kulatunga Mudiyanse of Walpola, Warakagoda, Mahabharala Hithani of the same village, Naranwela Guruncho, Gunadasa Unnanse, Hildigola Parangi Nanda, Yakdeesa of Hildigoda, Palkyo Mudiyanse of Wattawa, Parunaguma Dugganua Halahani, Wela Duraya, Mutugal Poliya of the same village. The Gam-panguwa has been granted in presence of these witnesses. (Imprecations.) Under the constellation Keti, the first day of the waxing moon, being Wednesday of the month Wrenk, in the year of Saka 1662, this land voucher has been granted. 827, D. C. Mad.

There is a vihara built by the Parunaguma family.

HIYADALA.—A village in Dehiya wasam, Kohoka korale, Upper Hewaneta. Population in 1881, 79 (36 males, 43 females); in 1891, 74 (40 males, 34 females).

HIYADALA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane. Population in 1881, 60 (27 males, 33 females); in 1891, 75 (34 males, 41 females). The people were degraded long ago.

Families.—Alakoladeniyego, 830, 17,899 (Talpot Saka 1719). Migaha-ellego, 17,899 (Talpot Saka 1719). Pahalaigo, 37,064, 98,219, Palkyo, 830. Paluwattego, 37,473, 57,530, 4,401 (N. S.).

(1797 A.D.).—Migaha-ellego Kawrula of Walpola being reduced to poverty transferred Hiyadalingala to Alakoladeniyego Ukkurula Arachchila of Mingomawa for 1½ annua of paddy and 5 ridda, upon deed dated under the constellation Uthraputupo, on Wednesday, the third day of the waxing moon, of the month Navan, in the year of Saka 1719. Witnesses: Korakyo Hindurula of Walpola, Kumburige Dingirala of Hiyalala, Pahalagokumbura Panchajanya of Mingomawa, Alekunga Dingirala of Koochchikaduwa. Talpot written by Wattage Siwurala. 17,899.

The **MINGOMUWE VIHARE** is said to have been built by the villagers in King Kirti Sri's reign, Talpot Saka 1714 (1792 A.D.) by Pahatkumbura Rala. T. L. C. 379, office 442.

HIYARAPITIYA.—A village in Medapalata, Udunuwara. Population in 1881, 228 (118 males, 110 females); in 1891, 186 (99 males, 87 females).

In the H. L. M. 38½ acres (19w. 1p. 0l.) paddy land are registered. Owners: Ambalandeniye Appu, Kehelwatto Appu, Bodikotuwa Appu, Hiyadeniyu Appu, Tummettaya, Haliyaddo Muhandiram, Kowwatta Achchila, Temuge Appu, Buba Bayatti, Banasalewa Lekam, Elamalpoosa Appu, Dudango Appu, Tammula Gammahse, Yabalutenne Nakkle, Bodikotuwa Vedarala, Walgama Arachchi, Hapugoda Rala, Medago Arachchi.

In 1878 37½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 2a. 0p. 1l. (paid Rs. 16.12); redeemed 13a. 0p. 5l.; temple land 3a. 2p. 5l.; total 18a. 5p. 1l.

WALAWWA.—The Walawwa belonged to Eravawwala Ratamahatmaya.

Haliyaddo Muhandiram vs Eravawwala Kodituwakku Lekam. Plaintiff's maternal uncle Haliyaddo Maduwa Muhandiram obtained lands upon Kannas Saka 1724 (1798 A.D.), issued, by order of the king, by Pilima Talawwe Adigar. Originally the lands belonged to defendant's maternal grandfather Yapa Mudiyanse. When defendant's uncle Eravawwala Adigar was to put to death by the king, about two months after his accession, the family property of the Adigar was confiscated and was afterwards granted to the Maduwa people for service.

SITTU (1798 A.D.).—At the time of the king's accession to the throne, Haliyaddo Maduwa Muhandiram with great fidelity kept watch night and day. This Sittu has been granted him by order of the king to hold the following lands down to his latest posterity, not liable to be disposed of by any chief or headman, viz., the lower paise of Galedandekumbura, the upper

pela of Dehiattakumbura, the lower pela of Elamalpota, the upper pela of Niyambekumbura, 5 labas of the field Paragaha-anga, this extent of land of 1 amuna and 5 labas, with the high and low grounds and the tenements and plantations thereon, situated in the village Hiyarapitiya of Medapalata in Udunuwara. In the year of Saka 1720, denominated Kalayukti, in the month of Wak, the second day of the waning moon, being Friday. By Urulowatta Wijayasundara Rajakaruna Seneviratna Abayakon Pandita Mudiyanse Ralahami, Adigar of Kandy, Disawa of Three and Seven Korales, &c. (*Jud. Com., 30th December, 1822, and 7th January, 1823.*)

Families.—Dawulagala Kumarihami, 43,745, 54,345. Tennego, 43,745, 54,345.

The LANKATILAKE DEWALE owns two Rada Pangu here. 2½ acres fields held by dhobies. Services (commutable for Rs. 39-70): to supply piruwata to the dewalo officers and to the people who go to fetch the watoruwa for the perahera; to wash the dewalo cloths; to tie wiyan in the Idango and Diggo; to supply rags for pandan for perahera and for the dewalo; to give 500 wicks for the Katti Mangalya; to maintain an Anamostrige and decorate it for the perahera; to go to the diyakepima; to present betel twice a year to the Basnayaka Nilame and Vidane.

The LANKATILAKE VIHARE owns three pangu:—

1. Nila.—Tenants: Vellalas. Hold 0a. 1p. 2k. field, 0a. 1p. 2k. garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 9-40): to be on guard at night for six mura of one month each and to supply three watti of flowers daily and to keep the maluwa clean; to attend at the festivals and perahera; to cowdung the vihare floor when on mura; to whitewash the vihare once a year, chunam being supplied; to give sweets and betel to the Maha Nayaka Unnanse.

2. Rada.—Tenant: a dhoby. Holds quarter of an acre garden. Service (commutable for 50 cents): to give 500 cotton wicks for the Katti Mangalaya.

3. Hewisi.—Tenant: low caste. Holds 1 acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-70): to beat tom-tom for six mura of one month each for the three towawa, the festivals, and five days of perahera; to go to Gurudeniya, to beat tom-tom for Alutkal Mangalaya; to guard the vihare at nights during mura; to weed the maluwa for the festivals and perahera; to thatch the outhouses; to assist in supplying clay to make tiles for the repair of the temple; to present betel and vegetables to the Maha Nayaka Unnanse.

HIYAWALA.—A village in Medapalata, Udunuwara.

Population in 1881, 105 (63 males, 43 females); in 1891, 84 (48 males, 36 females).

In 1878 about 26½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 1a. 1p. 0l. (paid Rs. 9-42); redeemed 2a. 3p. 0l.; temple land 9a. 0p. 5l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 7l.; total 13a. 1p. 2l.

Families.—Deliwelage, 14,322 (Talpot Saka 1701). Hapanpedige, 69,369, 88,423, 90,186. Horatelpedige, 88,423, 90,186. Pallege, 38,793. Walgamage, 14,322 (Talpot Saka 1701).

(1779 A.D.).—Maha Duraya of Hiyawala granted Hatnadeniyekumbura 1 pela and its appurtenant Tennawatta to his grandson Kuda Duraya. Talpot: Monday, the third day of the waning moon, of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1701. Witnesses: Kituldeniye Unnanse, Kuda Duraya of Alapalawela, Ukkuwa Duraya of Edanduwwa. 14,322.

The GADALADENIYE DEWALE owns seven Service Pangu here. 19½ acres held by low-caste tenants. Services are commutable for Rs. 324-35. The dewalo holds 0a. 1p. 5l.

HOBASAGODA.—An abandoned village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

In 1878 3½ acres (1a. 2p. 8l.) of uncommuted paddy land were registered.

HOMAPOLA.—A village in Ehelapola-wasam, Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Diyadewato-ela.

Hill.—Welikanda.

Population in 1881, 79 (38 males, 41 females); in 1891, 47 (21 males, 26 females).

In 1878 40 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted Rs. 5p. 7l. (paid Rs. 41-12); uncommuted 7s. 6p. 0l.; redeemed Rs. 3p. 4l.; total 20s. 0p. 12. There used to be plenty of coffee. The people have died off.

Summire.—Ratanayaka Mudiyanelage Menikraja vs. Menika Henu Dampu. Plaintiff's grandfather, Ratanayaka Mudiyanage, gave a field to defendant's father to supply him with unnam and to do other work, 2,639, D. C. M.

(1790 A.D.).—Tuesday, the twelfth day of the decreasing moon, under the constellation Icrana, in the month of Wrenk, the holy year of Maka 1842. That the paravasi panga of Kiranga Horanakaraya, viz., Weralugahakotawa of 8 labas—If any person who shall perform country rajakariya for this he will be assisted for three turns—Hukkappabena, Wisalawehona, Kitalgahamulabena, Nattarappulabena, Rukkappulabena, the Mulwatta, 4 coconut trees, 4 jak trees, the Aramia lying below Menatella-arumba, the dwelling garden at Wewalenna, 1 coconut tree, 4 jak trees. On the day that Uttara Duraya having shot the flying fool (etikukula) presented the game with the arrow to the uncle named Hekula Uula Padula, he was allowed as an honour, to have a dam constructed for 7 labas of Myambalagahakotawa; but as no particular thing, either of high and low land, instrument or deed, was given, the 3 pels of Myambalagahakotawa were given over to my eldest brother Lavalja and me Kirungajja. My eldest brother and I went to Tamankala; whereas he having received assistance from me, at his death, transferred to me his share at Tamankala, as he had no children. And as I have no children, after receiving assistance from my grandson Bilindajja, gave over to him the houses, gardens, trees, high and low grounds, and all other things belonging to me with my goodwill.

Witnesses: Tisimalawu Hato Ralahami, Muhamdiran Hato Ralahami of the same village, Achari Gurunneke of the same village, Mattawala Abarasa Gurunneke Udaguriye Hato, Udaguriye Berakaraya, Udaguriye Pandittaya, Kungama Kirumala Uula Padula.

If any person or persons should venture to dispute or distrust this land voucher, by which lands were transferred with the knowledge of these high and low people, they shall suffer by the uthas, but my grandson Bilindajja can freely take the five uthas. 2,602, D. C. M.

KITTO (1813 A.D.).—Udagula Korala Homapola Menikraja, and Koholanwelo Wattawa, and Kalawa Henu Duraya, these three persons, disputed for the field Palkulniya, and as they came and laid a complaint for it an inquiry was made, but as Kalawa and Wattawa Henu Duraya have no defence, and as it appears the case should be in favour of Menikraja, and he being heretofore also the proprietor, and further, as Henu Duraya has given two Talpoia, the said share of land, together with the high and low grounds thereto belonging, was adjudged to Menikraja. In the year of Maka 1735, in the month of Binara, the second day of the increasing moon, on Friday, this Kitto was granted by Ekeppola Dina Ralahami, who holds the office of Payindaharana Nilame within the gravets of Nalanda, Kottahadula, and Diwawa of Matale 2,639, D. C. M.

VIHARE.—Koholanwelo Sulhita U'annaso vs. Hannekege Panchappu. Plaintiff as incumbent of Homapola Vihara claimed the panna and its garden. 51,197.

HOMBAWA.—A village in Holigamuwa-waram, Kandapalla korala, Matale North.

Stream.—Homlawu.

Hill.—Kongabale.

Population in 1881, 24 (15 males, 9 females); in 1891, 22 (13 males, 9 females),

Vollala.

In 1878 about 19½ acres paddy land were registered, of which 4½ paid Rs. 3-26,

the rest uncommuted.

There is no tank; the water supply is from the hills, with stick amunas.

Summire.—Homlawu Indigiri Nachchira, 28,418. Manahidaga, 20,418. Wewalaga, 20,418 (Talpo Maka 1739).

HODUJUMPOLA.—A village in Gangawata korala, Yatiniwara, a mile and a half from Kandy, on the Dunumadala-oya.

Hill.—Hantano.

Population in 1861, 200 (157 males, 103 females); in 1891, 230 (120 males, 100 females).

In 1878 16½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 4s. 1p. 5l. (paid Rs. 32-34); abandoned 1s. 3p. 4l.; redeemed 8s. 2p. 0l.; taken for the railway 1s. 3p. 0l.; total 8s. 0p. 9l.

Families.—Ambahera Banda, 16,613. Attanekke (*Jud. Ann., 1st May, 1837*). Enoruwege (descendants of Peradeniye Herat Mudiyanse), 8,697, 26,490. Fernando, T. S. (vihare tenant), 58,329. Galapitiye Herat Mudiyanse, 67,123. Garniel Kankanama (vihare tenant), 11,763. Hāmi Muhandirama 16,613. Huduhumpola Rala, a witness to a Bokalawola deed in 1602 A.D. Napana Tennakon Mudiyanse, 67,123. Peradeniyage (descendants of Peradeniye Herat Mudiyanse), 8,697, 26,490, 68,651. Peradeniye Indrajoti Unnanse *vs.* Jayasekara, of Kumbaloluwa, to recover a tusk marked “Huduhumpola Vihare,” 2,602 (N. S.). Udago Herat Mudiyanse Korala, 16,613.

HUDUHUMPOLA VIHARE. This was built by Kaduwela Unnanse and his pupils, who, after twelve years' labour, completed it about 1777 A.D.

Kaduwela dedicated his own lands, Itanawana Unnanse gave the vihare of Uduwawala and its endowment, Ingurunwatto Unnanse gave his vihare and its lands in Udapalata, other endowments were the vihare of Werawela at Peradeniya and of Gunadaha in Tumpano. The documents and title deeds of the vihare are said to have been taken to Bowala Pansala and there lost.

The last King of Kandy visited the vihare, the priests represented their poverty to him, and he dedicated the village of Kumbaloluwa in Malala for the purpose of keeping up the daily offerings.

There were originally ten priests, of whom Kaduwela was the head. He died in 1813 after an incumbency of thirty-six years.

It has been said that Mawatagama Unnanse, the chief priest of Angiriya, though not a pupil of Kaduwela, was then appointed head of the Huduhumpola Vihare by the King of Kandy. This, however, is not admitted to be true by the pupils of Kaduwela, who say that he was succeeded by his senior pupil Mayilawowe Unnanse, who was formally recognized as head priest in 1825 by the British Government.

Mayilawowe was originally of the Siamese sect of Buddhists, but was subsequently ordained by the Amarapura sect at Dadalla in Galle. In consequence of this conversion he was excluded from the societies of Angiriya and Mulwatta, and accompanied by several chiefs and priests he went to Sir John D'Oyly and complained of this, but the latter assured them that in matters of faith they might use their own discretion.

Mayilawowe Nayaka Unnanse was afterwards appointed by Government, chief priest of Mayiyangan Vihare in Bintenna, in addition to being head of Huduhumpola. He was succeeded by Rambukwelle Unnanse, who was recognized by the British Government in 1829 as chief priest of Huduhumpola. To use his own words, he “purified his former ordination, which was that of Siam, by adopting the tenets of the Amarapura sect;” he was not ordained afresh, but merely corrected the errors of his former ordination.

The British Government, unmindful of the policy of Sir John D'Oyly, dismissed Rambukwelle on 16th September, 1836, in consequence of his conversion, and appointed Wariyapola Unnanse.

Wariyapola was of the Siamese sect. He was not a pupil of Kaduwela, nor was he in any way connected with the fraternity. Rambukwelle and the other Huduhumpola priests refused to recognize him.

In 1839 and 1840 some of the priests brought actions against him stating that each of them, as resident priest at Huduhumpola, was entitled to 4 parrals of paddy per mensem from the proceeds of the vihare lands, and that the defendant, as the chief priest, had refused to give this to them.

Wariyapola's answer was that the plaintiffs were not entitled by right to any portion, that it was entirely optional with the chief priest to give or withhold any allowance to any priest under him; that the plaintiffs were not entitled, nor did they deserve any such maintenance: that they had forfeited their right by adopting the Amarapura faith. The plaintiffs replied that it was a fundamental principle that all the resident officiating priests of an incumbency have an undisputable right to an equal share. The Supreme Court, in one of these cases, decided against Wariyapola in the following terms:—

“As the plaintiff has not ceased to belong to the Siamese sect by himself adopting the ordination and tenets of the Amarapura sect, and has not thrown off his robes or been stripped of them for any violation of the rules of his orders, the Court must still consider him to be entitled as a resident priest of the said temple to the allowance of paddy claimed by him. It has been stated that the superior of a vihare has a right to withhold the allowance of paddy out of its common granary or store from any inferior priest who is disobedient or

refractory, until such priest submits himself to the authority of the superior. But in this case there is no evidence of plaintiffs having been disobedient and refractory during the two years in question, so as to subject him to forfeiture of his allowance. The Court has only to add that if the plaintiff by having taken part with Rambilukwelle Unnamsu (his late superior in office) in the former suit has rendered himself liable to be deprived of his robes of the Siamese ordination and of his rights as a resident priest of the said temple, then the defendant should take the customary proper steps to have the plaintiff stripped of his robes, and afterwards institute a suit to eject him from his paraisa or residence at the vihara if he refused to quit it; but the defendant cannot take the law into his own hands and wholly deprive the plaintiff of his rights as a resident priest to support from the common store of the vihara for an indefinite period upon the pretext that the plaintiff had ceased to belong to the Siamese sect by having supported his former superior in the suit aforesaid."—*Per Curiam*, 1877.

In 1857 Government raised an action (RSCA) in the Kandy District Court against Rambilukwelle, setting forth that the vihara belonged to the Crown, and that by the Treaty of 1815 the Government was bound to maintain and protect the religion of Huthha as then professed by the chiefs and inhabitants of the Kandyan Province and its ministers and places of worship, that Government had dismissed Rambilukwelle, and that he must now be ejected and make good the profits of his office, which had accrued since his dismissal.

Rambilukwelle admitted the right of Government to remove him from the office of chief priest, but denied its right to exclude him from the vihara, to one tenth of which he, by the foundation, had a right. He also disputed the right of Government to nominate as chief priest any but one of the pupils of Rambilukwelle, the founder.

Rambilukwelle died before the case was tried, and the nine resident priests were substituted defendants. They were Gokhamuna, Kikkarta, Kapuwala, Hulangamulla, Hukwatta, Nagolla, Dambuwela, Kuruwala, Hatanapala, and Wasaralaha. The District Judge decided against Government, but the Supreme Court reversed the judgment in the following words:—

"The questions before the Court are simply, first, Has the Government a right to appoint a priest of the Angiri establishment of the Siamese sect, who is not a pupil of the founder of the Huthahumpala Temple, to the vacancy caused by the death of Rambilukwelle in the office of chief priest of that temple, or must it select a pupil of the founder? Second, Is a pupil of the founder who has adopted the Amarapura faith eligible under any circumstances to the office of chief priest of this temple? It now appears that since the establishment of Huthism there have existed two sects in that religion, that of Siamese and that of Amarapura, and that though deputations from Amarapura were occasionally received at Kandy in the time of the kings, it did not exist as a recognised sect when that kingdom passed into the hands of the British Government. No vihara or paraisas were occupied by Amarapura priests, all the religious establishments belonged to the rival establishment of Siamese. It appears also that in matters of ceremonial, as in matters of faith, various points of difference exist between the two sects, and that though many of these points (perhaps all except that which restricts the selection of priests to persons of the Vellala caste, which is a rule of the Siamese sect) may appear immaterial to persons of a totally different creed, they are essential to the votaries of either sect. The manner in which certain prayers are pronounced, for instance, is considered as rendering them propitious or unpropitious to the deity, according to the respective opinions of the sect to which the parties belong. These things therefore, however formal and however insignificant they may appear to strangers, are symbols of, and acknowledged tests of, faith,—essential articles of doctrine. It appearing, therefore, that one sect, viz., the Siamese alone, has existed in Kandy, and that at the time of the foundation of this temple the sovereign was Siamese, the chief of the Angiri establishment (of which this is avowedly a dependency in matters of faith) Siamese, and the founder of this particular temple Siamese, the Court is of opinion that it would be acting *contra personam deum*, contrary to the undoubted intentions of the founder and of the persons who have endowed this temple with lands, and contrary to the plain construction of the Treaty of 1815, were it to allow the property to pass into the hands of persons who cannot but be deemed to profess an heretical faith by the Siamese Buddhists. It may be true that the Amarapura is the more ancient and

puror faith, but this is entirely foreign to the question at issue, which is not one of orthodoxy in Buddhism, but of tenure and property; and in this sense it is sufficient that the faith now professed by some of the respondents differs from that of the founders, and unrecognized at the period of the accession of the British Government, for them to be ineligible to foundations endowed by the followers of another creed. But the Court would not have it understood that by this decision it in any way infringes the acknowledged principles of religious toleration; there is nothing in its decree or in the reasons on which it is founded to, prevent the Amarapura sect from propagating their sentiments, from buying, from building, from occupying pansalas and vihare within the Kandyan territories. The Court merely determines that they cannot usurp the property of others and turn it to purposes evidently opposed to the religious wishes of the holders of such property.

"As regards the tenure of this temple, there seems to exist no doubt that it should be considered sanjaka, the temple having been built little more than sixty years, and there being no sannas or royal grant produced or proved to have existed or been given for it, though the king granted lands; consequently the Crown is not limited to the selection of a pupil of the founder for the office of chief priest, but it may select any Buddhist priest belonging to the Agiri establishment and professing doctrines of the Siam sect.

"On these grounds the decree of the District Court is set aside, and in lieu thereof it is now decreed that Wariyapola Unnanse be put in possession of the temple and garden of Huduhumpola and its dependences as chief priest thereof, and that he be allowed to exercise all the rights and powers, and to perform all the duties, and receive all the profits and emoluments attaching to his said office of chief priest in as full and effectual a manner as his predecessors (chief priests of the said temple) have hitherto done. Each party will bear its own costs."—*Collective*, 28th December, 1838 (*Austin*, p. 40).

The next chief priest was Kotagaloluwo Nayaka Unnanse.

In 1856 Godamunne Siddarta Unnanse, claiming to be Nayaka Unnanse of Huduhumpola, executed a deed in favour of his pupil Godamunne Gunaratna Unnanse of his own share of the endowments of Huduhumpola, and also of another share which he had got by the decease of Hakpitiye Ratanapala Unnanse.

Godawela Gunaratna Unnanse threw off robes in 1864.

Government took 3½ amunu of vihara land for railway purposes, and paid the money for it, about £170, to Kotagaloluwo, Godamunne Siddarta, Enoruwo, and Ratanajoti Unnanses. It is said that this money was spent by the priests, and was not invested on behalf of the vihara; this, however, was but natural, as Government treated them as the absolute owners and not as trustees.

In 1869 Peradeniye Indajoti Unnanse was appointed, and he, like his predecessors, obtained an act of appointment from Government. When examined by the Buddhist Temporalities Commission he gave a bad account of the discipline of the vihara. The vihara fields had been mortgaged by Ratanajoti, Kotagaloluwo Unnanses and others. Ratanajoti had received rents, and had refused to account for them to his chief, whom, indeed, he refused to recognize as head of the temple.

Peradeniye Nayaka Unnanse said: "I receive from the paddy field near the vihara from 12 to 13 amunu a year and from other paddy fields 25 amunu yearly, from Tamayanwatta about £8, and from the brick kilns about £12." This revenue, he said, was devoted to the purposes of the vihara.

Huduhumpola Vihara has four subordinate viharas: Gunadaha in Tumpano, Inguruwatta in Udapalata, Kumbaloluwa in Matale, and Uduwawala in Haripattu, 60,771, D. C. K. (*see Austin's Reports*, pp. 40, 53, 57), 60,771, 62,688, and 67,133.

In the Service Tenures Register the only lands belonging to the vihara recorded are twenty-one pangu in Kumbaloluwa in Matale, in extent 36 acres (18a. 0p. 9l.) of paddy land, no gardens or hen; the services were valued at Rs. 281-35.

Peradeniye Nayaka Unnanse in 1876, said that the vihara had seven amunu of paddy land and the appurtenant high lands adjoining the Vihara in Kumbaloluwa, of which the inhabitants are Vellalas; Inguruwatta, in Udapalata, inhabited by Jaggery caste people; Gunadaha, in Tumpano, inhabited by Vellalas.

The Udawawala lands in Haripattu, which belonged at first to the vihara, seem subsequently to have been lost to it.

Richmond estate, which forms a part of the vihara land, is leased for a period of ninety-nine years.

In the H. L. M. the vihara is registered as owner of 15 acres of paddy land in Yatinuwara: Ambagahakumbura, 1a. 0p. 0l.; Unagumoyadeniya, 0a. 2p. 5l.; Kalawititiyakula, 0a. 1p. 0l.; Ketakumbura, 1a. 2p. 0l.; Pilianga, 0a. 1p. 0l.; Horawadeniya, 0a. 1p. 4l.; Meddumamalagekumbura, 1a. 2p. 0l.; Viharadeniya, 0a. 0p. 3l.; Welipola, 0a. 1p. 2l.; Bonango, 0a. 3p. 0l.; Hastadeniya, 0a. 0p. 8l.; total, 7a. 1p. 2l.

The original endowments were: at Huduhampola, in Yatinuwara, Ketakumbura 0a. 7p. 0l., Meddumamalagekumbura 0a. 3p. 0l., Ambagahakumbura 1a. 0p. 0l., Welipola 0a. 1p. 0l., Horawadeniya 0a. 2p. 0l., Bonango Anga 2a. 0p. 7l., Unagumoyadeniya 0a. 3p. 0l., Gatumbowala Ellapallapola 0a. 1p. 0l., Deligama Natulango 0a. 2p. 0l., Dawaella Hangan 0a. 0p. 12l., Gangulkumbura 1a. 0p. 0l.; situated at Udawawala, in Haripattu, Pinnagalahadeniyakumbura 0a. 5p. 0l., Walakabakkiyakumbura 0a. 2p. 5l., Nuyagahamuhadeniyakumbura 0a. 1p. 0l., Yatinuwalakumbura 0a. 0p. 6l., Udalokakawala-sawoddumakumbura 0a. 1p. 0l., Hunanyakumbura 0a. 2p. 5l.; total, 3a. 1p. 2l.

This temple was founded and endowed by King Kirti Sri, who granted the advowson thereof in perpetuity to a brotherhood of ten priests and their pupils and successors in office, who were to share and share alike in the revenue thereof, 13,524.

Happtiya Ratnapala Unnanse *vs.* Rambakwelle Ananyaka Unnanse. Plaintiff, as one of the ten priests who composed the establishment, claimed a monthly allowance of 4 parangs of paddy for his support from the produce of the temple fields, 16,992.

Meylawwe Wanasatna Unnanse *vs.* Wariyapala Ananyaka Unnanse. Plaintiff, as a resident priest of the vihara, claimed maintenance from the produce of the fields belonging to the vihara, 18,138, 18,117.

Kudajoti Nayaka Unnanse *vs.* Priyansami Nayaka and Supramanian Chetty. Plaintiff, as the incumbent of Huduhampola Vihara, rented to the first defendant a piece of land and buildings thereon near the temple on the agreement that he should use the land for manufacturing bricks and tiles in the kiln from the clay of the land, and that he should give one-tenth of the bricks and tiles of each burn to the plaintiff, and also fifty cents a month. The first defendant refused to give the usual quota, acting under the orders of the second defendant, who is said to have purchased the rights of the original lessee; hence action, 28,011.

HULANGOMUWA.—A village in Kohomaya pattawa, Matale South.

Population in 1871, 419 (223 males, 196 females); in 1881, 473 (245 males, 228 females); in 1891, 194 (108 males, 86 females).

In 1878 972 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 16a. 1p. 5l. (paid Rs. 70411); uncommuted 5a. 2p. 2l.; redeemed 23a. 0p. 7l.; temple land 1a. 3p. 0l.; total 4a. 3p. 4l.

Dullewa Kuruwa Lakam Mahatmaya brought action against the Crown for a garden, which his father Dullewa, second Adigar, had purchased from the Crown in 1831, 30,151.

Leon Fernando's action against the Crown for a garden, 30,143.

Families.—Notice of six families of Achariya (Smiths) here (*Jud. Com.*, 18th November, 1819). Hulangomuwa Hittara Naide in 1750 A.D., *ante*, p. 22. Badalage, 33,100, 51,111, 58,281 (Talpot Saka 1731). Delgahamulage, 67,922. Darnyalage, 42,604, 69,545, 70,379. Ekanayaka Wijayaratna Wasala Mudiyanselage Rambakwelle Siyam Randa Korala's estate, 31,395. Gangala Walawwa, 55,402. Hamsalage, 3,708, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1694). Hangidive, 51,311. Hewajayahalpudage, 42,604, 69,515, 70,379. Hittarage, 69, 2,364, D. C. M. 19,238, 19,172 (Talpot Saka 1714), 61,507, 2,170, and 2,556, C. R. M. Hulangomuwa Hanyalage, 33,263. Hulangomuwa Unnanse, 3,246, D. C. M. Hulangomuwa Watto Walawwa, sons of Watto Ratmahatmaya, 1,317, D. C. M. Hulangomuwage, *Jud. Com.*, 15th, 27th, 29th November, 1819 (produced Talpot Saka 1670). Ithula Walawwa, 34,395. Jayajalage, 19,631 (Talpot Saka 1715). Kaluwatigala Walawwa, 69,119. Kurugala Mahandirama, 3,216, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1691). Maningomuwa Palle Walawwa, 1,317, D. C. M. Medahene Mahandiramalage, 37,006. Mahandiramalage, 19,631 (Talpot Saka 1715). Mahandirama, 31,395. Manherage (*Jud. Com.*, 15th, 27th, and 29th November, 1819). Nagolla Wikana Hanyalage, 33,263. Pallana Walawwa, 35,402,

Ranawirapadige, 42,606, 69,545, 70,379. Sampatge, 520 (N.R.). Udakammalege, 37,006. Walakahage, 3,708, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1698). Watagodage, 42,606, 69,545, 70,379.

(1713 A.D.).—On Friday of the decreasing moon, in the month of Wesak, in the year of Saka 1635, a sum of 40 ridis was paid to Menikhami of Hulangomuwa and purchased, in paraveni, from him the field Dodamowagala of 1 pela. Witnesses to this are Nagolle Muhandirama, Haluwadanage Loku Rala of Hulangomuwa, Hannas Mudiyanse, Gonkara Gammahē, Vidana Henaya, for the writing of this Talpot Hulangomuwe Terunnause. With the knowledge of these persons this has been made over for possession, in paraveni, to Kosgolle Menikhami.

(1729 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the tenth day of the increasing moon, in the month II, in the year of Saka 1651. On this day 3 amunu of paddy and 10 ridis were lent to Idame Loku Gammahē of Hulangomuwa, in the Kohonsiya pattu of Matale. Afterwards when he was asked for them, he said, "I am not able to pay this," and gave the piece of high land bordering the field to Tikirala in paraveni. Tikirala's son Appuhami asweldumized 2 pelas and possessed for a long time. After Tikirala's son Appuhami died, Unguhami Gammahē appropriated the Talpot and claimed the land, when Tikirala's begotten daughter Kombi Etana made a complaint about it to Madanwela Dias Ralahami. As the facts could not have been ascertained, Ungu Gammahē was paid the sum of 25 ridis and this grant of land given. Witnesses to this are Hulangomuwe Tewakarana Unnanse, witness; Hannas Mudiyanse of the same village, witness; Nagolle Ratnekarala, witness; Muhandirama of the same village, witness; Kotuwege Kunnamaduwe Mohottalahamine Appuhami, witness; Bogomuwe Rala of the same village, witness; Nagolle Maina Henaya, witness; Hangilappu Gurunnehe of the same village, witness. With the expression that this is to last during the existence of this world, this Talpot has been given. Any persons making any dispute with respect to this, they shall have to suffer vengeance, Kombi Etana and her descendants may swear on the five ordeals and nothing shall happen to them for the first, second, and third time. Any person helping in any law suit connected with this grant shall be born in future in the six heavens, namely, Yamayo, Thusetheya, Nermanaratiya, Parnermithiya, and Wasewarthiya, where, after enjoying felicity, he shall, after seeing Maitri Buddha, obtain Nirvana.

(1762 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1684. I, Watto Ralahami of Hulangomuwa, in the Kohonsiya pattu of Matale, do give to my grandson Kiri Banda, whom I brought up with affection, the following lands out of the lands which I inherited from my elders and continue to possess, in paraveni, namely, Otu-kumbura of 2 pelas, 8 coconut trees out of the trees standing in Udawatta and Migahawatta. Afterwards Lokumahatmayo, because the grandson rendered her assistance, gave him also the said properties. Witnesses to this are Vihare Sirulurala, Palihenage Dumbukola Rala, Udage Ralahami of the same village, Idamege Gammahē of the same village, Palle Vihare Rala of the same village, Suriyahanillage Tikirala of the same village, Panikkilage Punchirala of the same village, Menuwara Hangidiya of the same village, Ganegala Unnanse. Witnesses to the granting of these properties by the grandmother are Nemetulaye Unga. In the presence of these witnesses these were given. Any person making any dispute with respect to this shall suffer vengeance; my Kiri Banda may swear on the five ordeals and nothing shall happen to him.

(1772 A.D.).—Under the constellation Pusa, on Thursday, the second day of the waxing moon, of the month Bak, in the year of the illustrious and holy king Saka 1694. Kirihami Gammahē of Hulangomuwa, in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matale, for and in consideration of 1 pagodas, 50 ridis, 60 neli salt from the gabulawa measure, 7 amunu of paddy, and 21,000 arecanuts received by him from Kurugola Muhandirama, and also in consideration of a tuppotti cloth of 20 cubits for 12 ridis, and 1 amuna of paddy given to Dambarawe Gammahē, the brother of Kirihami Gammahē, by the said Muhandirama, the said Kirihami Gammahē has finally transferred and made over unto the said Kurugola Muhandirama, Pahura-āddarawelēliyalda 1 pela....., and their appurtenant houses, gardens, plantations, and hen inclusive. If any of my relations or my descendants should contest or dispute this in word or deed, they shall suffer vengeance of the ordeals at the seventh step. But the Muhandirama and his descending children and grandchildren shall not suffer by swearing on the five ordeals, and saying thus this has been granted. Witnesses who know the same are Lindagawage Mudiyanse, Hiramoge Punchirala, Sagara Appu Gurunnehe, Jayatuhami Gammahē, Kadawatgammehēle Horatala. Known to so many witnesses, this Talpot has been granted. This Talpot has been written by Lindagawage Mudiyanse. 3,216, D. C. Matale.

HUL—HUL

(1770 A.D.).—On Monday, the second day of the waxing moon of the month Navan, in the year of Naka 1694. The parental land belonging to me, Agampalige Puvall Raja of Hulugomuwu is....., namely, the upper 4 lakas of Welikotawa, which I obtained by rendering assistance to my mother, including the houses, gardens, and plantations, and everything belonging to me has been offered, for the sake of alms and assistance, to Hapawila Chandanra Unnawa who was born to our elder brother, as I have no children born of me. Witnesses to this are Hannege Dugganarala, Agampalige Kula Mahawirum Raja of the village, Kotaligara Udaya Hengulaya of the same village, Pallige Hengulaya. Known as these persons this land voucher has been, for the sake of clarity, written and granted. In order that by the merit of this offering the illustrious Great One, the chiefs of the kingdom, my parents, teachers, relations, friends, and petty headmen of the village, shall, in a future state of existence, have the benefit of enjoying happiness in heaven, this land voucher has been offered. Should any person contest or dispute this in word or deed, such person shall fall into the eight great hells, Sangha, Kala-uttra, &c., and shall not come out of them. May it prosper. 3,796, D. C. Matale.

(1781 A.D.). In the year of Naka 1703. I, Kapornalige Nakkhamirala of Hulugomuwu, in Kohon-ya pattu, do hereby give the following lands belonging to me, viz. Pakura akkara of 2 palas and Himmagalarawatta, to Kuduwa Adikaram Mahatmaya. Witnesses to this are Vihara Panchirala, Agampall Mahawirum, Pallige Mudiyana, Hama Hamaula, Nagalla Vidana H-naya, Haturka Mudiyana of the same village, Hengulaya of the same village, as I have nobody I gave 13 ribs for the garden. It will be good if 70 ribs are paid for the field, do not reduce even a quarter of a muna.

(1792 A.D.).—Hittara Habbala Hittara Unnaka of Hulugomuwu, on Wednesday, the third day of the month of Navan, in the year of Naka 1714, made over to his daughter Kiri Menika the lower 13 lakas of Mawilemiya, Yalpota 3 palas, 1 palaka Naka, & Awachilama 18 lakas, upper 2 palas of Gamaula, and their appurtenances. Witnesses: Watteradage Gamunaka of Padirwatwila, Padirwa Walawwa Kotala, H-ratige Appurula of Padirwa, Sirineliya Pambayya of Padirwa. Talpa written by Herukka Walawwa Katwatte Kotala. 19,472.

(1793 A.D.).—Under the constellation Muvastirisa, on Sunday, the first day of the waxing moon of the month Wrenk, in the year of Naka 1715. I, Nagalla Hittara Nakkala of Hulugomuwu in Kohon-ya pattawa of Matale, do hereby, on my deathbed grant unto my begotten daughter Tikiri Etna, to possess in paravani, Wackumbura 2 palas, Aran-hirwa 1 pala, and their appurtenances Hulugomuwuwatta and Dambagapalliyawatta, and also the slave Dingiri. Witnesses who know the same are Hannea Raja of Hulugomuwu I also know, Dambagapattige Pallige Raja of the same village I also know, Hengula Mahawirum of the same village I also know, Wattera Panchirala of Nagalla I also know, Pina H-naya of the same village I also know. With the knowledge of these persons as witnesses this land voucher has been caused to be written and granted. Should any person contest or dispute this in word or deed such person shall suffer the vengeance of the orbals; my daughter Tikiri Etna may swear on the five ordal oaths, but shall not suffer therefrom. 19,631.

WALAWWA.—Hannea to Hulugomuwu Wijesekara Rajapaksa Ekanaka 'ahala Mudaliya in 1704 A.D., *ante*, p. 51. He was probably the Halwadunage aka Raja, a witness to the eds of 1713 A.D.

HANNA WATAWWA.—Hannea Walawwa Dingiri Amma, Loka Bauda, and Mekkuma Bauda vs. Hannea Walawwa Utku Bauda. First plaintiff claimed under her mother Panchi Menika, and the second and third plaintiffs under their mother Loka Dingiri Amma, the sister of Panchi Menika. Defendants said the lands belonged to two brothers, Hannea Walawwa Dingiri Adama and Dugganra Nilawa, who were his fathers. That Panchi Menika, first plaintiff's mother was his uterine sister, she having been the daughter of Lokuwa Nilawa of Seven Korala, to whom the defendant's mother had been originally married, 24,336.

Hannea Walawwa Mohottala was in 1816 hanged at Nalanda. His lands were confiscated but were subsequently restored by Sir Edward Barnes to the mother, sister, and brother of the deceased (31,531). The sister married Wattryana.

Wegolapada Menika was the widow of Hannea Walawwa Utku Bauda. She afterwards married Dawulagala Bauda, 60,549.

By His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Barnes, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Governor and

Commander-in-Chief in and over the British Settlement and Territories in the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

E. BARNES.

To all to whom these presents shall come : Greeting.

Whereas by a Proclamation bearing date at Kandy, the fourteenth day of November, 1818, all the lands of Hannagedara Mohottala were, on account of his treason and rebellion to His Majesty's Government, declared wholly and absolutely forfeited to the Crown :

And whereas We, being desirous of tempering justice with mercy, and of exercising on behalf of Our Sovereign an act of grace, have thought it fit and proper to restore unto the said Hannagedara Mohottala's mother Hannagedara Dingiri Menika and his sister Punchi Menika and brother Ukku Banda, for their decent maintenance and support, the under-mentioned land, formerly his property. Now know Ye that We have, by virtue of the powers in Us vested by His Majesty, granted, assigned, and set over unto the said Hannagedara Dingiri Menika, Punchi Menika, and Ukku Banda, and to their heirs, the following land, to wit, Hannaskande Mahamade of 4 kurunies and Dotupelo of 1 pela and 4 kurunies in extent, with the high and low grounds, buildings, gardens, and trees thereunto belonging, situate and lying in the village Hulangame of Kohonsiya pattu, in the Province of Matale, to have and to hold the said land, Hannaskande Mahamade of 4 kurunies and Dotupelo of 1 pela and 4 kurunies in extent, with the high and low grounds, buildings, gardens, and trees thereunto belonging, situated in the village Hulangame of Kohonsiya pattu in Matale, unto the said Hannagedara Dingiri Menika, Punchi Menika, and Ukku Banda, their heirs and assigns for ever, in full right as paraveni or heritable property, subject, however, to the condition contained in the 18th clause of the Proclamation bearing date the twenty-first day of November, 1818, of paying over to the Revenue Department in Kandy, for the use of His Majesty's Government, one-tenth part of the produce of all paddy annually grown thereon, and subject also to the existing laws and customs in regard to escheat and forfeiture, and to such further regulations affecting paraveni or heritable property as may hereafter from time to time be enacted by authority of Government.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this thirtieth day of July, 1831.

By His Excellency's command,

P. ANSTRUTHER,
Colonial Secretary.

Urulowatto Punchi Kumarihami and her husband Urulowatto Banda *rs.* Yatakula Banda. Hulangomuwo Kumarihami was the great-grandmother of the parties, 17,051, D. C. K.

Hulangomuwo Mohottala, one of those who met the Dutch Ambassador at Sitawaka in 1721 A.D. (*Valentine*, p. 352).

Viharegedara Ralahami had four children, two daughters and two sons. His elder daughter married Udupihille, and was the mother of Nikawelle Ratemahatmaya, and the grandmother of Nikawelle Ratemahatmaya the second. His younger daughter married Etipola. The issue of this marriage was the wife of Aluvihare Adikaram, and the mother of Gantune Raterala, who was the husband of Aluvihare Kumarihami.

Of the Ralahami's two sons, one, Hulangomuwo Unnanso, became a priest. He died in Kandy in the reign of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha (13th November, 1819. *J. C. D.*). The other son was Hulangomuwo Adikaram. He had four sons, Punchirala, Raterala, Siurala, and Dingirala.

Raterala was the father of Viharegedara Adikaram and Towakarana Unnanso. Dingirala had a son, Hulangomuwo Punchirala.

Gonigoda Ratemahatmaya = Hulangomuwo Mahatmayo of Yatakula

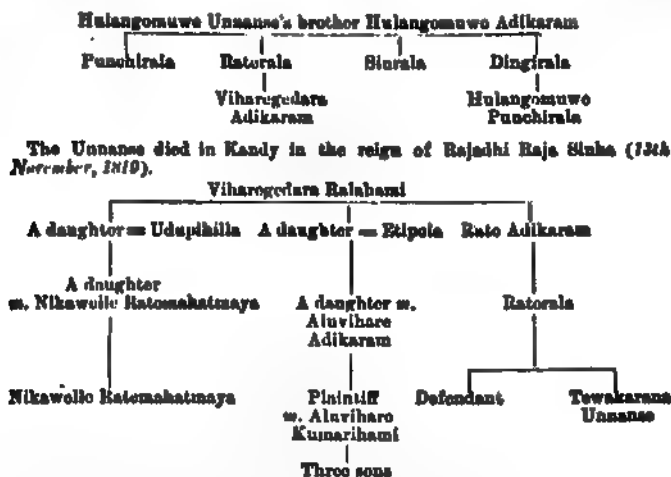
Gonigoda Menika = Polgoda Lakam

Yatakula Walawwe
Loku Menika = Yalgoda
Basnayaka Nilame
(in Bina)

Medduma Menika
= Uduwela Badde
Nilame (in Diga)

Tikiri Menika =
Watupola Banda
(in Diga).

A sister of Gonigoda Ratemahatmaya was married to the Keppitipola Walawwa ; she returned home some time after with her children.



See deed Saka 1707 (1785 A.D.) by Ratnade Hulangomuwe Mahatmaya of lands in Hulangomuwe Aluvihare, *ante*, p. 29.

Gantune Ratorala vs. Vihare Walawwe, late Adikaram, for the estate of Viharegedara Ralahami, situate at Hulangomuwa, 22,632, D. C. K.

Molligola Unnanse, late Ratamahatmaya, vs. Vihare Walawwe of Hulangomuwa, for a field at Talangomuwa in Gangala pattuwa, 63,650.

Hulangomuwe family (see Dodanwala).

Keppitipola Kuda Banda vs. Keppitipola Loku Banda. Parties were grandsons of Keppitipola Loku Mahatmaya. Action for a partition of her estate, 3,035, D. C. M. (*Jur.*, 1839).

Hulangomuwe Rato Adikaram was the father of Tamankaduwa Disawa. The Disawa was the grandfather of Keppitipola Diwa Nilame, who was the father of Keppitipola Disawa, the rebel chief of 1817-18. The latter had a son, Keppitipola Banda (in 1832). The widow of the Disawa was married to Unambuwe Disawa. Tamankaduwa Disawa's Walawwe was at Monarawala in Matale, 5,184, D. C. K.

Keppitipola Loku Banda died at Kirinda (Udupalata) on 14th January, 1848. He had married a sister of Loku Banda and Kuda Banda Dunuwila and left two children, Keppitipola Medduma Menika and K. Punchi Banda. The two Dunuwila Bandas were appointed administrators. Value of the estate £1,124. 8s. 6d. 5½ amunu muddy land at Hulangomuwa, 23d. 3s. 3d. in Atugama, and 2 amunu in Maningomuwa, and 5 amunu in the Four Korales. Almost no movables: one almirah, one bed, two tables.

Ratwatte Pallo Walawwe Bandara Menika claimed lands in right of her mother Hulangomuwe Pallo Walawwe Dingiri Menika, 19,296, 19,297, and 19,298, D.C.K.

EMULI VIHARE.—A long flight of stone steps lead up to it. The vihare was re-painted in 1876. There was, it is said, an old vihare, which was supposed to have been founded in the time of King Wijaya Bahu (1537-1534 A.D.). It was rebuilt in Rajadhi Raja Sinha's reign by Eravawala Malin Nilame; some lands were donated by ancestors of the present landowners.

The Vihare Walawwe family hold the vihare land in paraveni, and appoint the incumbent. The vihare has small endowments in the following villages:—

	Pangu		Ficbla.			Gardens.			Value of Services.	
			A.	P.	L.	A.	P.	L.	Rs.	a.
Esahwala ...	1	...	0	3	0	...	0	2	0	6 15
Makulomula ...	1	...	1	1	0	...	—	...	...	18 0
Nagolla ...	1	...	0	3	5	...	—	...	...	10 0
Purijjala ...	1	...	1	0	3	...	—	...	...	16 0
Total ...	4		3	3	8		0	2	0	50 15

In HULANGOMUWA there are five pangu :—

1. Ulpotayayekumbura.—Tenants : Palihanago, Aluvihare Loku Banda, Udupihille Kumarihami. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 8) : to give to the vihare twenty-five seers of rice a year ; to give three days' labour a year to the upkeep of the vihare.

2. Meladumpota-gan.—Tenant : Vihare Walawwe Kuda Banda. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 6) : to give yearly fifteen seers of rice and to give three days' labour to the upkeep of the vihare.

3. Kosgahamulakumbura.—Tenant : Dombagasipitiya Loku Banda. Holds 1 acre field. Services (commutable for Re. 1) : to give three days' labour a year to the upkeep of the vihare.

4. Kotuwolakumbura.—Tenants : Vihare Walawwe Loku Banda, Vihare Walawwe Tikiri Kumarihami. Hold 1 acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 5) : to give yearly thirty seers of rice to the vihare.

5. Vihare Walawwewatta or Pilimagewatta.—Tenants : Vihare Walawwe. Hold 8 acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 2.50) : to give ten days' labour a year to the upkeep of the vihare.

HULUGAMA.—An uninhabited village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matalo East. In 1878 6 acres (3 amunu) paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 7.04 tax.

HUNAN-OYA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa of Harispattu. Population in 1891, 18 (9 males, 9 females).

HUNUKETA.—A village in Rattota-wasam, Matalo Pallesiya pattuwa, Matalo East.

Population in 1881, 276 (151 males, 125 females) ; in 1891, 234 (125 males, 109 females). Durayas.

25 amunu good fields. The people clear chenas in Nikawela.

HUNUKETA-ELA.—A village in Owala-wasam, in Matalo Pallesiya pattuwa, Matalo East.

Population in 1871, 197 (109 males, 88 females) ; in 1881, 241 (129 males, 112 females) ; in 1891, 228 (123 males, 105 females).

There are 5 amunu of paddy land. Many of the people work on Crystal Hill estate, and cultivate land in other villages in ando. The women make something by pounding paddy.

Gangagawage rs. Udage, 30,579, 36,998.

HUNUKETA-ELA.—A jaggory caste village in Raitalawa-wasam, Matalo Pallesiya pattuwa, Matalo East.

Population in 1881, 164 (92 males, 72 females) ; in 1891, 138 (70 males, 68 females).

There is iron in the village. The lands were surveyed, and about 1888 a settlement was made, but since then the people have been unable to work the iron from want of firewood.

A large area was surveyed for a cotton estate, which has since proved a failure. The land is reserved for timber. The people work on estates.

HUNUKETAWALA.—A village in Weligala-wasam, Udasiya pattuwa, Matalo South. It adjoins Pussetenna.

Population in 1881, 109 (51 males, 58 females) ; in 1891, 76 (31 males, 45 females). Vellulas. Several having no land went to Elkaduwa estate.

The people in old times were degraded.

In 1878 30 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 2p. 0l. (paid Rs. 38.20) ; uncommuted 6a. 1p. 9l. ; redeemed 6a. 8p. 9l. ; total 14a. 3p. 8l.

Families.—Hippola Mudiyanseelage, *Jud. Com.*, 27th July, 1831 (Talpotha Saka 1736 1737.) Kallukara Chetti Ramasami, *Jud. Com.*, 27th July, 1831 (Talpotha Saka 1736, 1737). Liyanage, 45,536. Vedaralage, 45,536.

HURIKADUWA.—A village in Udagampaha, Lower Dumbura, 9 miles from Kandy on the Taldeniya road. The village includes Godarawela, Ittimaliyagoda, Pitawela, Mahakumburawela, Medagammodda, Udagammodda.

Stream.—Ratmala-oya.

Population in 1871, 1,873 (1,002 males, 871 females); in 1881, 1,383 (725 males, 658 females); in 1891, 1,206 (615 males, 591 females).

In the H. L. M. 119a. 2p. 6l. paddy land were registered.

In 1878 17½ acres (85a. 3p. 3½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 61½ were paid Rs. 310-76; the rest redeemed.

Families.—Adikarigo, 30,759 (Mahakumburewela). Adikari Mudiyanselogo Watapuluwege, 63,203. Alahakon Mudiyanselogo *alias* Miyampahage, 37,254, 1,506 (N. 8.). Alut Gammahelago, 9,441 (Talpot Saka 1657), 30,759 (Mahakumburewela). Ambakumburege, 5,624, 22,981. Aspantiyege, 29,901, 62,824. Aswedduwege, 58,172. Berakarage, 39,213, 40,417, 83,313. Bopelatihinnege, 22,981. Bulawattege, 38,298. Dahanayakage (*Jud. Com., 8th March, 1828*), 63,320. Dimbulkotuwa Korala, 17,574 (Talpot Saka 1735, 1741). Doragomuwa Haluapullana Henayalage, 88,284. Elandakumburege, 8,643 (Talpot Saka 1719). Edirisinge, 61,550. Elakadage, 8,172 (Talpot Saka 1733). Galawattege, 44,969. Galege, 17,574 (Talpot Saka 1735, 1741), 27,219, 29,901, 62,824. Galkande Adikari Mudiyanselogo *alias* Hetti-angege, 796, 17,112, 22,800, 23,115, 30,676, 47,939, 51,199 (Talpot Saka 1739). Galpihillegge, 39,243, 40,417. Galpotte Arachchillage, 31,682, 48,598. Gamage, 796, 17,112, 22,800, 23,115, 30,676, 47,939, 51,199 (Talpot Saka 1739). Gedarawelago, 6,076. Girawa-ange, 79,261. Hakgedikarage, 8,643 (Talpot Saka 1719). Hapugaskumbure Muhandiram Rala, 9,023 (Talpot Saka 1731), 95,019. Herat Ralago, 40,381, 1,506 (N. 8.). Hevangollege, 7,787 (Talpot Saka 1716, 1746). Kando-welago, 63,203. Ketagala Henayalage, 17,140 (Talpot Saka 1647, 1726). Koralege, 9,023 (Talpot Saka 1731). Kumarasami Mudiyanselogo, 83,405. Kurundupotage, 39,524. Lekamalage, 30,495 (Pitawala), 1,506 (N. 8.). Liyana Walage, 6,076, 17,459, 59,581, 82,910. Maha Arachchi Kumburege, 79,261, 83,405. Mahakumbure Kapuralago, 30,696, 34,877, 47,502. Mahakumburege, 5,624. Matalayege, 136 (N. 8.). Mattayakumburege, 6,327, 29,896. Medakumburege, 5,101, 5,624, Narandandage, 70,569, 71,159. Navaratnago, 5,101. Pahalago, 136 (N. 8.). Palamakumburege, 22,800, 23,115, 39,243, 40,417, 83,313, 95,019. Palamakumbure, Korala of Udagampana and Basnayaka Nilamo of the Nata Dewala. Pallegagalago, 36,398. Pallego Herat Ralago, 17,669 (Talpot Saka 1738, 1742). Paragaha-angege, 6,076. Peranoyege, 8,172 (Talpot Saka 1733). Rajakrisna Brakhamana Danapala Mudiyanselogo, 31,682, 48,598. Rajapakse Mudiyanselogo, 6,327, 29,896. Ratange, 29,909. Samaralago *alias* Mahuge, 30,495, 36,976 (Pitawala). Samerasingho William Tillekeratne, 88,284, 1,506 (N. 8.). Sannasige, 78,919, 81,522. Tennakonge, 60,732, 88,239. Tennego, 38,001. Tenne Panditago, 52,123. Tumpanege, son of Abekon Rala, 17,459. Udagammeddage, 30,759 (Mahakumburewela). Udago, 58,172. Udago Arachchillage, 52,122. Uradeniyo Gammahelago, 9,441 (Talpot Saka 1657). Walala Atu Hangidige, 31,336. Wasala Seneviratna Mudiyanselogo, 70,569, 71,159. Wedikarage, 29,901, 62,824. Wijetunga Wasala Mudiyanselogo, 61,373. Wikrasinge, 27,219. Wirabahuage, 17,140 (Talpot Saka 1647, 1726). Wirakon Mudiyanselogo Hapugaskumburege 61,373.

(1773 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1695, in the month Nikini, on Tuesday of the decreasing moon, under the constellation Denoto. I, Hurikaduwa Hengahawo Arachchi of Dumbara, have transferred to the female Kawadahani of Talkotuwa the following lands belonging to me, viz., Walalakumbura of 16 lahara and Galahitiyawo of 1 pola, together with the houses and gardens thereto belonging, in consideration of the assistance she has rendered to me. Witnesses who know the same are Mahakumbure Nekatrana, Manawala Appa of the same village, Bogahakumbure Dantuhani, Makano Dewaya of the same village, Buntawatuge Tikirala, Kenigalle Wagahani, Tambaya Henaya of the same village, Attarugallawo Yamuntalakaya. (Here follow the usual imprecations.)

The following articles have been mortgaged by Hengahawo Arachchila:—the grant in which is engraved the sun and moon, obtained from the king on account of my lands, has been mortgaged with Galamune Gamaya for 3 ridis; a sokula worth 7 ridis has been mortgaged with Gabbala Vidano for 3 polas of paddy; a sokado worth 10 ridis has been mortgaged with Hulawaliya for 5 ridis; the hena Gallenapitiyehena of 1 amuna has been mortgaged with Senasriya and a bullock worth 3 ridis was taken from him; a garden has been mortgaged with Galege Kapurala, having taken from him a metal dish for 4 ridis. It is desirable that Kawadahani or her descendants may redeem the above property.

(1794 A.D.).—I, the Nekatrana, called Irugalrana, have granted unto my grandson Sirala, under the constellation Pusa, on Thursday, the fifth day of the waning moon of the month Wesak, in the year of the illustrious and holy king Saka 1716, out of the Ganpanguwa belonging to me, Ratakorala

Wikramasinha Mudaliwasamgedara Irugalrala, of Hurikaduwa in Udagampaha of Dumbura, the middle 1 pola of Gedarawela, together with the garden belonging to it, the house of 9 oubits, granary, 8 cocconut trees, 4 jak trees, and the hen..... I (and my daughter Dingiri Menika) do hereby transfer and make over unto my grandson Sirala, the son of my daughter. Witnesses who know are Hapugaskumbure Wibaddo Punchirala, Walala Mudiyanse, Pullingurula of Hurikaduwa, Liyanawaduge Divan Nakke, Gedarawelo Kolalaya, Levule Vedarala who has written this land voucher, I also know. Should any one dispute or contest this in word or deed, he shall suffer the vengeance of ordeals, but my grandson shall not suffer, first and third time, by swearing on the five ordeals. I granted unto my grandson Ukkurula Hevangolla 1 pola..... Witnesses to this are the same, 7,787.

(1804 A.D.).—Urnkotege Punchirala, of Hurikaduwa, upon Talpot dated under the constellation Utrapaiguna, on Friday, the eighth day of the waning moon of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1726, sold and transferred to Medda Henaya one measure kurakkan sowing extent out of Idamegolarawatta for 3 pieces of cloth and one massa. Witnesses: Medage Punchirala, Marasinge Ukkurula, Galego Kaurala. Talpot written by Panamaldeniyo Kudarala. (No imprecations.) 17,140.

(1811 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1733. I, Wibaddo Wirakon Mudiyanse of Hurikaduwa, have transferred, in paraveni, to my brother Naidchami the following landed property, viz., 16 lahass of the field Aswedduma, 2 polas of the field Pihilligoda, and a portion from the garden Palamakumburewatta, and 2 cocconut trees and 8 jak trees, together with the garden Asweddumawatta. (Imprecations.) Witnesses to the above are Aladeniyage Sirala, Munkotuwege Dingirala, Dambarawo Kuda Henaya, Doragomuwo Migonkattuwa, Antigo Menikrala, Dambarawo Ganitaya, Kehelwelege Menikrala, and Mahakumbure Mudiyanse.

(1812 A.D.).—Koralego Dinturula of Hurikaduwa being very much reduced to poverty received 50 ridis and 4 amunu of paddy from Palamakumbure Korala and transferred to him the lower 8 lahass of Aswedduma and its appurtenant gardens and hen upon this Talpot, dated Wednesday, the fifteenth day of the waxing moon, of the month Il, in the year of Saka 1734. Witnesses: Galkando Mudiyanse, Palamakumbure Liyanarula, Madawala Gammabe, Galewatto Appu Naide, Asqantiyego Punchirala, Levule Kira Duraya. Talpot written by Ambakumbure Nekatrula. 9,023.

(1813 A.D.).—Galego Tikirala of Hurikaduwa being in distress and involved in debts received assistance for three months from Dimbikotuwo Korala, and having received a cloth and 100 ridis transferred to him 1 pola of Karaliyaddekumbura at Pitawekewela, performing the ceremony of licking the land, upon Talpot dated Saka 1735, the month of Bak, the seventh day of the waxing moon, being Thursday, under the constellation Pusa. Witnesses: Maha Lekamo Korala, Mahakumbure Korala, Gamago Korala, Tennekpu Arachchila, Tumpanage Arachchila, Hangupanketage Sirala, Daskarage Vedarala, Butawattege Howahete Appu, Liyana Waduwa, Paragaha-ange Tikiri Naide, Pallego Unnanse, Eramudugolle Unnanse, who has written the Talpot. 17,574.

(1813 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1735, in the month of Unduwak, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of the decreasing moon. I, Palamakumbure Wirakon Mudiyanse of Hurikaduwa, in Dumbura, do hereby declare to have granted the upper 8 lahass extent of Aswedduma belonging to me, to my son Unnanse, to possess as paraveni, and whosoever will molest or hinder him shall suffer by oath. Witnesses to this are Munkotuwe Arachchila, Tennakongu Arachchila, Dimbikotuwo Dingirala, Menikrala, Hapugaskumbure Tikirala, Hunuango Unnanse. This portion of land has been dedicated with the knowledge of the above persons.

(1813 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1735, in the month of Unduwak, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of the increasing moon. I, Wirakon Mudiyanse of Hurikaduwa, in Udagampaha of Dumbura, do hereby declare to have transferred the middle 6 lahass extent to Thalago Ukkuralaya and the lower six lahass..... both of the field Aswedduma, belonging to me, authorizing him to possess the same as hereditary property, and whosoever shall molest or hinder him concerning this shall have to suffer the consequence of oaths, and those who obtained the land from me, rendering assistance and favours, shall not have to suffer. Witnesses to this are Munkotuwe Arachchila, Tennakongu Arachchila, Dimbikotuwo Dingirala, Menikrala, Hapugaskumbure Tikirala, Hunuango Unnanse. These lands have been granted with the knowledge of these persons.

The GALPINILLE VIHARE owns five pangu :—

1. **Hambakotana.**—Tenants: three Vellala women. Hold $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres field, 6 acres garden, $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres hou. Services (commutable for Rs. 62-45): to deliver at the vihara $4\frac{1}{2}$ amuna of rice the produce of 9 amuna of paddy supplied by it; each tenant receives 1 amuna of paddy at a time to convert into rice. One-twentieth of the hon crops to be given to the vihara. No fixed penuma.

2. **Pilurawahana.**—Tenants: four Vellalas and five Low-caste men. Hold 6 acres field, $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 63-25): to thatch the roof of the vihara, the salawa, the viharege, the pansala, and the granary with 950 bundles of straw.

3. **Horane.**—Tenants: two Low-caste. Hold Or. 1p. 3l. field, Or. 2p. 0l. garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 2-40): to blow the horanawa at the three towawa, poya days, and on the four festivals; to weed the maluwa once in two months; to cowdung the floor of the hall of the viharege. When on duty receive rations.

4. **Gona-meti-gana.**—Tenant: Tennakongo U'kku Menika and Leule Kina Veda. Hold Or. 0p. 3l. field, Or. 6p. 10l. garden. Service (commutable for Rs. 1 10): to cowdung the floor of the hall of the viharege.

5. **Hewisi.**—Tenant: Vellatoto Pancha. Holds Or. 0p. 4l. field. Service (commutable for Rs. 3-60): to beat tom-tom at the three towawa, poya days, and on the four festivals. When on duty receives rations.

Adikari Madiyama-laga Watapuluwaga *vs.* Kadoelaga, for a field subject to service to the Galpinille Vihara, GJ.203.

The **GANADUVI KOVILA VIHARE** owns one **Pidurawahana Panguwa**. A field of three-quarters of an acre held by Levalaga. Services (commutable for Rs. 8-80): to thatch the vihara with fifty bundles of straw once a year.

The **DALADA MALIGAWA** owns one **Mura Panguwa**. Tenants: eight Vellalas. Hold $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres field, 4 acres garden, 3 acres hou. Services (commutable for Rs. 17): each tenant to perform fifteen days' mura eight times a year, being one mura for every pala of mud land or 120 days mura of a man in the year, and to remain on guard at night and to sweep the digge, receiving rations; to be sent on messages by the Diwa Nilamo; to present him betel after new year.

HURIKADUWA MADIGE.—A village in Udagampaha, Lower Dambara.

Hamlets.—Henawala, Kurugandeniya.

Stream.—Galamune-oya.

HURIKADUWA MADIGE.—Population in 1881, 610 (325 males, 285 females) in 1891 included in Hurikulawa.

HENAWALA.—Population in 1881, 172 (86 males, 86 females); in 1891, 131 (63 males, 68 females).

KURUGANDENIYA.—Population in 1881, 29 (17 males, 12 females; in 1891, 23 (11 males, 12 females).

In 1878 103 acres (51a. 2p. 3l.) paddy land were registered, of which 25 acre paid Rs. 120-24 tax; the rest are redeemed.

Hamlets.—Aruppulaga, 72,783, 78,860, 81,029. Erodaga, 54,721. Karlyakuraga, 33,412. Matalaga (Mat Weavers), 130, 23,255, 28,272. Pahalaga (Mat Weavers), 130, 23,255, 28,272. Telambugaha Kumburaga, 54,721. Yakchige, 72,783, 78,865, 95,029.

The GANADEWI KOVILA DEWALE owns three Service Pangu :—

1. **Kurundupote-nila.**—Tenant: Kurundupotega. Holds 7 lahars of field. Services (commutable for Rs. 9-40): to decorate the dewale for the four festivals; to help in cleaning the temple premises at the festivals, receiving meals.

2. **Girawa-ange-nila.**—Tenant: Girawa-angege. Holds Or. 1p. 2l. field, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 3-60): to keep the tiles of the northern portion of the dewale in good order; to supply half a bushel of chinam and whitewash the northern wall of the dewale for the four festivals; to blow the chank at the three towawa on the festival days; on each of the two festivals to bring an offering to the dewale of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of paddy, 80 betel leaves, 15 ripe coconuts, 1 bunch plantain, 1 bottle kekuna oil, 1 bottle coconut oil, 1 cake jaggery, 2 bottles kirul syrup, 1 bundle firewood, and 1 bundle betel creeper with the leaves on; to draw water to cook multen; to sweep the northern portion of the compound. The tenant receives one meal a day.

8. Kapu.—Tenant: Mahakumburego. Holds 0a. 1p. 8l. field, 2a. 0p. 3l. garden, 0a. 8p. 0l. hon. Services (commutable for Rs. 13.50): to conduct the tewawa on every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the year and on the four festivals; to keep the southern roof of the dowale in order and to whitewash the southern portion of the wall; to keep the southern portion of the maluwa clean; to pay for new tiles when wanted.

The GANADEWI KOVILA VIHARE owns five Service Pangu:—

1. Howisi.—Tenants: Watagodage, Eramini-angege, Bernakarage. Hold 3½ acres field, 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 5.85): two of the tenants to beat tom-tom for the three tewawa on poya days in each month and on the four festival days, tenants on duty receive meals.

2. Horano.—Tenant: Pallowattego. Holds half an acre field, quarter of an acre garden. Service: to blow the horanowa for the three tewawa and on four festivals. When on duty receives meals.

3. Gonna-moti-gana.—Tenant: Maduwege. Holds three quarters of an acre field, about half an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 17.65): to thatch the vihare with 200 bundles of straw supplied by tenant once a year and to cowdung the pansala four times a year.

4. Teldena.—Tenant: Palle Arachchillage. Holds 0a. 8p. 0l. garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 1.20): to give 4 bottles of oil for each of the four festivals and 2 bottles kekuna oil just before new year; to give 1 green coconut leaf, 1 plantain bush, and 1 punchi kumbe for each of the four festivals.

5. Pidurudena.—Tenant: Pallowattego. Holds three-quarters of an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 8.80): to thatch the vihare twice a year each time with 200 bundles of straw supplied by the tenant.

IDAMEGAMA.—A village in Modasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Population in 1871, 244 (127 males, 117 females); in 1881, 240 (123 males, 117 females); in 1891, 243 (117 males, 126 females). Tom-tom Beaters, Chunam Burners.

In 1878 about 67 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 40 acres paid Rs. 216.77 tax; 7½ acres registered as temple property.

ANNATUGODA WALAWWA.—This family is said to be descended from a Portuguese gentleman.

Annatugoda Ralahami in 1578 (*see ante*, p. 9).

Annatugoda Loku Nilame (15,138) had five sons and a daughter, Muhandiram Nilame, Medduma Nilame, Kiri Banda, Ukku Banda, and Tikiri Banda. Muhandiram Nilame and his brother Medduma were the associated husbands of Eholepola Kumarihami. Medduma and the wife died, then Muhandiram Nilame and his brother Kiri Banda married Toradeniya Kumarihami, and they had a daughter, Ikiriwatto Kumarihami.

Muhandiram died, and Toradeniya Kumarihami then lived as the wife of Kiri Banda and Ukku Banda, and had a daughter Punchi Monika.

The sister of these five married Palipana Disawa; she was murdered, and her brother Ukku Banda was in jail for some months on suspicion. When I knew him in 1875 he was an old man.

67,906, 68,789 were actions between members of the family for a partition of lands in this village and in Gonigoda and Rangama.

The male line is now extinct (60,974, Test. 847).

Annatugoda Walawwe Ukku Banda *vs.* Tamils, for a coffee garden of 16 acres, 62,803. Annatugoda Hulala Walawwa, 68,789.

TOTAPITIYE WALAWWA.—Totapitiye Walawwa, 38,704. Totapitiye, Basnayaka Nilame of the Maha Dewale in 1809. Totapitiye Walawwe Abayakon Mudiyan-selago Kalu Banda Arachchi, son of Totapitiye Walawwe Abayakon Mudiyan-selago Gajanayaka Nilame, mortgaged his paraveni lands to a notary of Girihagama for £600. In 1869 the mortgagee became the purchaser (47,730). This family is extinct.

Families.—Actions by the Kapuwatte Kumarihamies against their tenants, 39,352 to 39,357. The lands were sold to Nugawela Walawwa. Ratnayakgo *vs.* Molagolago, 27,946. Danajala Mudiyanse of Idamegama witness to a transfer in 1602 A.D., *ante*, p. 106. Gonigoda Diwakara Mudiyanse and Raudiligama Korallage, 72,963.

KAPUWATTE WALAWWA had two Ninda Pangu, Nila and Hunudena, of 8 acres of fields and 3½ acres of gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 64.80):—

1. Nila.—Tenants: Arambego, Dodanhitiyawego, Godapaddalago. To cultivate the Diddandawe Muttettuwa 2 pelas 7 lahas, Galadeniyo Muttettuwa 2 pelas, and Kudarango Muttettuwa 16 lahas, with some personal services at the Walawwa at Arambegedara.

2. Hunudena.—Tenant: Elamalpota Dintuwa. To deliver three bushels of good chunam at the Kapuwatta Walawwa and also to whitewash it.

The **DANADA MALIGAWA** owns a panguwa of 1 acre field and quarter of an acre garden. Tenant: Pihilladeniyego. Services (commutable for Rs. 17): to be on duty at the Maligawa for two months in the year and to beat the drum three times a day and at the four festivals and for ten days of the perahera and for five days in Wesak; every second day to present flowers, receiving meals; to give presents at the new year. (See Aladeniya, p. 7).

The **PAKUMBURA VIHARE** owns a Service Panguwa of 1½ acre of field. Tenant: Rangama Yakkessa. Services (commutable for Rs. 26.60): to beat the drum and tom tom for the four festivals and on poya days throughout the year; to give a measure of oil for the Katti Mangalaya; to give presents to the incumbent.

IDAMELANDA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Upper Hewahota. The wasam includes Idamelanda, Hingurukaduwa, Adikarigammedda, Hapugaharawa, and Gonagampitiya, on the high road to Badulla. There are village paths from Karaliyadda to Ma-oya and to Gonagampitiya.

Population in 1871, 190 (115 males, 75 females); in 1881, 76 (39 males, 37 females); in 1891, 109 (54 males, 55 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese.

In 1878 47 acres (23*a.* 2*p.* 3*l.*) paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 119, irrigated by Parapo and Tambalaketiya eas from Ma-oya and Hunukotuwo-ea from Adikarigo Kandura.

Mr. Hartshorne recommended the repair of Gonagampitiya and Kotmalegodara-wewa, which would irrigate 60 acres.

DEWALE.—In ruins.

IDAMPITIYA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Upper Hewahota, on the minor road from Padiyapelolla to Mandara nuwara and Waduwanala, on the left bank of the Bilihul-oya above Padiyapelolla. The wasam includes Manakola, Maratuwela, and Upper Padiyapelolla.

Elaa.—Waduwanala, Wellewela and Ambalawokumbura from Bilihul-oya.

Population in 1881, 475 (271 males, 204 females); in 1891, 392 (205 males, 187 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese.

Extent under paddy 78 acres (39 amunu).

In the wasam 217 acres paddy land. There are several tea estates: Eastland (203 acres), Kabragalla (937 acres), Gallella (191 acres), Rookwood (928 acres), Wellokollo (254 acres), and a large extent of Crown forest.

Families.—Idamego *ra.* Kalmalwattego, for a field at Motibembliya, 18, D. C. N. E. Alawatupitiyego Appurala's estate, here and in Vellagiriya, litigation by his children for a division 35,933, 39,057. Appuhami Arachchillage, 35,312. Diddeniyage, 30,178. Hel-nawage, 215, D. C. N. E. (Talpotha Saka 1713, 1720). Nugayayage, 35,312. Puwakgollege, 30,178.

At Padiyapelolla there was an old fort called Maligatenuwa or Holikotta.

DEWALA.—Nikahetiyo dewala dedicated to Dewata Bandara Dowiyo. Galapita Kovila *alias* Okandagala Dewala dedicated to the twelve gods. There are both cave temples.

MORAPAYE VIHARE.—Mr. Le Mesurier says:—

Morapaye Vihare, in existence from the time of the Kandyan kings, said to have had a golden image, believed to have come itself from Malhalesa or Malwarsese (in India) and to have possessed such power that when a priest attempted to repair the head of the image his own head became leprosy and withered away. Whether this vihare is the historical vihare is doubtful, for it owns only an acre of high land and 1½ amunu of paddy, which are held by a priest located in the pansala hard by.

IDANGAMA.—A village in Ambanpola-wasam, Angiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South. Andiyawatte is a hamlet.

Population in 1871, 186 (109 males, 77 females); in 1881, 189 (106 males, 83 females); in 1891, 149 (77 males, 72 females). Jaggery caste.

Ihalagammeddege *ra.* Kalugalage, 71,019.

IIAGAMA AND PALLE IIAGAMA (alias IHALAGAMA).—Villages in Modasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, next to Doranegama.

Population of IIAGAMA in 1881, 203 (111 males, 91 females); in 1891, 173 (94 males, 79 females).

In 1878 39½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 5*a.* 1*p.* 3*l.* (paid Rs. 60-43); redeemed 14*a.* 2*p.* 3*l.*; total 19*a.* 3*p.* 6*l.*

Population of PALLE IIAGAMA in 1881, 258 (134 males, 124 females); in 1891, 185 (88 males, 97 females). Low caste.

In 1878 31½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 1*a.* 3*p.* 4*l.* (paid Rs. 19-50); redeemed 13*a.* 3*p.* 8*l.*; total 15*a.* 3*p.* 2*l.*

ITHAGAMA WALAWWA.—Ithagama Gabada Nilame got a Mudalipate and Godamannokumbura of 8 amuna in Alawattogama on a Bannas (which, in 1819, had been pawned to Dunuwila Unnanee). He was chief of the Patti Vidano Department in the reign of Rajadhi Raja Sinha. (20,556).

He had a daughter married to Willagodara Dugannarala, who having admitted his cousin as an associated husband, left him (*Jud. Com., 22nd February, 1822*).

His son Ithagama Kankanana Rala owned lands in Ithagama and Halolawa, and got a Bannas for 7 amuna of land in Kotmale.

He had two sons, Kankanana Rala and Aspantiye Mubandiram, and two daughters, Ellepola Mahatmaya and another.

Kankanana Rala died about 1817, leaving a son, Dingiri Banda, who died before 1819.

Aspantiye Mubandiram had a son Maduwe Lekam Mahatmaya of Hariyapattu (*Jud. Com., 20th November, 1819, and 5th April, 1820*).

Their aunt married Ellepola Maha Nilame Adigar, who was beheaded on 27th October, 1818, for taking part in the rebellion. His widow died of smallpox, 16th October, 1819. A constable found her lying dead, not even covered with a cloth; the people in the house had stolen everything; she was buried by Government at the cost of 8 rixdollars. A pair of gold bangles, a large silver bowl and spoon, which had been given by Government to the deceased, were afterwards found.

Ellepola Kumarihami was survived by her mother (Ithagama Loku Menika), to whom the property was handed (*Jud. Com., 5th March and 29th June, 1820*). She had a sister, the wife of a Malabar man Kaunoo, who resided in Colombo. Their daughter married Galagoda Banda, formerly Aspantiye Rala. They were living in Colombo in March, 1820.

Ithagama, late Lekam, stated he had been Gajananaka Nilame shortly after the accession (*Jud. Com., July, 1820*). Ithagama Nilame died 13th August, 1855. Text. 223.

Family.—Alakoladeniyegge, 296, D. C. Mad., 33,513. Ambagawcelegge, 88,902. Hannekegedara Pihaparasalege Bandas, related to Ranawana Walawwa, 17,401. Galpottawala Walawwa Ithagama Jayasuri Wikramadinda Atapattu Rajakzuna Panarakon Mudiyanselegge, 51,015, 88,014, 90,879. Golumunne Walawwa, 57,116. Hawoliya Maha Duraya, 68,472. Ithagama Panikkiyalage, 296, D. C. Mad., 33,513. Lavanage, 695, D. C. Mad. Medagolage, 695, D. C. Mad. Mohottala Ulagge, 41,172. Moragas-angage, 38,902. Nugan-angage, 18,535. Pallegge Kalu Menika, widow of Ithagama Mohottala, 24, D. C. Mad., Pitadeniyegge, 17,151, 42,167. Ithagama Poladeniyegge Duraya, witness, 1772 A.D., ante, p. 185. Rajakaruna Rajapaksa Ratnayaka Mudiyanselegge, 47,539. Tembilihena (Moorman), 57,111. Ulagge Pihaparasalege, 21, D. C. Mad., 21,315. Uyanage ra. Tundohapangawe, 68,472. Waldeniyegge, 69,159. Warakagoda Hettigodara 65,785. Wijekunige, 48,535.

VIHARA.—Uggaboda Vihara, of recent erection, in Ithagama, above Doranegama Walawwa, 8,059 (N. N.).

Boynhapitiya Vihara, in Palle Ithagama. Low-caste priests of the Ramanna sect. A new vihara.

ITHALAGANNIYA PATTUWA.—An old division of Angiriya korale, Matale, See ante, pp. 77 and 137.

ITHALAWELLA.—A village in Alutgama-wasam, in Angiri Udeniya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 21 (6 males, 15 females); in 1891, 6 (5 males, 1 female).

After the abandonment of coffee the coolies left the village. The fields suffered from want of water, and the Kandyan people left. In 1886 there was only one house.

ILLAGOLLA.—A village in Gangapata korale, Upper Hewabeta. The wasam includes Illagolla, Happaawa, Hammalkandura, and part of Moragolla.

Population in 1871, 232 (119 males, 113 females); in 1881, 66 (34 males, 32 females); in 1891, 51 (33 males, 18 females).

In 1878 there were registered in the wasam 150½ acres (75a. 0p. 6l.) paddy land, of which 147½ acres paid Rs. 371-18½ tax

Families.—Abesinge, 32,891. Ma-oyage, 32,891. Muramudali Mudiyanseelage Ganetirala's estate, 3,410 (N. 8.).

ILLAGOLLE VIHARE.—A rock temple in ruins.

BAMBARAGALA DEWALE dedicated to Dewita Bandara Dewiyo.

A cave, Olagamuwe Gal-lena.

ILLAWATURA.—A Moorish village in Ganga Pahala korale, Udapalata, in Kirapone-wasam, part of the town of Gampola. Molligolapitiya is a hamlet. It borders the Mahaweli-ganga.

Population in 1881, 342 (166 males, 176 females); in 1891, 454 (223 males, 231 females).

In 1878 39½ acres (19a. 2p. 9l.) paddy land were registered, of which more than half were redeemed.

Families.—Illawature Basnayaka Nilame, 30,128. Illawature Korala left a son Illawature Banda. Badellage *ex* Don Siman Appuhami, 30,128 (Molligolapitiya). Bope Arachchige *ex* Hettihewage, 89,627, 90,386, 92,325. Bird *ex* Unambuwe Mohottala (*Jud. Com.*, 28th September, 1831). Hennyalage, 49,383. Henry. Martyn, *ex* Kiri Appu and Jacobus Appu. Plaintiff was the son of Welegedara Arachchillage Punchirala and grandson of Welegedara Jayasumlara Mudiyanse and great-grandson of Madakalapuwe Vidanelage Hettirala, who, in Saka 1658 (1736 A.D.), purchased a garden from Marasinge Mudiyanseelage Amangili Hami, 27,745 (Molligolapitiya), 95,813. Moors, 29,213, 32,955, 39,757, 42,765, 47,079, 50,350, 52,829, 95,813, 3,955 (N. 8.). Niyangampaya Vihare owns land in Molligolapitiya, 29,213. Udawatte Vidanelage, 29,501, 32,955, 42,765 (Molligolapitiya). Joseph Viscardi owned a land leased for ninety nine years, 29,501 (Molligolapitiya). Wikrama Arachchige, 39,757, 47,019, 50,350, 52,829.

VIHARE.—Built by Unambuwe Ratumahatmaya of Kotmale, the elder brother of Illawature Basnayaka Nilame, just before the English accession in 1815. Beddegama Unnanse, incumbent, succeeded by his pupil Indajoti Unnanse in April, 1858.

Claim for exemption from tax rejected (*T. L. C.* 212, *office* 211).

ILPEMADA.—A village in Pailepalata, Tumpano.

Population in 1871, 116 (59 males, 57 females); in 1881, 108 (54 males, 54 females); in 1891, 99 (46 males, 53 females).

ILUKA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura, 10 miles from Weragama, under the same Arachchias Etambagolla, Wolgahawadiya, Ulpatagama.

Population in 1891, 7 (3 males, 4 females).

Extent under paddy about an amuna; watered from a spring.

Kurakkan is sown more than paddy. Cotton and chillies are cultivated.

ILUKHENA.—A village in Gandeko korale, Upper Dumbura.

Population in 1891, 13 (7 males, 6 females).

ILUKKUMBURA.—A village in Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East, 4½ miles from Rattota and 8 miles from Pallegama. It adjoins Pabbarawela.

Population in 1881, 64 (30 males, 24 females); in 1891, 62 (29 males, 23 females). Vellalan.

In 1878 were registered about 11 acres (5a. 1p. 7l.) paddy land. The cultivation depends on rain.

There is a bana maduwa.

ILUKPELESSA.—A temple village in Munwatta-wasam, Uda Gampaha korale, Upper Hewaheta, 6 miles from Padiyapelolla, 31 miles from Kandy, on the Bilibul-oya.

Population in 1881, 70 (31 males, 39 females); in 1891, 65 (27 males, 38 females).

The HANGURANKETA PATTINI DEWALE owns 6 Servico Pangu here (8½ acres fields and a garden little less than a quarter of an acre). Tenants: Nantilakago, Ehelagastennege, Dehigollege, Baldego, Mutatillo, Pallege. Services (commutable for Rs. 26.25): to give yearly two men, a Dawulkaraya and a Tammettan-karaya, to serve for fifteen days at the perahera at Hanguranketa; for fifteen days in every forty-five to give a Hewisikaraya to be in mura and beat dawula or tammottama daily during the mura at the Hanguranketo Dewale; four men to appear yearly before the Bannayaka Nilamo at Hanguranketa and present a taduppu lensuwa; when the Vidano visits the village to present him with a taduppu lensuwa and supply him with lodgings and adukku.

ILUKTENNA.—A hamlet in Poppitiyo-wasam, Gandeko korale, Uda Dumbara. Population in 1891, 111 (59 males, 52 females).

ILUKWATTA.—A village in Medapalata, Yatinuwara, on the Nanu-oya at the 63rd milepost, on the Colombo road, three-quarters of a mile from the Kadugannawa railway station.

Population in 1881, 189 (90 males, 99 females); in 1891, 157 (69 males, 88 females).

In the H. L. M. 66½ acres (33a. 1p. 2½) paddy land are registered. Owners: Meddeena, Muhandiram Kaluwa, Polwatte Rala, Gannilo Mantrihami, Gannilo Kombihami, Galgano Hangidiya, Ilukwatto Undiyarala, Ilukwatto Pattiyo Kankanama, Dolanwela Appuhami, Kuda Duraya, Kirinde Welwalaya, Rankonde Appu, Butawatto Kankanama, Radagoda Appuhami, Walgampaye Mohottala, Bulugammanna Arachchila, Moragammanna Naide, Tikiri Appu, Kanduwaha Korala, Kotaligoda Mohottala, Toradeniye Appu, Rankonde Appu, Puluvinge Achchila, Radahawaya, Getakohowatto Appu, Wahumpuraya.

In 1878 67½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 8a. 0p. 1½l. (paid Rs. 63.56); redeemed 23a. 3p. 4l.; temple land 1a. 3p. 5l.; total 33a. 3p. 0½l.

Families.—Abesundara Mudiyanse, 16,583, 24,682, 35,802, 39,502, 41,806, 62,302. Bodikotuwe Unnanse of Ipitadana, 21,298, 26,428, 37,359. Bulugahawattege, 6,290 (land held under Dolanwela Walawwa, *ante*, p. 573). Dolanwelage, 21,298, 42,424, 43,584. Galganage, 1,924. *Jud. Com.* Talpots Saka 1591, 1719, 1737). Getakohowattege, *Jud. Com.*, 30th October and 16th December, 1826 (Talpots Saka 1684). Golage, 41,587, 44,699. Golugaha-attege, 8,755. Haliyalage, *Jud. Com.*, 30th October and 16th December, 1826 (Talpots Saka 1684). Hangidige (*Jud. Com.*, 12th September, 1827). Harasgama Unnanse, 24,785, 31,439, 32,749. Hetige, 26,428, 37,359, 58,339. Ilukwatto Dugganarallage, 58,339. Ilukwatto Ukku Banda, grandfather of Ilukwattege Arachchila, resided in a garden attached to the Maha Lekam Department. Matgomuwe Unnanse, 16,583, 24,682, 35,802, 39,502, 41,806, 62,302. Palkadage, 41,587, 44,699. Pana-ange, 15,361, 21,987, 26,428, 37,359, 66,569. Pannala Dugganarallage, 38,846. Ratnadarage, 30,368, 31,439, 35,802, 71,161. Ratwatto Unnanse, 35,802. Toradeniye Hangidige, 24,785, 31,439, 32,749. Tummanbandiyege, 38,846. Undiyarallage Mutu Menika, grand-daughter of Dolanwela Muhandiram Rala, 6,290, 8,755. Urapola Unnanse, 39,502, 42,424, 43,584. Watagodage, 38,846.

(1758 A.D.).—That out of the paraveni property of Muhandiram Rala of Ilukwatta, in Medapalata of the Siduruvanabada Yatinuwara, the upper pala of Puwakanga and 7 lahas extent out of Elpitigoda were dedicated to Galgomuwe Samanera Yauvahanse for his maintenance, out of Muhandiram Rala's love and devotion to the Trio of Buddha. This Samanera Yauvahanse possessed and gave the same to his nephew Kammal-ange Unnanse, he possessed and gave to his nephew Kammalange Sivuru Rala, who possessed and gave in paraveni to Malgammanna Lekama for 25 ridis and 5,000,000 jasmine flowers to be offered to the relie temple. As Sivuru Rala asked such an offering to be made, Hetge Muhandiram Rala, who was Lekama of Malgammanna at the time Arawe Adikaram Maha Nilamo held the office of Diwa Nilamo of the Maligawa, caused this to be recorded in the register of the Maligawa, and this Gan-panguwa given to Malgammanna Lekama asking him to perform pingo service (Kada Rajakariya) to the Maligawa. Witnesses hereof are Nikapalawatte Arachchila, Medagoda Mukumbure Arachchila, Korale Achchila, Giragana Puwakange Rala, Motupola Rala, Embulmigama Kadiyage Mudiyanse, Walgama Appuhami, Brachmann Arachchila, Iddela Mudiyanse, Malgammanna Hinkende Gammabe, Nelligode Gammabe, Guruketo Gammabe, Giragana Henaya, Randipola Gelongpitiya, Molalunde Payindakaraya. With the knowledge of

these witnesses this land grant was written conveying lands in favour of Malgammama Lekama in paraveni on this Thursday, the fifth day of the increasing moon, in the month of Poson, in the year of Saka 1680. Should any one, actuated by malice or covetousness, do any injury to this donation, he shall be born in one of the eight principal hells and be tortured there, but any one defending this, even by word of mouth, shall enjoy bliss in heaven and in this world.

(1793 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1715, the month of Medindina, the twelfth day of the waxing moon, being Friday. I, Dolanwelago Muhandiram Rala of Ilukwatta, in Melapalata of Yatinuwara, granted my share of landed property Voralugasango of 1 pela, Kitulango Aswedduma of 2 lahas, with my dwelling garden, to Pusumba Duraya, for assistance rendered by him to me. The witnesses who know the same are Panango Korala, Kuda Korala, Polwattehangili Unnehe, Hangili Unnehe and his brother Ilukwatte Punchi Rala, Gollagamage Rala, Walago Kalu Naide, and Urapola Aravela. Should my relations contest this property, they shall be punished by the ordeals, but to Pusumba Duraya there shall be no calamity, even if he swears on the five ordeals.

This Pusumba assisted my Mahatmayo by giving 3 amunu of paddy, 1 bundle of firewood, a gotuwa of ettelijja each day, and fish, &c., for curry. After her death he carried out the dead body, covering it with a mat, and buried it; for her sake he made a pinkama of 15 lahas of paddy; he pounded curry stuffs for curries besides giving the tom-tom beaters a plate, a mat called kalalla, and 12 piec. 6.290 (19th February, 1855).

KUDAGALA VIHARE.—Sobhita Ummanso (who died in 1852) purchased a field Aswedduma. Action 35,802 by his pupil Rawata Ummanso against his heirs. Judgment: the plaintiff having admitted that there is still surviving a brother of Sobhita Ummanso, the land must descend to the natural heirs of the deceased Sobhita Ummanso, not to his pupils.

The GADALADENIYE DEWALE owns a Hakgedi Service Panguwa here (3 pelas field, 3 pelas hen). Tenant: Godago. Services (commutable for Rs. 14.70): see ante, p. 240.

IMADUWA.—A village in Laggala Pallosiya pattuwa, Matalo East. The Arachehi-wasam includes Imaduwa, Kolanwola, and Kirindakotiya. It is about 2 miles from Pallegama to the west.

Population in 1871, 145 (78 males, 67 females); in 1881, 166 (83 males, 83 females); in 1891, 152 (77 males, 75 females). Berawayo.

In 1878 20½ acres (10a. 1p. 1l.) paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 52.02½.

An old bana maduwa and a dowalo, in which there are some iron tools. The Kapurala performs ceremonies once a year when sickness prevails. The people are very poor.

IMBULANDANDA.—A village in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matalo South. The wasam includes Kottagoda, Iriyagolla, and Talamuro.

Population in 1881, 179 (95 males, 84 females); in 1891, 132 (77 males, 55 females).

In 1878 46 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 15a. 1p. 2l. (paid Rs. 60.12); uncommuted 1a. 1p. 3l.; redeemed 5a. 1p. 0l.; sold by the Crown 1a. 0p. 4l.; total 22a. 3p. 9l.

Families.—Asweddumogo, 27,656, 33,993. Ellopola Polwattego wa. Konarago and Nilamo Balago Raterala, descendants of Konara Mudiyanso and Kitulewatta Muhandirama. *Jud. Com., 19th November, 1822, 29th January, 1823* (Talpotha Saka 1602, 1662, 1663, 1684). Herat Mudiyanselage, 68,773, 80,311. Hiralingo, 27,656, 33,993. Thalago, 33,376. Imbulandande Adikaram was an ancestor of Dorakumbura Adikaram. Mollizelage (low-country), 27,656, 33,993. Pallego, 27,656, 33,993, 80,311. Imbulandande Nilamo Pallego Raterala (*Jud. Com., 19th November, 1822, and 29th January, 1823*). Imbulandande Pallego Punchirala, 57,982. Pittiyowattego, 33,376. Talaguhago (Moor), 33,376.

Nonawatta, an abandoned coffee estate, 98,265.

The Kandy Maha Dowalo owns one Service Panguwa here (two fields of 1½ acres) held by Pallego and Dullewago, for the payment of Rs. 3.

IMBULDENIYA.—A village in Medapalata, Uduuwara.

Population in 1881, 60 (31 males, 29 females); in 1891, 77 (34 males, 43 females).

In 1878 14½ acres (7a. 1p. 5l.) paddy land were registered, of which the greater part was redeemed.

WALAWWA.—The old family was of high rank. Imbuldeniya Rala was registered in the H. L. M. as owner of land in Dawulagala. Imbuldeniya Nilamo married a lady of Dawulagala Walawwa, widow of Angammuna.

There are now two new Walawwas, the Uda Walawwa from Panabukke (73,000) and the Pallo Walawwa from Koddegoda in Seven Korales.

Dangolara, 72,302, 72,745, 72,762.

IMBULETENNA.—A village in Pallopalata korale, Tampano. Not mentioned in the Census of 1871 nor of 1891.

Population in 1891, 52 (20 males, 32 females).

IMBULIOLLA.—A village in Matale Palloiya pattuwa, Matale East. Dehawana is a hamlet.

Population in 1871, 142 (73 males, 69 females); in 1891, 149 (77 males, 72 females); in 1891, 102 (51 males, 51 females).

Families.—Dimbulwelega, 36,453.

The Kandy Mahā Dewale owns eight Service Pangu here (8a. 2p. 7l. field, 1a. 1p. 4l. garden). Tenants: Udaga, Wanniyegge, Pallowselaga, Nokutge, Dimbulmalaga. Services (commutable for Rs. 51.10): to supply lumps of iron and make small payments and presents.

IMBULMALUAMA.—A village in Medapalata, Yatinuwara. It adjoins Giragama.

Stream.—Kudaya.

Population in 1881, 154 (78 males, 76 females); in 1891, 126 (63 males, 63 females).

In 1878 4½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 6a. 1p. 9l. (paid Rs. 44.01); redeemed 2a. 3p. 1l.; temple land 14a. 0p. 0l.; total 23a. 1p. 0l.

Families.—Warakala Ratumbatmaya &c, Diyakelinawala Tikiri Menika. Plaintiff was the maternal nephew, and defendant the widow, of Imbulmalgama Muhandiran Nilamo the son of Nugawala Dawa, 21,553. Angunawelaga, 67,184. Deeyanewelaga, 67,183. Kudala Henayalaga and Angunawelaga, 58,014. Imbulmalgama Yeduma, a witness in 1777 A.D. (*ante*, p. 201).

Samma, Saka 1681 (1761 A.D.), to Imbulmalgama Etana's daughter Panohi Etana of land at Palkumbura for service in the queen's palace. Dulanwala Muhandiran Nilamo married an Imbulmalgama lady (*ante*, p. 172).

The **DIYAKELINAWALA** Vihara owns one Nila Panguwa (1½ acre field, 3 acres garden, 20 acres hen) held by Diyakelinawala Walawwa Banda. Services (commutable for Rs. 8.80): to supply 2 pahas of rice monthly; to repair viharu, supplying materials; to keep the muduwa clean; to keep the metal images clean and in repair; to cowling the pansala four times a year; to decorate the viharu for the festivals; to thatch the muduwa of the pansala and shift tiles of the viharu and pansala.

The **DUDANWALA DEWALE** owns six Service Pangu: Etatakoladana, Rada, Howari, Uryna, Kapu, Krukunan. Tenants: Amba-angge, Galango, Pallamalaga, &c. Held 8a. 1p. 7l. field, 6a. 3p. 6l. garden, 7a. 0p. 0l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 129.60): to supply fodder for the dewan elephant or eight measures of kital syrup at the four festivals; to thatch the multengo; to attend the festivals and the perahera for fifteen days; to decorate the dewade; to present vegetables and betel on the appointment of a Bannayaka Nilamo; to supply eight purawata monthly; to hang up cloth during the perahera; to wash cloths and the tur; to oil and hang with cloth the Bannayaka Nilamo's Walawwa; to thatch the pinnaga; to supply a dambu for the festivals and for fifteen days of the perahera; to present a Kandyan hat to the Bannayaka Nilamo; two men to beat the tom-tom for the daily *weewee*.

festivals, and fifteen days of the perahera; to thatch and cowdung the anamestrigo; to clean the maluwa; to cultivate 1 pela of muttettuwa at Kandapola, having seed paddy, buffaloes for threshing, and 1 pela of nelun-wi supplied to them; to assist in the decorations for the festivals and perahera, and to carry flags; to guard the temple for five mura of fifteen days without meals; to cowdung the dewale five times a year, and to thatch the digge; to present sweetmeats and betel; to cook multen on every Saturday during the year, receiving midday meals; to carry the randoli; to cowdung the multenge six times a year.

IMBULPITIYA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South, on the road from Elwala (14 miles from Kandy) to Imbulpitiya, 8 miles, passing through Marukona, Kuriwela, Rayitalawala, and Kaduwela.

Population in 1871, 181 (101 males, 77 females); in 1881, 423 (218 males, 205 females); in 1891, 394 (201 males, 193 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 about 51 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 8*a.* 3*p.* 8*l.* (paid Rs. 69.02); uncommuted 0*a.* 2*p.* 4*l.*; redeemed 15*a.* 3*p.* 6*l.*; total 25*a.* 1*p.* 8*l.* Cultivated every year.

Imbulpitiya tea estate, 50 acres, in the Elkaduwa district.

Families.—Edoris de Silva, 88,197, 88,307. Dombagola Kottaramullege, 27,351, 35,485, 35,567. Galapitige, 27,351. Galbokkege, 29,307. Gantune Pahalage, 45,600. Halgollege, 27,351, 35,567, 88,197, 88,307. Hettiyadeniyege, 44,165. Kabatagaskumburege, 36,650. Marukona Korala, 45,600. Migahakotuwege, 36,167, 41,121. Moors, 27,351, 35,485, 35,567. Morumala Arachchillage, 46,657. Nokatge, 27,351, 36,167, 41,121. Rambukwellege, 29,307, 46,805. Tennakongge, 27,351, 29,307, 45,600, 46,657. Tennekotchenegge, 29,307. Udawattege, 44,165. Welahage, 27,351, 35,754.

INAMALUWA.—A village in Inamaluwa korale, Matale North, 5½ miles from Dambulla on the main road to Trincomalee. There are cooly lines; the village lies about a mile from the road. A large tank; good shooting; but there are a great many crocodiles. The wasam includes Etawarahona, Inamaluwa, Kadawata, Alaha Rotawewa, Kuda Rotawewa.

INAMALUWA KADAWATA.—Population in 1881, 22 (18 males, 4 females); in 1891, 30 (20 males, 10 females). A roadside bazaar.

Stream.—Bellan-oya.

Hill.—Kalugalkanda.

Population in 1881, 103 (49 males, 54 females); in 1891, 103 (63 males, 50 females).

In 1878 24½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 1*a.* 2*p.* 8½*l.* (paid Rs. 7.14); abandoned 0*a.* 3*p.* 0*l.*; redeemed 9*a.* 3*p.* 2*l.*; total 12*a.* 1*p.* 0½*l.*

Fields are cultivated once in three or four years. The people live on chena produce.

There is a cave which was once used as a viharo. The site of the pausala is visible on Enderaya galakanda.

A Government dispensary.

Families.—Karambawewe Mudiyanseelage Appuhami *vs.* Pahalagama Loku Mudiyanse. Plaintiff was the son of Karambawewe Mudiyanse, who about 1819, at the age of 50, became a priest. Defendant was the son of Divulgawewe Mudiyanse, 1,598, D. C. M.

INAMALUWA KORALE.—Is the most northern of the divisions of Matale, surrounded on the north, east, and west by the North-Central Province, and bounded on the south by Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa of Matale.

The hills Sigiriya, Pidurangala, and Kalugalkanda rise from the plain.

It is for the greater part under forest. By notice in the *Government Gazette* of 9th September, 1887, it was proposed to proclaim the whole korale a reserved forest.

About 204 acres are registered as paddy land, but of these about 24 acres are noted to be abandoned, leaving about 180 acres actually under cultivation; 122 acres were redeemed by payment of ten years' tax and 15 acres are Crown sowedumas which paid no tax, leaving only about 40 acres which paid tax; the amount was calculated to be Rs. 50.50.

There are no vihare lands registered in this korale. The most interesting place in it is Sigiriya.

Population in 1891 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
171	218	628	536	1,164
Villages.		Villages.		Population.
Awulangawa	101	Maharotawewa	21	
Hellan-oya	40	Nagulawewa	72	
Diganputaha	76	Palutawa	117	
Etawarahena	49	Piduragala	73	
Gedigawelana	52	Polattawewa	80	
Inamaluwa	103	Sigiriya	120	
Indigawewa	45	Talkota	70	
Kalawata	22	Udawelagama	52	
Kimbasa	47	Outdoor	15	
Kudarawewa	9			

Population in 1891 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
300	311	697	616	1,313
Villages.		Villages.		Population.
Awulangawa	140	Maharotawewa	33	
Hellan-oya	67	Nagulawewa	86	
Diganputaha	116	Palutawa	119	
Etawarahena	23	Piduragala	107	
Gedigawelana	68	Polattawewa	99	
Inamaluwa	103	Sigiriya	73	
Indigawewa	32	Talkota	68	
Kalawata	30	Udawelagama	59	
Kimbasa	56	Outdoor	11	
Kudarawewa	18			

These are in seven Arachchi-wasam: Inamaluwa, Palutawa, Piduragala, Sigiriya, Gedigawelana, Awulangawa, Diganputaha.

The main road from Kandy to Trincomalee and the minor road to Sigiriya pass through the korale.

INDIGASWEWA.—A village in Gedigawelanawasam, Inamaluwa korale, Matale North, 2 miles from the main road to Trincomalee.

Population in 1881, 45 (22 males, 23 females); in 1891, 82 (19 males, 13 females). Tom-tom Beaters.

In 1878 7½ acres (3a. 2p. 5l.) paddy land were registered, of which 2 acres paid Rs. 3.02; the rest are Crown assedlum.

The fields are seldom cultivated. The inhabitants suffer from parangi and aramata.

INGURUWATTA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udapalata, under the Naranwita Arachchi and a Duraya. It is watered by the Inguruwatta-oya.

Population in 1881, 115 (70 males, 75 females); in 1891, 134 (57 males, 77 females). Jaggery caste.

In 1878 44½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 3p. 0l.; redeemed 7a. 2p. 0l.; temple land 7a. 1p. 0l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 6l.; total 22a. 1p. 6l.

The greater part of the village belongs to the Paranatela family.

INGURUWATTE WALAWWA.—The tradition is that King Kirti Sri went to worship at the vihare. The Inguruwatte Walawwa people neglected to make a bridge; the king confiscated some of their lands and dedicated them to the vihare.

Mahalle Senewiratna Mudiyanelage Dingiri Amma, of Rambukwella in Uda Dumbura, is Paranatela Tikiri Menika of Welata, for the estate of George Joseph Senewiratna Mahalle, inherited from his uncle Mahalle Katemabattmaya, 36.400.

Families.—Dampeloge, 73,867. Doluwe Gammabe, 302. Katupatwala Gebanaralage, 302. Kitulpege, 30,425. Kotikabaddage, 302. Medakotuwege, 67,540. Oliyamulle Vanniajalage, 88,635. Oliyamulle Miwaturayalage, 38,635. Paranatela Tikiri Kumarihami, 67,540. Udage, 30,425. Uduwala Mudiyanse, 302. Wewatenne Sattambi, 302.

INGURUWATTE VIHARA.—Built by the villagers in King Kundasale's reign. Lands belonging to Inguruwatte Adikaram Mahatmaya were confiscated and were given by King Kirti Sri to the Inguruwatte Malaxunge.

A member of the family was robed at Huduhumpola Vihare, and ever since the Huduhumpola priests have claimed the Inguruwatte Vihare.

Hanguranketa Gunaratna Unnanse was incumbent in 1858, and had been so since 1818. He got the temple from Ilukwatte Unnanse. A Samanera priest was placed there by the Anu Nayaka Unnanse, but on appeal to Mr. Turnour Hanguranketa Unnanse was reinstated.

The vihare was burnt down, but was rebuilt by Hapugoda Unnanse (*T. L. C.* 203, office 237).

Wattegama Nayaka Unnanse *vs.* Hanguranketa Unnanse. Plaintiff as Nayaka Priest of Huduhumpola Vihare claimed this temple, 32,859.

The Vihare owns one Service Panguwa (1a. 3p. 2l. field, 0a. 1p. 2l. garden). Tenants: Kumburuwattege, Oliyamullege, Miwaturage, Thalago. Service is performed in four equal shares; the tenants remove the crop of the Inguruwatte muttettuwa from the threshing-floor to the atuwa. Services (commutable for Rs. 46-45): to bind the straw of the muttettuwa and to carry it to the atuwa; to thatch the vihare; the panguwa to convert into rice 1 pela of paddy monthly; to cowdung the floor of the pansala once in two months; to weed the maluwa three times a year; to decorate the vihare for the four festivals and for pinkam days; to carry the Nayaka Unnanse in a palanquin from Kandy to Inguruwatte and back; to convert 1 pela of muttettuwa paddy into rice, and to carry it to Huduhumpola Vihare once a year. Tenant No. 1 gives a penuma of Dampettiya and forty leaves of betel at the old and new year to the Nayaka Unnanse, and the other three tenants give together two penum, old year one and new year one, of vegetables, and forty leaves of betel with each penuma.

INIGALA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Population in 1881, 227 (117 males, 110 females); in 1891, 166 (70 males, 96 females). Moormen.

Families.—Nachi Umma *vs.* Damidage, 74,490. Viyannalage, 69,733.

IPILADANA.—A village in Kandupalata, Yatinuwara, near Deldeniya.

Population in 1881, 75 (36 males, 39 females); in 1891, 51 (24 males, 27 females).

In the H. L. M. 37 acres (18a. 2p. 2l.) paddy land are registered as a Gan-nile. Owners: Meddama, Kaluwa, Muhandirama, Polwaturala, Gannile Mantrihami, Gannile Kombihami, Dahankala. Bini Kira, Yaparala, Imbulmalgama Korala, Appu Nabile, Ekanayaka Mudaliwasam, Muhandiram Appu, Kalugaldeniya.

In 1878 47½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 12a. 0p. 6l. (paid Rs. 86-65); redeemed 10a. 2p. 1l.; abandoned 1a. 0p. 5l.; total 23a. 3p. 2l.

WALAWWA.—Ipiladana Kula Ralahami witness to a Ratmiwela deed, in 1683. Ipiladana Banda held land in Deldeniya and Tawalpitiya under the Nata Dewala.

Ipiladana Walawwe Muhandiram Nilamo and Kalu Banda married one wife and had two sons and two daughters. One of the daughters married (1) Hataraliyadda, (2) Toradeniya, and (3) Dadohogama, 59,273.

Ipiladana Dingiri Menika and Bandara Menika, the second wife and daughter of Ekanayaka Mudiyanseelage Duggannarala, 8,700, 12,419, 20,352, 66,569.

Ipiladana Loku Banda and Kiri Banda, grandsons of Ipiladana Dugganna Nilame, 26,427.

Ipiladana Muhandiram Rala, son of first wife of Ekanayaka Mudiyanseelage Duggannarala, 8,700.

Moladando Walawwe Arawo Lekam and his wife Angammuna Tikiri Kumarihami owned land here, 67,192.

Uda Walawwa *vs.* Pahala Walawwa. 1,135 (N. S.).

Families.—Ambagolage, 28,123. Bodikotuwe Unnanse, for land at Ilukwatta, 21,987, 26,428, 27,254, 37,357. Dalohogama Walawwe family settled here (*ante*, p. 107). Dolanwelage *alias* Ekanayaka Mudiyanse, son of Dewatere Ratemahatmaya, 20,352, 21,987, 29,796, 51,528, 57,964, 66,569. Elaotuwege, 67,192. Ganage, 28,123. Maha Mudiyanse, 51,528, 57,964. Malkotuwege, 28,123. Muhandirango, 66,569. Pan-ungege, 15,364, 21,987, 66,569. Pussepitiye Walawwa, 15,364, 29,796, 44,326. Udage, grandsons of Dahanek Rala, 15,414. Viharege, 28,123. Yaklessalage, 30,780.

MEYYAGODA VIHARE (see Walgowwagoda).

The DELDENIYA VIHARE owns two Service Pangu here see Deldeniya.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has two Service Pangu here (2½ pelas field, 2½ pelas garden). Services commutable for Rs. 11-70.

IRIYAGAMA.—A village in Gangapalata, Yatinuwara, on the Colombo road, 5 miles from Kandy.

Population in 1881, 528 (283 males, 243 females); in 1891, 540 (285 males, 255 females).

In the H. L. M. 21a. 2p. 3l. registered. Owners: Kadakutti Mudaliwasam, Elalu Appu, Ekanayaka Achehila, Hamalilhami, Imihami, Wijesundara Mudaliwasam, Bowela Muhandirama, Irugalhami, Dewate Appu.

In 1878 there were registered 82 acres paddy fields. Commuted 11a. 0p. 7l (paid Rs. 92-84); taken for the railway 3a. 1p. 0l.; abandoned 0a. 3p. 8l.; redeemed 24a. 3p. 9l.; Dalada Maligawa 0a. 3p. 5l.; total 41a. 0p. 9l.

WALAWWA.—The following is the family account of the pedigree. I confess I cannot make it agree with the authorities:—

PALLE WALAWWA AND ANGAMMANA WALAWWA.—Iriyagama Kadakkutti Appuhami, titled in the reign of Vira Parakrama Narendra Sinha of Kandasale. He had one son and one daughter. His son Kadakkutti Appuhami married from Pattapola in Tampane. He had two sons, Iriyagama Ratemahatmaya and Kuda Nilame. Kuda Nilame had no wife nor children. Iriyagama Ratemahatmaya married Dunuwila Gajanayaka Nilame's sister: before her he had six wives. Dunuwila Gajanayaka Nilame's sister became her husband's heir on a writing from him, because he had no children. Unambuwe Sangakkara Lekam married her in Bina at Iriyagama. She had by him, the Kumarihami who married Angammama Ratemahatmaya, Gadadadeniya Basnayaka Nilame, and his brother Kuda Banda. Angammama Ratemahatmaya left one son and daughter. The son married Moladande Kumarihami, plaintiff in Arawe case 87,766. The daughter married Arawe Moladande Lekam, insolvent, D. C. K., 814.

UDA WALAWWA.—Kadakkutti Appuhami senior's daughter married Kobbe-kaduwe Nayaka Unnanse's nephew. She had one son, who married Galagoda Adigar's sister. He had five sons, Muhandiram Nilame, Padikara Lekam, Uda Walawwe Ratemahatmaya, Kalu Banda, Veda Nilame. Muhandiram Nilame married a sister of late Nugawela Basnayaka Nilame. Iriyagama Ratemahatmaya's father separated the Uda and Palle Walawwas by a fence, because he thought his nephew's Galagoda wife was below his family dignity.

The family cremation and burial ground is in Deldeniya (*ante*, p. 140).

So much for the account given by the family. My notes were:—

This is an old family, the distinguishing name is Kadakutti.

(1726 A.D.).—I, Kadakutti Kumarihami, of Iriyagama, in the Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, do hereby make over and give for possession to my second daughter, born of my own womb, the following, my paraveni lands: Kulaldora of 5 pelas, Makuluwatta of 1 pela, Welkumbura 5 pelas, Galella 5 pelas, Mattiwalla 3 pelas, Oliamulla 3 pelas, Pilliange 1 amunam, Garudiatta 3 pelas, all these of 7 amunu and 3 pelas, together with the appurtenant gardens, houses, plantations, and high lands, on this Friday, the day after the full moon day, in the month Bak, in the year of Saka 1648, and to this effect this Talpot is written and granted. None of my relations nor any strangers whomsoever can make any dispute whatsoever with respect to this, either by word or deed, and whosoever does so will have to suffer vengeance; my second daughter, Matule Polwatto Medduma, and her children and grandchildren for generations can possess the same, and they can swear on the seven ordeals with respect to the right, and nothing will happen to them. Witnesses to this are Iriyagama Rala, Kehelwela Arachchi of the same village, Udage Arachchi, Sindunhami. This was given in presence of these witnesses.

Kadakutti Kumarihami had, besides daughters, three sons: (1) Kadakutti Appuhami, Ratamahatmaya of Tumpane; (2) Padikara "Dese" Lekam; (3) Ganapati Rala.

Kadakutti Appuhami Ratamahatmaya, the eldest son, married several times; one of his wives was a Pattapola Kumarihami. He had seven sons: (1) Iriyagama Ratamahatmaya of Yatinuwara, who married Imbukdoniye Kumarihami, a niece of Erawwawela Adigar—he took part in the rebellion of 1818 and was transported; (2) Muhandiram Nilame, who married a Dodanwela Kumarihami and had two daughters; (3) Padikkara Lekam, sometimes called Disawa of Udapalata; (4) Maduwe Lekam; (5) Vedikkara Lekam; (6) Medduma Appuhami, and another. The heiress of the family was the Iriyagama Loku Kumarihami, daughter of Muhandiram Nilame. She married in bina her first cousin Kalatapitiye Unambuwe Lekam, and had sons and daughters, of whom the eldest was Gaduladeniye Basnayaka Nilame.

Iriyagama Mahatmayo produced a sannas Saka 1677 (1755 A.D.), granted by King Kirti Sri to Iriyagama Padikara "Dese" Lekam, on the latter's return from the coast. His grandchildren sold their share of the property to the Arachchi about 1808 A.D. (6th July and 11th November, 1819).

Iriyagama or Unambuwe Bandara Mahatmaya lent money in 1805, the year the king went to war; he died without issue (*Jud. Com.*, 26th July, 1819).

Iriyagama Nilame married a half-sister of Attaragama Basnayaka Nilame and had a daughter Ranawana Mahatmayo, who married Kotagaloluwe Nilame (*ante*, p. 83).

Pattapola Kumarihami bequeathed lands to her son Iriyagama Udapalata Disawa, who, upon talpot Saka 1722, bequeathed them to his wife Iriyagama Pahala Walawwe Mahatmayo, who afterwards married Unambuwe Muhandiram Nilame (7,752, D. C. S.).

Pattapola Ratamahatmaya, of Tumpane, was succeeded by his son Iriyagama Disawa of Udapalata (*Jud. Com.*, 7th July, 1823).

Iriyagama Ratamahatmaya built Pattapola Vihare in the reign of King Kirti Sri.

Kadakutti Appuhami *alias* Iriyagama Rala *alias* Wijetunga Rala married a niece of Erawwawela Adigar. (Polwatto Rala was his brother.) He had a sister married to Dawulagala. He had seven sons and four daughters. Of the daughters, one was blind; another, Loku Kumarihami, was married to Unambuwe Kalatapitiya, afterwards to Kahande (15,138); a third to Hendeniya.

He had 3½ amunn of paddy land and six slaves. The sons not agreeing as to the shares, referred to the arbitration of Unambuwe Disawa.

The day before Yatiwawela Nilame's death Iriyagama Mahatmayo left the house at Iriyagama, taking the children with her lest they should be polluted by the death (*Jud. Com.*, 14th November, 1826).

Iriyagama (*alias* Unambuwe) Muhandiram Nilame married (associated with his brother Padikara) Dodanwela Kumarihami (defendant in 1,353) and had two daughters. One of these married Iriyagama Unambuwe Lekam, a cousin (son of her aunt Loku Kumarihami); the other was married to Dodanwela, but she eloped with Nugawela. He had an elder brother, who, dying, gave his wife, his two children, and his lands to Muhandiram Nilame (21,817). She lived in Makuloluwa. The Muhandiram Nilame was alive in 1819.

(1811 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1733, in the month of Unduwak, on Wednesday, the third day of the waning moon. In consequence of a necessity of mine, I, Iriyagama Uda Walawwe Muhandiram Nilame, of Gangapalata in Yatinuwara, having taken a chain made of 60 pagodas from Kahande Udapalata Disawa, and as I am now not in such circumstances as to enable me to pay its value in cash, and as there is no assistance from any other person whomsoever, I have transferred finally in paraveni the lowest 1 pola of Maliyadda of the field Kalaldora, as well as the gardens, houses, plantations, &c., attached thereto, which form a portion of land and are my paraveni property, to my brother-in-law, the said Udapalata Disawa, and my younger sister married to him, that they and their descendants may possess the same in paraveni. (Imprecations follow.) Witnesses: Iriyagama Walawwe Maduwe Lekam, Iriyagama Ganegedara Arachchi, Walgowagoda Batgolage Loku Korala, Kirinde Vidane, Iriyagama Adikarige Rala. Talpot written at Iriyagama Walawwa by Selawa Vidane, 15,138.

Iriyagama, late Ratamahatmaya, re. Unambuwe Muhandiram Nilame. Claim for 2 polas of Yavalchena, an appurtenance of the field Kalaldora, 5,749, 24th September, 1833.

Iriyagama Kumarihami *vs.* **Iriyagama Uda Walawwe Kalu Banda**. Plaintiff said the land was the paternal property of plaintiff's father's younger brother **Iriyagama Ratemahatmaya**, who, having joined the rebellion of 1817-18, was transported to the Isle of France and all his property confiscated to Government. Afterwards lands were restored to plaintiff's mother, **Imbuldeniye Mahatmayo**, who was also the wife of the **Ratemahatmaya**, 8,727, D. C. 8.

Iriyagama Maduwe Lokam is said to have died without issue.

Iriyagama Vedikkara Lokam died without issue—possibly he was an associated husband with his brothers **Muhandiram Nilame** and **Padikara Lokam**. He owned **Meda Muladeniya**.

Iriyagama Medduma Appuhami had a son **Tikirala**. He owned **Ihala Muladeniya**.

Padikkara Lokam, an associated husband with his brother **Muhandiram Nilame**. He was a rebel in 1818. He was nominated **Disawa** of **Udawalata** by the Pretender in 1818. Exiled to the Isle of France. His daughter **Iriyagama Mahatmayo** married **Channowe Batwadana Nilame**. Another daughter married **Dodanwela Banda**, who was banished to the Isle of France, and on his return she refused to live with him and wished for a divorce (24th November, 1820).

Iriyagama Loku Kumarihami, the elder daughter of **Muhandiram Nilame**, born in 1781 (18,678, 35,891, 78,487). She married in bina, **Iriyagama Unambuwe Lokam Mahatmaya** (7,353, 15,138, 78,487), the son of **Kahatapitiye Loku Nilame** and **Iriyagama Loku Kumarihami**. She had two sons and a daughter: (1) **Iriyagama Loku Banda**, **Basnayaka Nilame** of **Gadaladeniye Dewale**, who married a sister of **Dunuwila Diyawadana Nilame** and left issue, **Iriyagama Ratemahatmaya** of Upper **Hewaheta** and others; (2) **Iriyagama Pahala Walawwe Tikiri Banda**; (3) **Angammama Iriyagama Loku Kumarihami** (5,167, 59,937, 62,587), *ante*, p. 51, who married **Madugalla Basnayaka Nilame** and had issue.

Iriyagama Uda Walawwe Kumarihami *vs.* **Kahande Kumarihami**. Plaintiff was the daughter of **Iriyagama Uda Walawwe Muhandiram Nilame** and **Iriyagama Walawwe Loku Kumarihami**. The latter was conducted from **Imbuldeniye Walawwa** by her maternal uncle **Erawwawela Adigar**. Defendant was the sister of the **Nilame** and widow of **Kahande Disawa** of **Udawalata**. The **Nilame**, in **Saka** 1731, sold the field to the defendant and her husband. In 1818 this land was confiscated to the Crown, with several other lands belonging to the defendant's family, in consequence of treason by some of them, but on the defendant and her husband representing their right to Government the land was restored to them. The defendant died in 1811. In 1815 her elder sister's son **Iriyagama Uda Walawwe Banda**, as her executor (Test. 17,018), was substituted in her room, 15,138.

Iriyagama Palle Walawwe Loku Kumarihami, application by her sons for a division of her estate, 18,678.

Families.—**Adikarige Arachchi** *vs.* **Kirindege**, **Talpots** **Saka** 1637 and 1720 (not filed), (*Jud. Com.*, 24th August and 22nd December, 1827). **Unambuwe Lokam** *vs.* **Adikarige Dingirala**. Defendant produced a **Mul Talpot** dated **Saka** 1565 (1613 A.D.) for the whole field (*Jud. Com.*, 17th February, 1831). **Attaragama Basnayaka Nilame** and **Attaragama Kumarihami** *vs.* **Galagoda Walawwe**, 14,936, D. C. 8.

Iriyagama Vedikkara Lokam, brother of **Ganapati Rala**, who went to **Siam** on an embassy in the latter part of **King Kandasale's** reign. These two were the ancestors of the **Gowindala** family (*Jud. Com.*, 4th October, 1823).

Ganage Unnanse *vs.* **Gamage Ranhami**, for **Totapoladeniya**, &c., on a **Talpot**, **Saka** 1742 (1820 A.D.), 28th September, 1824. **Ganage Punchirala Arachchila** *vs.* **Ganage Gunaratna Unnanse** and **Ipaladeniye Sonuttara Unnanse**, 26,171. **Diwanalage** *vs.* **Dodungastenne**, 32,421. **Adikarige Punchirala Appuhami** and **Lokuge Kalu Appu** *vs.* **Kahatuluwage Janis Appu**, 33,394. **Arnoldus de Silva** and **Don Carolis de Silva Gunatilaka Siriwardana** *vs.* **Dodanpegamage Pelis Appu** and **Caronchi Appu**, 36,124. **Iriyagama Upasaka Mahatmayo**, examined as a witness, said that defendant **Kirindege Punchappu** always carried the loads of the **Kathal** and other dues when it came to the turn of the **Gamage** family to furnish them, and he was also employed to bury the bodies of that family (22nd December, 1827; 24th August, 1827) **Ekanayakage**. Defendant filed **Talpots** **Saka** 1553 and 1711, the latter a sale to **Pilima Talawwe Adigar** (11th October, 1822). **Iriyagama Wijesundara Mudiyanse**, father of **Vedikkara Lokam** and grandfather of **Vedikkara Lokam** and great-grandfather of **Iriyagama Battana Rala**, 8,294. **Iriyagama Battana Rala** and **Punchirala** *vs.* **Iriyagama Pahala Walawwe Muhandiram Nilame** and his wife. Plaintiffs claimed lands by right of their aunt **Menika**. Defendants

said the plaintiffs were not related to Menika; she had no relations, and being reduced to poverty and in debt, second defendant rendered her assistance and obtained lands upon a Talpot Saka 1737, 8,294, D. C. 8.

Iriyagama Mahatmayo vs. Angunawala Ukkurallage, Talpot Saka 1881 (*Jud. Com., 1st July, 1810*).

Dewellegollege Medduma Appu was brought up by Iriyagama Rala, who gave him 2 pelas of Narandeniya. Medduma Appu had two sons, Tikiri Appu (who did service to Padikara Lekam) and Janguhani, who went away (*Jud Com., 1st July 1810*).

Ekanayaka Mudiyanseleage vs. Unambuwe Muhandiram Nilame, 7,732, D. C. K. 8. Alupotage, 71,162. Dodanwelage, 69,838. Panabokke President vs. Polgan-deniya Mudiyanseleage and Iriyagama Arachchila, 65,419. Paranatela, T. B., vs. Uda Walawwe, 91,825. Paniwidakarago *alias* Kodituwakkunkarago vs. Walugo, 1,141 (N. S.). Madugalle Kumarihami, 90,886, 91,299. Don Juanis vs. Iriyagama Basnayaka Nilame, 91,419. Delwala Polwatto Vidanelage vs. Silva and Meziago, 2,229 (N. S.). Uda Walawwe family, 7,353, 15,138, 75,922, 78,487.

(1798 A.D.).—That of the portions of lands belonging to me, Iriyagama Gamage Adikaram Mudiyanse, of Gangapalata in Yatinuwara. 1 pela of the field Tunliyadda, 6 lahas of the field Ketemulla, the garden Malwatta and 10 coconut trees and 5 jak trees, Dodangastennewatta and the 5 coconut trees and 8 jak trees, the chena lying above the garden Atanagabakadulla, Bogahamullehena of 2 pelas, Delgahamullehena 2 pelas, Kotaha-ambehena, wherein stands the mango tree called Kalatuwakku Ambagaha, Kahalambe, Dawatagahamullehena, Weleketiyehena, including a Panwatta, Weralugolla Delgahamullehena, Pitiyehena lying between the two bapu trees, the chena lying on this side of the orange tree Kahambelia, with the Patatahudu granted to the Gamage family, all of which I have possessed till I attained to the age of seventy years: I have transferred them in paraveni to my son Tikirala and my grandson Dingirala, who rendered me assistance.

In the year of Saka 1720, in the month of Nikini, the seventh of the increasing moon, Thursday, under the constellation Mula, this Talpot was written and granted. Witnesses: Uda Walawwe Nilame, Dodanwela Undiyarala, Kanduwa Korala, Kiribatkumbure Liyanarala, Kiribatkumbure Narangam-menege Mudiyanse, Urapola Arachchila, Gamage Punchirala, Pollongolege Arachchila, Maduwe Arachchila, Godagandeniye Mudiyanse, Dodangastenne Menikrala, and Arachchila of the same family, Sinrala, Udage Punchi Appuhami, Kehelwele Punchirala, Ekanayakage Arachchila, and Dehideniyege Dingirala. With the knowledge of these persons I have granted this Talpot to my son Tikirala and to his son, my grandson. (Imprecations.) The upper pela of Totapoladeniya and nine pieces of chena ground thereto belonging, held for service allotted to this panguwa, have also been given to Tikirala. This portion may be given, provided the same obedience is rendered and service performed as if I myself were in existence; if otherwise, the same shall not be given.

POKUNEGODA VIHARE.—Adikaram Mudiyanse, Adikaram Lekam Mahatmayo, and Ekanayaka Unnanse, dedicated about 2 pelas in all. The lands were registered in Turnour's Register, but were rejected by the Temple Lands Commissioner. Rewata Unnanse held an ola from his tutor (*T. L. C. 270, office 170*).

(1818 A.D.).—Dhammadassi Unnanse. In the year of Saka 1709 Vedikkara Lekam Mahatmaya, of Iriyagama, in the Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, caused the Pokunegode Vihare to be built, and gave the same to me Dhammadassi Unnanse. I improved the place, and at the lucky hour, Uthrapala Nekata, on Thursday, the eleventh day of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1710, I dedicated Dambulange of 3 pelas, Ispadeniya of 1 pela, Ange of 6 lahas, Kahambiliyawa Godemaditta of 5 lahas, these fields of 5 pelas and 5 lahas, and their appurtenances Dehidemadigedurawatta of 2 lahas, Hamadihamigewatta of 15 lahas, Kapugelarawatta of 5 lahas, Pansalawatta of 2 pelas, Siyambalagahamullewatta of 2 lahas, Ranhendehena of 3 pelas, Wagollehena of 3 pelas, and Dimbulagawahena of 15 lahas, to Pokunegode Vihare, and I gave over all these to my pupil whom I robesd, who is also a nephew of mine, Rewata Kuda Unnanse, to be possessed by him and his pupils by pupillary succession, performing the rites and officiating in the said place. Witnesses who know are Poyamaluvihareya Usgala Anunayaka Unnanse, Kobbekaduwe Sri Niwase Unnanse, Kiribatkumbure Unnanse, Madugalle Unnanse, Walgowagode Unnanse, Poddalagode Unnanse, Ihagame Unnanse, Galegame Unnanse, Isipitiye Unnanse, and Godamunne Samanera Unnanse. With the knowledge of these priests and all my benefactors, both old and young, residing at Iriyagama, this Talpot was written and given to my nephew Rewata Unnanse, and I have

desired him to render me assistance. Any other of my pupils, young or old, or any relations of mine, or strangers, making any dispute whatever with respect to this dedication made by me, will fall into the eight everlasting hells, and will never be laud again. Any person, whether king, chief, or kindhearted person, who shall render any assistance even by word of mouth will enjoy the bliss of heaven for ever and ever. This Talpot was written by me, Dhammalasmi Unnanse of Gannoruwa. Siddam.

Iriyagama Rewata Unnanse vs. Ganego Punchirala Arachchila. Parties were brothers. Defendant held 1 pola on the tenure of thatching the roof of Pokunegoda Vihare, 28,458.

GANEGEDARA alias DEWELKONE VIHARE.—The claim for registration was rejected. The vihare had a small bit of land at Kehelwela and other small portions dedicated by the Ganegedara family and by Pitiyegedara Rala. (*T. L. C.* 278, *office* 177).

The Ganegedara family held land subject to services to the Vihare. Ganegedara Gamaratna Unnanse was the incumbent, Ipiladane Sonuttara Unnanse was his pupil (26,171).

In 1859 Gamaratna Unnanse had been incumbent since Kandyan times.

Ganego Gamaratna Unnanse and Ipiladane Sonuttara Unnanse vs. Ganego Appuhami and Kottege Maria Perera Hamino. Plaintiffs, as the incumbents of the Vihare, claimed a field which was held by first defendant as a tenant, and which was sold in 1857 by him to the second defendant, 30,892.

The DALADA MALIGAWA holds a Mura Panguwa (2 acres field). Tenants: Pallepelage Kirala and W. G. Proctor. Services (commutable for Rs. 8): to be in mura for two months and to sweep and weed the maluwa; to go messages; to remove faded flowers; to fill the Galoruwa; to hold pandan for the Tewawa, or in lieu of service to pay 4s. per pola.

IRIYAGAS ULPOTA.—A village in Wilgomuwa-wasam, Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa.

Population in 1891, 11 (7 males, 4 females). Veddas. A new settlement from Hembiliyakada.

IRIYAGOLLA.—A village in Imbulandande-wasam, Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 71 (32 males, 39 females); in 1891, 58 (23 males, 35 females).

In 1878 14½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 1a. 0p. 4l. (paid Rs. 3.30); uncommuted 1a 3p. 7l.; redeemed 4a. 1p. 1l.; total 7a. 1p. 2l.

Families.—Dorakumbura Disawa owned land here, 43,522. Karapperu Mudiyanse-lage of Ellepola 56,618. Wijayasekarage, 43,522. Lochnagar estate, 58,657.

ISPITIYA.—A village in Kulugammana-wasam, Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, on the left of the minor road from Haloluwa.

Population in 1881, 154 (79 males, 75 females); in 1891, 142 (68 males 74 females).

WALAWWA.—The Ispitiye family claimed to be hereditary incumbents of Malagammana Vihare, and said they had held it for ten generations.

Haluwadana Rala of Ispitiya mentioned in deed Saka 1573 (1651 A.D.).

Saka 1605 (A.D. 1683).—Ola by the daughter of Ispitiye Haluwadana Balahami to her grandson, the young priest of Malagammana.

Ispitiye Nanayakkara Korala of Dumbura in the king's reign. Noticed 25th September, 1819.

Ispitiyege Kalu Banda, 67,070. Ispitiyege Mudiyanse, 67,079.

Families.—Chetties, 44,260, 46,572. Dahanayakage, 44,260, 46,572, 72,479, 4,150 (N. S.). Kotuwege, 67,079, 4,150 (N. S.). Moors, 60,899. Tumpanege, 72,479, 4,150 (N. S.). Weliyaddege, 51,445. Yakdersalage, 51,445.

IWEDDA.—A hamlet of Alagoda in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu. Many years ago the inhabitants abandoned this hamlet, and it is now overgrown with jungle.

(1809 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1731, Esalamasa, third day of the increasing moon, Thursday, under the constellation Punawasa. I. Naidehamy, do hereby assign the field Pittiyegodakumbura of 12 bahas, situated in the village of Iwedda, in the Galasiya pattu of Harispattu (and the garden and the chena belonging thereto), to my sister Dingiri Etana in paraveni. Witnesses who know this are Medago Korala and his mother, Medagolagedara Korala Arachchila of the same house, Garihagamagedara Arachchila, Dingirala of the same house, Wukgaspitiyo Vedarale Dingirala of the same house, Wahalagedara Arachchila, Galanga Arachchila, the wife of Iwedde Mudiyanse. Known to these witnesses I have given this land voucher in paraveni. Whoever shall contest this shall suffer by the oaths, but Dingiri Etana, who is my sister, although she swear at the five ordeals, will be safe.

IWUREWELA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbara, under the Poppitiye Arachchi.

Stream.—Maussagollekandura.

Hills.—Balagollekanda, Elituduwa.

Population in 1881, 91 (18 males, 43 females); in 1891, 117 (59 males, 58 females).

In 1878, 58½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 55 paid Rs. 124-91.

KADADORA.—A village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale. There is a ferry across the Kotmale river to Tissane.

Population in 1871, 388 (202 males, 186 females); in 1881, 439 (240 males, 199 females); in 1891, 415 (235 males, 180 females).

In 1878 105 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 45a. 2p. 9l. (paid Rs. 347.02); redeemed 6a. 0p. 9l.; temple 0a. 1p. 8l.; abandoned 1a. 0p. 4l.; total 52a. 2p. 0l.

Families.—Dhanayakage, 38,341, 36,152, 39,182. Hapugahawattege, 41,415. Kolaganwattege, 42,430. Lindapitiyegge, 33,341, 36,152, 39,182. Modage, 38,341, 36,152, 39,182. Pattiyegeolage, 42,430. Pitunugamage, 41,415. Rantiyawattege, 42,430. Watamburege Ranhami es. Arachchillage Dingirala, 1,138, D. C. N. E. Wellarawege, 39,308. Wirappuli Henayalage, 39,308. Kapuge family of Morapo owned land here, 51,839.

(1813 A.D.).—Saturday, twentieth day of Esala, in the year of Saka 1735. Watamburege Garuhami of Kadadora to his sister Menik Etana, for assistance rendered. Witnesses; Dikhene Garuhami, Hapugahawatto Lat Appu, Gurnuchelage Punchi Naidu, Upasakage Balaya, Kiriya Henaya. Talpot written by Konuge Nekatrula. 1,138, D. C. N. E.

VIHARE.—Mr. Le Mesurier, writing in 1893, says "it was built forty-five years ago, contains 6 images; a priest in charge."

Wirumunda Dewale in ruins.

KADADORAPITIYA.—A village in Uda pone korale, Kotmale, under the Mada kumbura Arachchi.

Population in 1871, 361 (197 males, 164 females); in 1881, 156 (81 males, 75 females); in 1891, 196 (105 males, 91 females).

In 1878 there were registered about 50 acres paddy land, of which 49 acres paid Rs. 179.20.

Families.—Ambagahawattege, 36,576. Iddamalluwege, 36,576. Medawattege, 36,576. Ambagahawattege Punchi Etana and her husband Pussellawe Ganage Ranhami and Ambagahawattege Ukkurala, action against them by a Moorman on a bond given in satisfaction of judgment in 84,837, 1,600 (N. S.).

It is supposed that fairs were held here, at a meadow adjoining the village Niyangandora. Kadadorapitiya was one of the gates (dora) of the latter, which was a city in ancient times.

VIHARE built recently by the villagers. An endowment of two small fields and a garden.

KALUGAHA ULLE KOVILA is in good condition. It is endowed with two acres of land.

KADANKETTIYE.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matala South.

In 1871 grouped with Udattawa, Kuriwola, Nikalanda, and Rayitaluwola.

Population in 1881, 37 (16 males, 21 females); in 1891, 21 (9 males, 12 females).

KADAWALA.—A part of Koholgamuwa in Ambagamuwa korale, Uda Balatgama.

Population in 1871, 186 (134 males, 54 females); in 1881, 406 (263 males, 143 females); in 1891, 193 (110 males, 83 females).

KADAWATA.—A village in Inamaluwa korale, Matala North, on the Trincomalee road, between the 50th and 51st milestones.

Population in 1881, 22 (18 males, 4 females); in 1891, 30 (20 males, 10 females).

There is no vihare in the village and no paddy fields. The villagers are free from parangi.

It is the boundary village between Matala and Nuwarakulawiya.

KADAWATGAMA.—A village in Kohonaiya pattuwa, Matale Mouth.

In 1871 grouped with Pahalagama; united population 153.

Population in 1881, 52 (25 males, 27 females); in 1891, 49 (28 males, 21 females).

In 1878 4½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted Ca. 1p. Ol. (paid Rs. 1.17); redeemed 2a. 0p. 1l.; total 2a. 1p. 1l.

KADAWATGAMA.—A village in Kandupalata, Yatinuwara, on the boundary between Yatinuwara and the Four Korales.

Population in 1891, 557 (299 males, 258 females).

Families.—Mongalpedige *alias* Delankapedige *rs.* Etugalpedige, 3,639 (N. S.). Karunapedige *rs.* Etugalpedige, 1,721. Kalagabakotuwa family of Matgomuwa owned land here, 35,800l.

KADIYANIENA—A village in Pashage korale, Uda Bulatgama.

Population in 1881, 355 (225 males, 130 females); in 1891, 247 (157 males, 90 females).

It is situated on the Nawalapitiya and Dimbula road, 29½ miles from Kandy, and 6½ miles from Nawalapitiya. The old bridle road to Ambagamuwa turns to the right.

Kadiyanlona estate, 1,594 acres.

Actions by J. McLeod against his tenants, 52,250 to 52,254.

KADUGANNAWA.—A village and railway station in Kandupalata korale, Yatinuwara, 62.25 miles from Colombo, 9.75 from Kandy, on the borders of Yatinuwara and Four Korales.

Stream.—Kadugannuwe ola.

Population in 1871 (with Ilukwatta), 774 (486 males, 288 females); in 1881, 517 (287 males, 230 females); in 1891, 357 (203 males, 154 females).

At this place the road to Colombo descends a long pass. The road was formed by order of Sir Edward Barnes, the work being superintended by Captain Dawson.

There is a Roman Catholic church opposite the railway station.

A Baptist school for girls, 38 pupils: cost to Government Rs. 59. A Government school for boys, 92 pupils: cost to Government Rs. 75.50.

A decisive battle was fought near Kadugannawa in 1592 between the old King Raja Sinha and Don John.

Rajawaliya (2 *Upham*, p. 312):—

Raja Sinha again mustered his forces and marched to the high country to make war. He halted at Mawela, and the army of Kandy came to meet him by the way of Kadugannawa. The two armies having encountered each other, the army of Raja Sinha was obliged to retreat.....Raja Sinha now lamented this unhappy day: "Since the eleventh year of my age no king has ever been able to make head against me till now, but this king who has come to my country is more powerful than me, for my might is decreased".....Retiring to Petangoda Uyana, he took post at that place.

It now came to pass that the King Raja Sinha was pricked with a thorn in the foot, and thereupon a Berawaya of Delampe, by the power of magic, prevented the venom of the wound from being extracted or removed by the advice of Jayasuriya Adapasen. Raja Sinha was brought in his pleasure boat from Petangoda, and on the way spoke nothing except at the place called "Coolooloo Bittarawelley," and so without uttering a single word he expired. This happened in the year [2067] 2135 of the era of Buddha.

This Raja Sinha, who had united all Ceylon in one banner, died on Thursday, the seventh day of the moon, under the constellation Sita.

Families.—Amarasinha Arachchige, 50,134, 56,048. Chetties, 56,474. Deniyego Punchi, widow and administratrix of the estate of Wijayasinhage Don Carolis Appuhumi, 48,358, 55,017. Gunasekara Hamine, 90,584, 91,456, 92,253. Haturusimpedige, 48,358, 57,197. Himatigala Palleyege, 32,563, 41,569, 60,014. Moors, 60,014. Moragodage, 44,120, 48,358, 55,017. Nilagomuwege, 79,234. Pailewatte Kuda Durayalage, 44,120, 48,358. Pannala Vitanage, 50,134, 56,048. Teligomuwe Uduhage, 79,234. Udagama Durayalage, 79,234. Wira-hennedige, 32,563, 41,569. Rakappa Chetty owned the Providence coffee estate, 37,223.



A column at the top of the page, to Captain W. F. Dawson, R.E., was erected by public subscription in 1832 in memory of his "skill in planning and executing this road." His death was announced in this proclamation :—

It is with the most painful feelings of regret we announce the decease of Captain Dawson, Commanding the Royal Engineers in this Island, and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. This much-to-be-lamented event took place on Saturday evening last. Captain Dawson, who employed in surveying the Pamban and Maunar channels, was seized with an attack of dysentery, but his well known zeal for the Public Service prompted him notwithstanding to continue his exertions until the object he was engaged in was completed, thus enabling the disease to gain such an ascendancy as to baffie every effort of professional skill, though aided by the strongest constitution. In Captain Dawson His Majesty's Service and his country have been deprived of a highly talented and most truly valuable officer, and his corps of one of its brightest ornaments. As a member of society it is hardly possible to do justice to his character. His cheerful good nature, benevolence of disposition, and many amiable qualities rendered him an universal favourite. His loss will be deplored by all, and most particularly by those who were so fortunate to be on terms of intimacy with him—by them his memory will ever be held dear.

Saturday, 6th April, 1829.

KADUWELA.—A village in Melaniya pattuwa, Matale South. In 1871 grouped with Kahatapalankumbura.

Population in 1861, 100 (49 males, 51 females); in 1891, 98 (44 males, 54 females).

In 1878, 35 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 6s. 2s. 11. (paid Rs. 43-14) : uncommuted 0s. 2s. 6l. (taxed at Rs. 2-21) : redeemed 10s. 1p. 6l. ; total 17s. 2p. 3l.

Families.—A family of stonecutters (*Sud. Cos., July, 1817*), 21,294, 21,707, 68,023. Appu Naidu Hangidiya and Dingiri Naidu *ra.* Tenne Appu, Talpot Maha 1715 (1793 A.D.) and a Mitta Saka 1722 by Erawawela Disawa of Matale, &c., 1,041, D. C. M. Kaduwela Kiri Banda and Panchi Appabami *ra.* Gangula Galwadu Hangidiya. Plaintiff's father, Gangula Raterala, allowed defendant to live in a garden. He gave half of the produce, such as elatiffa (sweet toffee) and plantains, to plaintiff and their father, 1,334, D. C. M. Udappillige Kiri Banda *ra.* Kulu Eanna and Panchi Appu. Plaintiff said the land belonged to his father Loku Panchirala. Defendant said, to Kulu Panchirala, first defendant's late husband, and brother of Loku, 19,730. Kaduwela Kulu Menika, wife of Banda, sister of Kaduwela Unnana, was daughter of Gangula Rat-mahatmaya, whose father was Abhin Mudiyanne.

(1793 A.D.).—Maha 1715, in the month of We-ek, on the day of the increasing moon, under the constellation Uthra-pala. Grant by Etti-riya-madu Anura Appu to his adopted grandson Appu Naidu, for assistance rendered. Witnesses : Koriyo Gunamasirala, Thala Yammawala Menika Duraya, Hemarabakutwe Dematagolle Naidu, Hanluna Pattiya. Talpot written by Etti-riya-madu Nimala. 4,040, D. C. Matale.

Wegodapala Katemahatmaya sold 89 amunas of high land (Kahatapatala) for £143. 4s. 6d. to William Gordon of Hunsayriya in 1855. Wegodapala had purchased the land from several villagers in 1844, after the land had been claimed by Government.

RANNAS (1747 A.D.).—Skt. In the 2,265th year after the demise of our Lord Buddha, king of preachers, cheerer of the hearts of the beings of the three worlds, head of the race of Sakkiyawanne, ran of the world, and leader to the blissful state of Nirwana. When the divine Lord Kirti Sri Raja Sinha, the growing aspirer to Buddhahood, inaugurated King of Sri Lanka, reigning with great power, caused to be constructed many dagobas, images, and orils for the residence of priests, and furthered the prosperity of the religion of Buddha, His Majesty, at the completion of the construction of Degahakoruwe Vihara, made a grant of the fields Malawela Hapukanawa of 1 amuna, Malamhe of 2 pulas, Kamharangawa of 2 pulas, Kulewa of 1 amuna, Makiriya of 1 amuna, Tikannawa of 3 pulas, Kanotte of 2 pulas, Katteluwa of 3 pulas, Gumbawee of 1 amuna, Alugollemahe Mahakumbura of 1 amuna (these 7 amunas and 3 pulas in extent) and high lands thereto, situate at Kaduwela in Ula-aya pattu of Matale, to Yatianno Sriyula Mangaratna Dewanarayana Achari Naidu Sri Appu Hangidiya, having seen their workmanship and skill. His Majesty has been pleased to grant the said lands that they

may be possessed by his children and children's children for generations. In the year of Saka 1689, in the sixth year of the reign of the divine Lord Rajadhi Raja Sinha, adorned with all the royal insignia and enthroned King of Sri Lanka, His Majesty, who contributes towards the advancement of the religion, said, "I shall also keep up the measures adopted for the furtherance of the religion by my elder brother, the divine Lord Kirti Sri Raja Sinha," confirmed the grant to Yatigama Kumarappu Hangidiya of the 7 amunu and 8 pelas extent, including Malawela Hapukanuwa and the high land of 65 amunu, as hire for constructing Gangarama Vihara, that they may not be taken by any person, but may remain as his property so long as the religion endures, inscribing the same on the former copper plate, when seated in the golden throne bedecked with all the nine species of gems in the illustrious city of Senkada and surrounded by his ministers in the attitude of the deity Sekkra Dewendraya.

In the year of Saka 1709, in the month of Unduwak, on Thursday, the seventh day of the increasing moon, this copper plate has been inscribed and granted. 28,620.

The following is undated ; it seems to be a complaint made to the king :—

The witnesses are Kalluwele Unnanse, Ranawana Unnanse, Ratwatte Unnanse, Hapuwida Unnanse, Aluvihare Unnanse, Gamagedara Samanera Unnanse, Ratukoho Mudiyanse, Polgaspitiyeral, Meddegedara Korala, Madanwelegedara Punchirala, Panikki Mudiyanse of the same village, Mawane Arachchila, Udage Badala, Pallego Badala, Punchi Naide Badala, Kula Kankanaya, Dingitta Temmettankaraya, Ukkuwa Temmettankaraya, Dingiriya Yaddessa, Mawatapola Hawadiya Duraya, and Naide Kankanaya, who helped. Given with the knowledge of these witnesses. There are the medical and other treatments given during the illness : Panawa Mestri, Ganhaterala, Digalle Korala, Nambilikumbure Veda, Kandegedara Vedarala, Dambuwele Vedarala, Hapugastenne Vedarala, Oville Vedarala, Bogahapitiye Vedagurunnehe, Migastenne Vedakaraya, Vedegurunnehe who came from the low-country, Paramaulle Vedarala, and Kurundukumbure Vedagurunnehe, these are the medical men who were caused to attend. The medicinal oils, drugs, and medicines used were of great value. There were devil-dancings thirty-two times, three bali ceremonies. Offerings were made to the dewalas at Alawatu-goda and Hapugoda. Alms given to five hermits. During the six months I spent all out of my hand, and rendered every assistance, and on the point of death, in presence of a great many witnesses, he gave the landed property (gama), name, and other things to me only. Thereafter I gave charge of the high and low lands, men, and other property which had been given to me and got him married. Submitted everything to the king. Rendered every assistance. After all I had given were taken under control, (he) went to law against me. When the defence was proved and the dispute was inquired into, the landed property (gama) was restored to me. Thereafter ditches were cut around the two gardens and I planted them with cocoanut trees, plantain trees, betel vines, yams, turmeric, ginger, and other necessary plantations, but I am not able to get any produce of these plantations, not even a little paddy, nor rice, nor even a handful of turmeric or ginger. For the last two months everything has been removed. Because I was thus treated I took (him) before the palace at Uduwalalagama, to whom the slave of the treasury of the palace belongs.

Kaduvela Uda Walawwo Dingiri Banda was registered as Ninda owner of three Duggannawiliperuwe Pangu (half an acre field and 1½ acre garden). Services (commutable for Rs. 665) :—

1. Tenants : two Vellala. Services : to give for the old year a box of boiled rice and forty betel leaves ; to pound 1 pela of paddy a year ; to work three times in the field ; to carry paddy ; to thatch the walawwa, and on festival days to work in the walawwa, and to bury the proprietor or any of his relations who may die at the walawwa, and to watch at the walawwa. Total service limited to fifteen days a year.

2. Tenant : Nekat Naidelago Siman Naide. Services : to present yearly a penuma and to work as a stone mason for three days a year.

3. Maruwona.

Gongalagoda Banda *alias* Kapuru Bastiya, the Pretender to the Kandyan throne in 1818, was arrested in Uda-daranda in this village. *Ante*, p. 129.

WELIKOTUWE VIHARE.—Imbulpitiye Dhammananda Unnanse *ra.* Tibbotuwawe Ana Nayaka Unnanse and Maturata Unnanse. Claim for the temple. 55,389.

KADUWELA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Stream.—Angunakola-ella.

In 1871 grouped with Penwala. Population, 92 (47 males, 45 females).

Population in 1881, 43 (19 males, 24 females); in 1891, 34 (20 males, 14 females).

In 1878 11½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 5a. 2p. 7l. (paid Rs. 32.16).

KAHAGALA.—A village in Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Population in 1871, 209 (116 males, 93 females); in 1881, 190 (102 males, 88 females); in 1891, 211 (128 males, 83 females).

In 1878 57½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 27a. 1p. 5l. (paid Rs. 128.30); uncommuted 0a. 3p. 4l.; redeemed 0a. 1p. 5l.; total 28a. 2p. 4l.

KAHALLA.—A village in Pallegampaha, Lower Dumbara, 4½ miles from Kandy, on the minor road to Pitiyagedara.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Streams.—Pinga-oya, Pussala-oya.

Population in 1871, 657 (378 males, 279 females); in 1881, 1,008 (578 males, 430 females); in 1891, 933 (521 males, 412 females).

The inhabitants formerly were Alibalanno, keepers of the royal elephants.

There is a Government hospital on the high road to Teldeniya.

Bricks and tiles are made here.

In the H. L. M. 91½ acres (45a. 3p. 6l.) paddy land are registered.

In 1878 87½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 16a. 0p. 8l. (paid Rs. 163.43); redeemed 26a. 3p. 9l.; temple land 0a. 3p. 0l.; total 43a. 3p. 2l.

Families.—Chandrasekara Wahala Mudiyanseage of Polgolla, 26,142. Dematagahadeniyege, 18,114. Dematagaha Hadiramege, 10,939. Dematagollege *alias* Tennakonge, 98,333. Dikmadugodage *ra.* Dewago and Ihagamago, 47,848, 2,614. Dunumadalawego, 68,633. Egola-haliyaloyege, 68,633. Galketiyege, Test. 756. Galketiyege, 18,235. Ihagama Mudiyanseage *alias* Ranasinha Mudiyanseage *alias* Udukumburege, 18,175, 44,948, 46,635, 47,842, 48,280, 60,877, 62,835, 65,247, 65,623, 2,614 (N. 8.). Kahawalayawattege, 49,902. Kahawalage, 18,114, 18,235. Kajugahakotuwege, 38,610. Maha Asweddumwela Durayalage *ra.* Pullege, 59,921, 68,261, 78,648. Melekotuwe Nawayalatenne Betge Vidanage, 67,290. Monarasinha Mudaliyar, 49,902. Moormen, 87,898. Napanage Kawrala Arachchila of Napana, litigation for his estate, 26,142. Pallege, 68,261, 78,648. Rajapaksa Mudiyanseage, 98,333. Sattambilage, 55,115. Uduwela Dawulkarayalage, 38,610. Wanduramullege, 18,175, 44,948, 47,842, 48,280, 60,877, 62,835, 65,247, 65,623, 67,290.

VIHARE.—There is a vihare which has no endowment. The incumbent, Kinikiriya Unnanse, was an astrologer of some repute.

Sidharto Unnanse *ra.* Ratnayaka Appuhami, 1,333.

Three pelas only are registered in the Commutation Register as belonging to the Dalada Maligawa, but in the Service Tenures Register the Maligawa is registered as owner of a Hewisi Panguwa of 1 amuna field and 1 amuna garden, the services for which are commutable for Rs. 19.35.

KAHAMANE.—A village in Pasbago korale, Upper Bulatgama. It adjoins Warakawn.

Hills.—Gedarahinna, Kiriwanchinna, Muwankolinahinna, Pahurutotahinna.

Population in 1881, 144 (73 males, 71 females); in 1891, 150 (76 males, 74 females).

In 1878 5 acres (2a. 2p. 1l.) paddy land were registered, of which 4½ acres paid Rs. 18.92 tax; the remaining half an acre was redeemed from tax.

Families.—Samaratun Mudiyanseage Punchirala Sattambi *ra.* Udahage Dingiri. Plaintiff's father Appuhami was shot during the rebellion of 1818. Defendant claimed in right of her son by Appu, who was the son of Udahage Punchirala Sattambi, 36,117.

KAHAMBILIYAWELA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 142 (79 males, 63 females); in 1891, 97 (49 males, 48 females).

In 1878 25 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 6a. 3p. 6l. (paid Rs. 43.31); uncommuted 1a. 0p. 8l.; abandoned 1a. 0p. 9l.; temple land 3a. 1p. 0l.; total 12a. 2p. 3l.

Families.—Hannas and Padiwita Walawwe, descendants of Kawudupelelle Mahatmayo, owned land here (*Jud. Com., 7th August, 1890*), 37,044. Kahambiliyawela Suddana *vs.* Walawatte Banda, 31,544.

VIHARE.—Kahambiliyawela Vihare.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has one panguwa, 3 fields of 6½ acres, held by Madugalle Banda for a payment of Rs. 13 a year.

KAHATADENIYA.—A village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale, in the Mawela Arachchi-wasam. It is a low-caste village under a Duraya.

Population in 1881, 172 (95 males, 77 females); in 1891, 69 (36 males, 33 females).

The MORAPE KATARAGAMA DEWALE owns a Panguwa here (three gardens 1a. 2p. 6l.). Tenant: Alutgedera Diuno Dingawa. Services (commutable for Rs. 13.30): to put up and decorate the Rittage at the river; to supply kekuna oil; to work eight days on the mutettuwa; to supply firewood and mata for the Rittage at the diyakepuma.

The PUSULPITIYE VIHARE owns a Panguwa (1a. 1p. 0l. field and a garden of 4 kurunis). Tenant: Bopitiye Kira. Services (commutable for Rs. 19.85): to collect and remove the unde share of the fields; to repair the vihare or banage, &c.

KAHATAGAHASWEDDUMA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura.

Population in 1881, 75 (42 males, 33 females); in 1891, 16 (7 males, 9 females).

KAHATAGAHAKUMBURA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matala South.

In 1871 grouped with Kaduwela.

Population in 1881, 11 (6 males, 5 females); in 1891, 1 male.

KAHATAGASTENNA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Rambukowala and Angogammedda; population, 484 (229 males, 255 females). It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881. Population in 1891, 115 (59 males, 65 females).

Families.—Medawattege *vs.* Medillege, 55,005.

KAHATAPITIYA.—A village in Gangapahala korale, Udapalata, about a mile from the town of Gampola on the main road to Kandy. It adjoins Unambuwa. The railway passes through the village.

Hill.—Kalugalakanda.

Population in 1881, 695 (368 males, 327 females); in 1891, 811 (413 males, 398 females).

In 1878 85½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 25a. 2p. 1½l. (paid Rs. 246.56); redeemed 15a. 0p. 2l.; sold by the Crown 1a. 0p. 0l.; abandoned 1a. 1p. 1l.; total 42a. 3p. 4½l.

This village is on the banks of the Mahaweli-ganga. The inhabitants are Vellalas, Moors, and Potters. There is good potters' clay.

The old Kahatapitiye Walawwa belongs to the Panabokke family.

There is a Church Missionary School, built on the burial ground of the Unambuwa family, where there is the tombstone of Panabokke Ratamahatmaya, senior.

The mosque is famous; in its premises is an unpretending building called the "Mekkan Sohongeysa," said to be the burial place of a saint who visited the place from Mecca. A family of doctors (Moormen) having been admitted to the Betge or the Royal Medical Department are considered equal to Vellalas; they came originally from Udunuwara.

Tradition asserts that Angamahena received its name from its having been the wrestling ground of a famous "Mallawaya" wrestler, who was killed at this spot by a lady of the Angammuna family, whose ancestors are said to have distinguished themselves in fighting matches in the royal presence.

Some fields in the vicinity have the names of human limbs given to them, such as Mada oluwa, Epamula, Atiro. The first is said to be the spot where the head, Epamula where the legs, and Atiro where the arms of the wrestler were thrown.

Mada-oluwa belonged to the Angammuna family at one time. It now belongs to the Kirinde family.

Botalapitiye Bomaluwa, on the banks of the Mahawoli-ganga in the village, is the resort of the five Dewala of Embekka, Gadaladeniya, Lankatilaka, Wegiriya, and Wallahagoda, for the ceremony of water-cutting at the end of the perahera. Porutota in the river is the place where the water is cut.

Henakanda Biso Bandara was cremated at Botalapitiye Bomaluwa.

There is a Government school for boys in the village.

WALAWWA.—Kahatapitiye Diwa Nilame (*Jud. Com., 3rd November, 1823*).

Kahatapitiye Loku Nilame had seven sons and one daughter. The sons were (1) Loku Appuhami *alias* Makuloluwe Banda; (2) Iriyagama Banda (father of Iriyagama Tikiri Banda); (3) Unambuwe Lekam; (4) Ranawana Banda; (5) Kahatapitiye Basnayaka Nilame; (6) Golahela Banda; (7) Punchi Banda.

Golahela, the sixth son, married Galagoda Menika, whose father was first married to Weragoda Atapattu Mohottala's sister, afterwards to her mother, a lady of the Galagoda family (*Jud. Com., 23rd and 26th September, 1826*).

Kahatapitiye Nilame stated that Latti was his slave, given in dowry when his sister was married to Dugganna Nilame (*Jud. Com., 31st July, 1828*).

Kahatapitiye Nilame and his son Ranwala Banda sold lands in Kahatapitiya in 1847 to Angammuna Ratemahatmaya's widow. The Nilame was the son of Loku Banda and of Golahela Kumarihami.

In 1861 Iriyagama Pahala Walawwe Unambuwe, late Lekam, sold lands in Kahatapitiya to his daughter, Angammuna Ratemahatmaya's Kumarihami.

The defendant in 59,937 said that the lands in claim belonged to Pahala Walawwe Tikiri Banda of Angammuna, and were sold by him in 1867 to Panabokke Banda, late Basnayaka Nilame.

Unambuwe, late Ratemahatmaya of Kotmale, filed a Sittu in 10,848, dated Saka 1720 (1798 A.D.), issued by Pilima Talawwe Adigar, by order of the king, to Bowala Ratnayaka Mudiyanse.

Families.—Baddege Dingiri Amma's estate, Test. 136. Botale Arachchillage, 5,383, 6,585. Doluwege, 20,537. Gunamal Vidanelage, 37,762, 39,190. Kahatapitiye Korallage, 38,864. Kahatapitiye Mosque, litigation for the, 46,001. Kodituwakkukarage, 10,818, 11,656. Korallage, 37,762, 39,190. Maluwege, 6,585. Moora, 6,093, 11,656, 22,046, 37,306, 60,282, 61,482, 62,683, 67,400. Pamunuwe Vidanelage, 5,383. Wegiriyege, 2,518.

(1764 A.D.).—The command pronounced by the majesty of the divine effulgence of the matchless and most profound goodness of our eminent Sovereign of Sri Lanka.

Bowatte Sakala Kalaguna Nipuna Sakrawatta Rajakaruna Dewunda Panditaya, faithfully serving the sublime Great Gate and being zealous also in the military service, therefore the undisturbed possession of the lower 2 pelas of Lintotakumbura, situate in the village Kahatapitiya, in the Udapalata of Udunuwara; the field Umiya of 1 pela and Pallegamakumbura of 1 pela, in the village of Haloluwa in Harispattu; the field Delpat Anga of 2 pelas; Tumbekumbura of 15 labas; Aswedduma of 15 labas, in the village of Guruluwela in Matale, in the whole comprehending an extent of 2 amunu and 1 pela of arable land, together with the high and low grounds, dwelling gardens and trees belonging thereto, have been confirmed as long as his children and grandchildren, kindred, and posterity, shall exist, on this day, being Sunday, the seventh day of the decreasing moon of the month Durutu, in the 1,686th year of Saka, denominated Taruna, and the said behest is thus confirmed by royal command.

(1798 A.D.).—Pilima Talawwa. When the sovereign of Sri Lanka, our illustrious lord, being enthroned king, was exercising his royal authority, as Bowala Ratnayaka, Mudaliyar, has served with loyalty, obedience, and with a goodwill towards the supreme king, and therefore in order to bestow royal favour on him, Our sovereign lord, actuated by his gracious will and wisdom, commanded to grant the field Udabebile of 1 amuna and Ilukgala of 2 pelas, amounting together in extent to 1 amuna and 2 pelas, lying at Kahatapitiyawela, as well as the high and low lands, gardens, &c., lying thereabout, which forms a "panguwa," that they may not be alienated in future to any other by any chief or minister, but that they may be possessed without interruption by the said Mudiyanse's children, children's children, from generation to generation.

This Sittu is granted in the year (denominated Kalayukta) of Saka 1720, in the month Wak, on Thursday, the second day of the increasing moon.

For this purpose, Urulewatto Wijesundara Rajakaruna Senewiratna Abeykon Pandita Mudiyanse Ralahami, first Adigar of Kandy, who has also the offices of Haluwadana Nilame, Hetapenago Muhandiram, Waunaku Nilame of

(1802 A.D.).—On Monday, in the increase of the moon in the month of *Ṭi*, in the year of Saka 1724. Owala Ungajja, being unable to perform the *Rajakariya*, and also being unable to pay his debts, transferred his lands to his nephew Medduma, on condition that he should perform the *Rajakariya* and pay the debts. Witnesses: Kotugodollege Arachchila, Brachmanage Ukkurula, Ulluwahudeniyo Punchirala, Doldeniyo Punchirala, Mangalagama Appu Nalle, Sakra Durayalage Balaya, Pallego Kuda Duraya. Talpot written by Udage Kuluwa.

(1814 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the second day of the increasing moon, in the month of Wesak, in the year of Saka 1736. Transfer by Kahawatugoda Ungajja to his nephew Kalu Duraya, in consideration of the sum of 80 riddis, 6 pelas and 7 lahas of paddy. Witnesses: Korallege Arachchila, Korallege Udage Arachchila, Korallege Punchirala, Sakra Duraya, Ukkuwa Duraya, Pancha, Kuda Duraya, Menika, Kiriyaajja, Tikiri Unga, Del-ange Kira Duraya, Dingiri Eka, Ukkuwa, Duraya. Talpot written by Hildawngama Unnanse.

(Here follow a list of debts due by Ungajja, and witnessed.) 11,569.

KAKANDAGAMA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Maningomuwe-ola.

Hill.—Mahachelekanda.

In 1878 3 acres (1a. 2p. 0l.) paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 6.16 as commuted tithe.

KALAGOLLA *alias* **KANDEGAMMEDDA.**—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura, under the name Arachchi as Bembiya. It is 8 miles from Weragama, 2 or 3 miles from the road to Bintenna.

Stream.—Kalagollo-oya.

Population in 1881, 118 (63 males, 55 females); in 1891, 140 (79 males, 61 females).

This is a remote village, very hilly, situated at the top of the range which divides Wendaruwa from Kandapahala. The inhabitants, who are the same class of Vellalas as those in Medasiya pattuwa, are wild and uncivilized; their huts are dirty and poorly built. Parangi is prevalent. The fields are steep, but the soil is fertile. Coconut trees flourish here, but little attention is given to them. There is more forest than cultivated land, and more kurakkan than paddy.

There is no school nor pansala.

In 1878 24 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 8a. 3p. 5½l. (paid Rs. 29.68); belonging to Crown 3a. 0p. 5l.; total 12a. 0p. 0½l.

Families.—Dombagahapitiyego *ra.* Uda Hukege, 51,188.

KALALGOMUWA.—A village in Gampaha Korale East, Upper Dumbura.

Population in 1881, 118 (66 males, 53 females); in 1891, 124 (66 males, 59 females).

In 1878 46½ acres paddy land were registered, of which 29½ paid Rs. 71.41 tax; the rest were redeemed.

KALALPITIYA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South, 12 miles from Kandy on the main road to Matale.

Population in 1881, 385 (200 males, 185 females); in 1891, 353 (190 males, 163 females). Vellalas, Bajjan Durayo, Low-country Sinhalese. Roliyo in Dolgahamula Kuppayama.

Halangoda Lekam was in 1830 Vidano of Guralawola, Kalalpitiya, and Pannagama. *Ante*, p. 311.

In 1878 64½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 11a. 3p. 9l. (paid Rs. 65.27); uncommuted 1a. 0p. 1½l.; redeemed 18a. 1p. 4l.; temple land 1a. 0p. 0l.; total 32a. 1p. 4½l. The fields are irrigated by the Balakaduwe-oya.

There are two schools for boys.

Families.—Appuhennedi Totahewage, 78,168, 3,736. Crown (claim of, 23 acres here) *ra.* Nugapitiyo Korale. Diyagolage, 28,851. Hewahaknuge, 36,040. Kapurallage, tenant of the Ukuwala Pattini Dewale, 28,851. Panikkialage, 28,358. Pinnadewage, 36,040. Warakamurege, 28,358.

KALALPITIYE VIHARE.—The older building was destroyed during the rebellion of 1817–18; the present one was built since then. It had been abandoned until shortly before the visit of the Temple Land Commissioner. The vihare owns about 3 pelas field in Halangoda, which were dedicated by the Ehelapola family. *Ante*, p. 313.

KALA-OTUWAWA.—A village in Pallepata korale, Tumpane, on the western boundary of the district north of Dedunupitiya. On the north of it is Kapukotuwe Muduna and the Rambukkan-oya.

Stream.—Kahagala-ela.

Hill.—Welikanda.

Population in 1881, 120 (63 males, 57 females); in 1891, 130 (74 males, 56 females).

In 1878 about 25½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 9a. 2p. 9½l. (paid Rs. 84.61); sold by Crown 6a. 2p. 3½l.; abandoned 2a. 2p. 1½l.; total 12a. 3p. 3½l.

Families.—Mohottallage Bindurala *ra.* Moratuwege Ukkurula. On account of the treason and rebellion in 1818 of Dedunupitiye Mohottala (plaintiff's uncle and adopted father) all his lands were forfeited to the Crown. Some time after, on plaintiff's representation, half of the lands were granted to him by Government upon deed 2nd October, 1819. 18,973.

(1803 A.D.).—In the year of the illustrious and holy King Saka 1725. Mawatagamage Upasaka Rala of the Padikara Lekam Department of Godatale, in Telgoma Pallepata in Tumpane, having received assistance for seven years by obtaining 13 amunu of paddy and 85 ridis from the Kala-otuwawa Vihare, being childless, indebted, and no one of the panguwa attended to or cared for (him), the said Upasaka Rala, on his deathbed, gave over to the vihara his share of the panguwa, Gamawela of 1 pela and Mirikadeniya of 1 pela. From that date, the vihara being in possession of the same, the king is graciously pleased to dispense with the Kathal Rajakariya for eight years.

KALAPITIYA.—A village in Udapone korale, Kotmale, on the left bank of the Kotmale river below the junction of the Pundalu-oya and above the junction of the Rambakula river. It is under the same Arachchi as Nugatota, Hedunuwawa, and Medagoda Rategammedda.

Population in 1881, 378 (210 males, 168 females); in 1891, 63 (28 males 35 females).

There was formerly a Government vernacular school here; closed in 1882.

PALADORA-ELLA is a hamlet. Four inhabitants. Two pelas paddy land.

Families.—Jayasekara Mudiyanzolage Appuhami, late Division Officer, 96,320.

Elawellege, Kobbewala Walawwa, Mawikumbure Butkorallege, 84,911, 86,675.

Mawikumburege *ra.* Pinnagollege, 84,911, 87,701.

In 1888 about 140½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 59a. 0p. 5½l.; uncommuted 6a. 2p. 3½l.; abandoned 5a. 1p. 3½l.; redeemed 2a. 1p. 0½l.; sold by Crown 1a. 1p. 0½l.; Vihara land 1a. 2p. 6½l.; total 70a. 0p. 7½l.

MEDDEGODA PATTINI DEWALE.—Burnt down in 1886.

The Dandudambuldeniyawewa is abandoned.

KALAWALA.—A village in Gampaha East, Upper Dumbara.

Population in 1881, 209 (112 males, 97 females); in 1891, 231 (123 males, 108 females).

In 1878 little more than 21 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 16½ paid Rs. 34.25 tax; the rest were redeemed.

KALOGAHA-ELLA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Population in 1881, 28 (17 males, 11 females); in 1891, 52 (28 males, 24 females).

In 1878 11½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 3a. 2p. 0½l. (paid Rs. 13.30); uncommuted 2a. 0p. 9½l.; total 5a. 2p. 9½l.

KALUDE-ELLA.—A village in Palispattu West, Lower Dumbara.

River.—Hulu-ganga.

Stream.—Kula-oya.

Hills.—Anwawetanagalakanda, Dettakepugalakanda, Maligawattahela, Maussa-kanda.

Population in 1881, 240 (146 males, 94 females); in 1891, 171 (96 males, 75 females).

In the H. L. M. 2½ acres (1a. 1p. 5½l.) paddy land were registered.

In 1878 little more than 7½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 8½ paid Rs. 9.67; the rest were abandoned.

Families.—Agalakotuwe Dingirala Vidane, Don Cornelis Siriwardana Atakeralu Appuhami, and Hewawalpitige Don Mathew de Silva *vs.* Richard Rudd. In 1858 the second and third plaintiffs purchased from the first plaintiff a hena of 15a. 1r. 1p. Defendant said that he and his two brothers, H. and G. W. Rudd, purchased the lands in 1858, 31,754. Case between Tamila for a land of 4 acres, 60,082. Jayasundara Hettige *vs.* Robert Filley, 63,880, 81,320.

KALUDEWALA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 40 (24 males, 16 females); in 1891, 29 (13 males, 16 females).

In 1878 30 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 2a. 3p. 4l. (paid Rs. 15.10); uncommuted 0a. 1p. 5l.; redeemed 4a. 0p. 9l.; sold by Crown 6a. 6p. 1l.; total 14a. 3p. 9l.

Families.—D. D. Wijayakon, Mudaliyar, and Uda Walawwe Loku Banda *vs.* The Queen's Advocate and the Government Agent, Kandy. Plaintiffs were the owners of an allotment of land of 27 acres. The second defendant, on behalf of the Crown, advertised the land for sale, when plaintiffs applied for an injunction and stopped the sale, 30,441. Maliyaldege *vs.* Miwattakumburege, 1,803. Ibrahim Rawter *vs.* Alex. Ross, 58,529, 80,409.

(1741 A.D.).—Grant, dated Tuesday, the second day of the increasing moon, in the month of Ekala, in the year of Saka 1663, under the constellation Uttara-palgunā, by Unga Duraya of Kaludewala to..... for assistance rendered. Witnesses: Upasaka Rala of Oli-anga, Handuna Duraya of Kaludewala, Maliyadde Kaluwa Duraya of the same village, Komala Duraya of the same village, Dinga Duraya of same village, Tikira Duraya of same village, Kaluwa Duraya of Agalawatta, and Aruma Duraya of the same village.

(1767 A.D.).—Sittu, dated Thursday, the thirteenth day of the increasing moon, in the month of Medindina, in the year of Saka 1689, by Ratwatte Disawa of Matale in favour of Maliyadde Komala.

(1771 A.D.).—Grant, dated Wednesday, the fifth day of the increasing moon, in the month of Medindina, in the year of Saka 1693, by Parami to her grandson Komala.

SITTU (1800 A.D.).—Whereas Tena Duraya and Unga Duraya having disputed each other's right to the field Upper Dulpandura, 3 pēlas in extent, situated at Kaludewala, in the Kohonsiya pattu of Matale korale, came and stated before me their claims; and on inquiry I found that Unga Duraya had better right than Tena; and, further, Unga Duraya produced three Sittu showing his right.

It is decreed that Unga Duraya may be quieted in possession of the lands in dispute.

This was, therefore, granted on Saturday, the eighth day of the decreasing moon, in February, the year of Saka 1722, by Pilamo Talawwe Wijaya-sundara Rajakaruna Nawaratna Attanayaka Bandara Nayaka Mudiyanse, Disawa of Matale. 2,048, D. C. M., 3,689, D. C. M.

Maliyaldege family, for a division of a field and garden held in common 1,803, 67,412, D. C. K., 3,905, 3,926, C. R. Matale.

KALUGALA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbura. Kalugala, Padupola, and Galadebokka form one Arachchi-wasam.

Stream.—Kalugal-oya.

Hills.—Kalubata-ela, Katukitulekanda.

Population in 1881, 277 (135 males, 142 females); in 1891, 129 (66 males, 63 females).

In 1878 110½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 52a. 3p. 6l. (paid Rs. 245.11); abandoned 1a. 0p. 7l.; held by the Crown 0a. 0p. 5l.; redeemed 1a. 0p. 8l.; total 55a. 1p. 6l.

KALUGALLEWA.—An uninhabited village in Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North. It is 5 miles from the Trincomalee road.

Stream.—Iriyagolle-ela.

Hill.—Ambanpayekanda.

The soil is not fertile. There were two or three houses of tom-tom beaters. The fields are abandoned: they formerly belonged to the Dalada Maligawa; they are now owned by the villagers.

In 1878 about 18½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 11½ (5a. 3p. 3l.) paid Rs. 28·06 tax; the rest were uncommuted.

(1628 A.D.).—At the lucky hour, Uttrapalguna Kiriheruwa, on Monday, in the increasing moon, in the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1650, this Sittu was given. Boundaries to this are, below the stone Yahanpanagala, below Penekutu-ela, this side of Kumaragala, above the Pangahamula-ela, above Diyabubulepitiya, this side of Kudawewelgala, and below Mahapelikada, the high and low lands, gardens and houses, within these boundaries were given by Bibile Siyambalagedara Mutta (grandfather) to Mahawanni Appurala of Kalugal-oya. Any person making any dispute with respect to this will suffer vengeance; Mahawanni Appurala may swear to this extent of lands and nothing will happen to him. Witnesses to this are Bibile Kaditalagedara Gamarala, Penalaboda Muhandirama, who held office in Wagapanaha. The amount paid for this is 3 pagodas.

(1741 A.D.).—Kumuduhami of Kalugalla-oya, in the Wagapanaha korale of Matale, is possessed of a plot of land, which, by his exertions by rooting stumps and doing other works, was asweddumized to the extent of 8 amunu. As the services to be performed for these 8 amunu were very difficult, Kumuduhami dedicated these 8 amunu to the Dalada Mandire in the name of the Tooth-relic, so that the powerful God, the Great Gate, and the principal men of the village, Perumboda, may obtain merit. Therefore he is to possess the same until the sky reaches the earth, the earth reaches the sky, so long as the sun and moon exist, so long as the Dalada Mandire exists, so long as the royal villages exist. The service for this is 5 measures and one-half of a pingo of rice to be given to the Maligawa in the month Wesak. The granting of this dedication Sittu was on Sunday, in the decreasing moon, in the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1663, at the lucky hour, Mithunalagna Budahorawe Nekata. With the knowledge of the three Nilameckkarayo of the Dalada Mandire, and the Diyawadana Nilame, Balagalle Rala.

(1741 A.D.).—As Dewaradapola Wattuwa Balitiyanna rendered services to Puwali Gammahē of Kalugalla-oya, in the Wagapanaha korale of Matale, he made over to him Kumbiyanulpota Aswedduma of 5 lahas, which were asweddumized by rooting out stumps, and the garden Gewatta, which is planted with jak, coconut, and other trees; these lands are dedicated to the Tooth-relic, with reservation to possess on delivering one pingo load of rice to the Sri Danata Dhatunwahanso each year. This dedication Sittu was given on Sunday, in the decreasing moon, in the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1663, with the knowledge of the headmen of the Dalada Mandire, the officiating priest, and Balagalle Rala, the Diyawadana Nilame.

The portion of high land out of Dodanattawela, in Wagapanaha korale, which Sundara Hani bought of Bibile Mudiyanse, was cleared and asweddumized and given to be possessed, supplying to the relic temple 5 (measures) rice and one "half pingo." On this Thursday, the seventh day of the waning moon, in the month of Wesak, in the year of Saka 1663. To this effect all the tenants of the Relic temple and the officiating people thereof and also Balagalle Diyawadana Rala.

KALUGAL-OYA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbara.

Hills.—Amunhenekandura. Kehelpatdoraniyakanda.

Population in 1881, 131 (73 males, 58 females); in 1891, 72 (40 males, 32 females).

In 1878 53½ acres (26a. 3p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 53 acres paid Rs. 126·66 tax; the rest, half an acre, redeemed.

KALUGAMMANA.—A village in Ambagamuwa korale, Uda Bulatgama.

River.—Kelani-ganga.

Hill.—Kiripanagalakanda, 3,496 ft. high.

PALLEPAGE.

Streams.—Hunugal-oya, Kandurumankada.

Hills.—Batgalukanda, Hangarapitikanda, Polpitikanda, Yaddalakanda.

Population in 1881, 469 (252 males, 217 females).

Hamlets: Kangarapitiya, 278 (146 males, 132 females). Hitiyagama, 256 (137 males, 119 females).

In 1878 about 27 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 11a. 3p. 6l. (paid Rs. 57·85); redeemed 1a. 1p. 1l.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 2l.; total 13a. 1p. 9l.

UDARAGE.

Rivers.—Maskeli-ganga.

Streams.—Alu-oya, Appallakandure-oya, Dunutibu-oya, Gangula, Gawarawila-oya, Kotalakandure-oya, Liyanhitikandure-oya, Pattaratibu-oya.

Hills.—Ballapinuwakanda (4,180 ft.), Gawarawilakanda, Heramitipaha, Kottellenakanda, Kunudiyaparuwato, Laksapanagala (2,980 ft.), Manchikanda, Retunuellekanda, Waggamakanda.

Population in 1881, 409 (226 males, 183 females); in 1891, 548 (278 males, 270 females).

Hamlets: Morahenagama, 269 (139 males, 130 females); Kiriwan Eliya, 279 (139 males, 140 females).

In 1878 26½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 10a. 2p. 2l. (paid Rs. 56.62); redeemed 2a. 0p. 1l.; abandoned 0a. 2p. 9l.; total 13a. 1p. 2l.

The people have about 7,000 or 8,000 kitul trees, from which they make good jaggery for sale.

Paddy cultivation is much below their requirements. Kurakkan, Indian corn, and hill paddy are sown to some extent.

There are many tea estates.

Strathpey, 2,583. Galpelakotuwege *rs.* Herat Mudiyansele, 96,509, 745, 1,545. Wibaddege *rs.* Koswattege, 1,380. Galpelakotuwege (Gan-Arachchi) *rs.* Hatdelege and Morahenage, 89,558.

KALUGANGA.—A village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East, on a tributary of the Amban-ganga and in the south-east of the pattuwa.

Streams.—Ma-oya, Wellada-oya.

Population in 1881, 37 (21 males, 16 females); in 1891, 64 (42 males, 24 females).

In 1878 there were 20 acres (10a. 0p. 1l.) of uncommuted paddy land registered.

KALUGOMUWA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udapalata. Hinda-gala, Payingomuwa, and Kalugomuwa are under the same Arachchi. Payin-gomuwa and Kalugomuwa lie to the right of the Deltota road after it leaves the river and rises up the hill. The fine tract of the Maligawa fields are seen beyond and below the road along the bank of the river.

Population in 1881, 623 (322 males, 301 females); in 1891, 707 (360 males, 347 females).

In 1878 179½ acres of paddy lands were registered. Commuted 17a. 2p. 9l. (paid Rs. 197.03); redeemed 1a. 2p. 0l.; sold by the Crown 1a. 3p. 0l.; temple land 68a. 2p. 5l.; total 89a. 2p. 4l.

Families.—Adella Durayalage, 37,497. Asveddume Durayalage, 36,492. Ganitege, 36,429. Katupelellege, 38,489. Maguri welege, 36,429. Matale Panikkiyalage, 54,661. Narandeniye Durayalage, 43,531. Panditige, 38,489. Rilawelage, 37,497. Siyambalagastenne Kariyakarana Rala, 8,939. Udawatte Vidanelage, 36,492. Wekalawattege, 31,315. Weligalege, 8,939. Yakdemalage, 54,661.

There are thirty-eight pangu in the village belonging to the Dalada Maligawa:—

Taligawa :—													Value of		
Pangu.		Fields.			Gardens.			Hen.			Services.				
		A.	P.	K.		A.	P.	K.		A.	P.	K.	Rs.	a.	
38	...	55	3	2	...	26	0	6	...	81	3	8	...	1,858	15

1. Kariyakarana.—Tenants: Mahamudaunnayake Mudiyansele Appuhami, Kariyakaranarala; Katupelellege Appuhami, Kariyakaranarala; Wariyapolage Malhami, Kariyakaranarala. Sub-tenants: Kariyakaranaralage Dingiri Amma, Moledando Naide, Akurana Arachchi, Wibaddege Kiri Menika, Kuda Molligoda Naide, Kuda Muttettuwe Ranhami, Naniyare Kudahenaya, Wahalage Kapurula, Tikiri Menika. Hold 20½ acres fields, 5½ acres gardens, 1½ acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 394.70): the tenant on duty has to attend the Dalada Maligawa on old year's day and new year's day, on the festival of lights (in November) and on the rice festival (in January); to present to the Diwa Nilame a basketful of sweetmeats on old year and new year's day; to attend the perabera for a period not exceeding fifteen days in one year; to attend the Maligawa on the occasion of Puja Mangalaya for five times in the month of May each year; each Kariyakaranarala is eligible for appointment to do service at the Maligawa during the pleasure of the Diwa Nilame. Service is chiefly to be performed by the three Kariyakaranarala. The holders of all land in the panguwa, whether mud land or high land, are liable to pay a tax of two shillings per pula to the proper Kariyakaranarala, except Kudahewage, who is exempt in consideration of the services which he performs in washing the linen of M. Appuhami's household.

2. **Kankanana.**—Tenant : Mahamudannayake Mudiyanseelage Appuhami. Sub-tenants : Uduma Lebbe Sloma Ibrahim Lebbe, Ahamadu Lebbe *alias* Loku Molligoda Naide Uduma Lebbe, Munwatugoda Kariyakaranna, Batagollege Punchirala Kankanama. Hold $9\frac{1}{4}$ acres fields, one-fourth of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 141.35) : the ordinary service of the Kankanama at the Maligawa is to attend to the lighting of the temple premises and to the provision of chules for the processions ; to take care that the drums and flags are in good order and are carried by the proper persons ; to present to the Diwa Nilame on the old year and new year a box of sweetmeats. The special service of Kankanama when selected for duty for a year or other long period is that of steward. The due payable to the Kankanama for land not held by him is Rs. 2 per pela in the Kankanana pangu. The service of the Kankanama, except when specially employed for a long period at the Maligawa, has the same duration as that of the Kariya Karakanarala.

3. **Lekam.**—Tenant : Kalugomuwa Mohottala, Watagama Veda. Hold 3 acres field. Special and occasional services (commutable for Rs. 58.60) : the special duty consists in performing the work of a clerk daily at the Maligawa ; the occasional duty is similar to that of the Kankanama or Kariya Karanarala. The field Watawalakumbura is subject to a payment of Rs. 6 annually to the temple. The Lekama on duty has to present to the Diwa Nilame two boxes of sweetmeats on old year's day and new year's day. The field Nilame Muttottuwa is Maruwena, attached to the office of Lekam, which is not hereditary.

4. **Wattoru.**—Tenant : Katupelellege Appuhami. Holds $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 40.60) : to open and shut the doors of the Maligawa daily during two consecutive months of each year, and to take care of the sacred shrine of Buddha and all property connected therewith.

5. **Handun-ambarana.**—Maruwena.

6. **Kattiyana.**—Tenants : Batagalego, Wibaddege (4 acres field, 2 acres garden). Services (commutable for Rs. 77.70) : No. 1 is liable to thirty days' mura, or to take care of the valuable vessels belonging to the Maligawa, and Kiri Menika is liable to two thirty days' mura, but not consecutive terms of service. Both are required to attend the usual festivals of the Maligawa like the Kankanama and Lekam. They must each present one box of sweetmeats and forty leaves of betel to the Diwa Nilame on the occasion of the old year and new year. Rations usual.

7. **Multen.**—Tenants : Maratugodage, Batagalego. Hold $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre field, one-fourth of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 28.25) : to assist in cooking food for distribution at the Maligawa during two consecutive months of each year and to attend the usual festivals ; to present to the Diwa Nilame one boxful of sweetmeats on the old year's day and the new year's day.

8. **Udawola Ganwasam.**—Tenant : Punchirala Vidane. Holds $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres fields $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres gardens, $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres hon. Services (commutable for Rs. 80.85) : to convert into rice once a month two bushels of paddy, which is to be supplied by the Maligawa Mananna in the house of the principal Gammah of each panguwa. The paddy is to be drawn from the Maligawa granary at Kalugomuwa. The Maligawa is to supply twice a year an earthen pot capable of containing 5 laha of paddy for the purpose of making rice ; the panguwa supplies one man, who must attend the four festivals, the Puja Mangalaya, and ten days of porahera, he must march in the processions that take place during his stay on service at the Maligawa ; the panguwa must twice a year, on or about the rice festival and on a proper day soon after the new year, make a present to the Diwa Nilame of a box of sweetmeats and forty leaves of betel ; the panguwa must send to the Maligawa once a month one full pingo load consisting of what is locally called the eighteen kinds of vegetables and two pumpkins and one bunch of ripe plantains, also four measures of oil, or in lieu of the oil, four shillings ; on the occasion of new year's festival the panguwa must supply for the ornamental arch before the Maligawa five poles of 20 ft. in height each ; whenever the Maligawa requires timber for any purpose for any temple building, granary, &c., the panguwa must supply a man to cut it wherever it may be required ; whenever the Diwa Nilame or the Vidane comes to Kalugomuwa the panguwa must supply him with a sufficiency of uncooked provisions, and furnish his servants with a proper quantity of cooked food ; the panguwa must in fair turn feed any messenger sent on duty by the Maligawa to the village of Kalugomuwa during the time of his stay or duty in the village.

9. Udawela Kuda Muttettuwa Ganwasama.—Tenant: Yatinuwara Gammahelage alias Uduma Lebbe Mahammadu Lebbe. Holds 3 acres field, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 52-95): same as Panguwa No. 8.

10. Paluwela Ganwasama.—Tenants: Nape Gammahelage. Hold 5 acres fields, $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres gardens, 8 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 82-45): same as Panguwa No. 8.

11. Paluwela Hippala Ganwasama.—Tenants: Hippala Gammahelage, Mipiya. Hold 4 acres fields, $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres gardens, 12 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 71-20): same as Panguwa No. 8.

12. Paluwela Kuda Muttettuwa Ganwasama.—Attaragama Naide. Holds 3 acres field, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre gardens, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 58-90): same as Panguwa No. 8.

13. Udaweladura.—Tenants: Narandeniye Durayalage. Hold 4 acres fields, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres gardens, $29\frac{1}{2}$ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 66-55): same as Panguwa No. 8, except that instead of sweetmeats the panguwa presents to the Diwa Nilame a pingo of vegetables, fruits, and forty leaves of betel at the two festivals.

14. Maguruwela Diweladura (2a. 0p. 0l. field, 1a. 3p. 8l. garden, 14a. 2p. 0l. hen).—Tenants: Maguruwelage. Hold 4 acres field, 4 acres garden, 29 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 52-95): same as Panguwa No. 13.

15. Palleweladura.—Tenants: Weliliyadde Durayalage. Hold $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres field, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of garden, $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 63-25): same as Panguwa No. 13.

16. Minum.—Tenants: Manannalage. Hold 6 acres field, $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres garden, 10 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 91-85): to measure the paddy of the eight Maligawa Muttettu at Kalugomuwa, first at the threshing-floor of each muttettu and then at the temple granary in the village; to issue paddy for conversion into rice and to receive the rice when made and to deliver it to the Nilakarayo, who carry it to the Maligawa; to do duty by marching in procession on the occasion of the perahera for five days and to attend the Maligawa on the four festivals and the four or five days of the Puja Mangalaya; to send to the Maligawa on the occasion of the rice festival five bales of jaggery, each weighing a quarter of a pound; to send to the Maligawa every month two handfuls of curry vegetables; to supply four measures of oil or pay four shillings to the Maligawa once every year; to assist in cutting timber when it is required for the service of the Maligawa, whether at Kandy or elsewhere; to act for the Duraya of the village for any period not exceeding four days at a time.

17. Achari.—Tenant: Gurunnehelage Appu Naide. Holds about 4 acres field, 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 57-40): to attend the Maligawa or Diwa Nilame's house and to do any blacksmith's work there during a period not exceeding three months a year, during which he is fed by his employer. He must in the village do any work which he is called on to do for the five Ganwasam, the three Dura Panguwa, the Minum Panguwa, the Payindakaraya, and the Vidane. He must give three arecanut cutters to the Diwa Nilame, one to the Kariyakaranarala, and one to the Vidane at every new year.

18. Hambakotana.—Tenants: Gurunnehelage Kalu Naide, Yatinuwara Naide-layo Ahaniadu, Baba Sinno, Kammalego Menik Appu. Hold 3 acres field, 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 45-35): the panguwa has to convert paddy into four bera of rice each per monsom.

19. Rada.—Tenant: Kalugomuwa Kuda Honaya. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 19-40): To supply 1,000 wicks of cotton rags for the light festival; to lend cloth for every pingo which is taken monthly to the Diwa Nilame or to the Maligawa; to wash once a month the bags in which rice is carried to the Maligawa and also the curtains of the Maligawa; to hang temple cloths whenever required in the Maligawa; to hang up cloths provided by himself in any house to which the Diwa Nilame, officiating Kariyakaranarala, Vidane, or other person of distinction comes to Kalugomuwa; to wash for the Vidane's house at Kalugomuwa.

20. Berakara.—Tenant: Ganitayalage Kalu. Holds a field of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Services (commutable for Rs. 42-70): to serve for two terms of one month each at the Maligawa in each year; to attend the Maligawa on the four festivals on the Puja Mangalaya days and during the whole perahera; to present to the

Diwa Nilame a tray of vegetables at the new year and on the occasion of the appointment of the Vidane of Kalugomuwa.

21. Weliliyaddo Nila.—Tenants: Atabagedurayalage, Weliliyaddedurayalage, Mr. J. O. Jones. Hold 2 acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 29.45): each Nila Panguwa has to convey from Kalugomuwa to the Maligawa 16 neli of rice every month; each panguwa has to supply to the Maligawa in some one month in the year five loads of firewood, and to bring to the Maligawa a pole 15 ft. long, 2 ft. in circumference, before the new year; to send a man to join the procession during five days of the perahera and one day at each of the four festivals; each panguwa has to cultivate one-twelfth share of the Maligawa muttettu at Kalugomuwa when the muttettu is not let out on rent, the Maligawa furnishes the necessary seed paddy, the iron for ploughshares and the agricultural implements which are made and repaired by the temple blacksmith at Kalugomuwa, the Maligawa also supplies the buffaloes for ploughing; each panguwa has to deliver at the temple granary at Kalugomuwa the entire crop of the parcel of muttettu cultivated by that panguwa and one hundred small bundles of straw; each panguwa is liable to furnish one man's labour for building work or repair of the Maligawa for not more than two weeks in the year nor more than one week in any month; each panguwa must in turn furnish a man to carry to the Diwa Nilame's Walawwa any penum which have to be sent from Kalugomuwa to the Diwa Nilame, and to carry the Motikada every month to the Maligawa. No Nila Panguwa tenant on duty at the Maligawa is entitled to receive food there, and no penuma is due to the Diwa Nilame.

22. Weliliyaddo Viyanna Wehila.—Tenants: Atabagedurayalage Samandara, Atabagedurayalage Sedera. Hold 2 acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 32.95): same as Panguwa No. 21.

23. Hippala Nila.—Tenant: Kahatagahakotuwa Punchirala. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 22.05): same as Panguwa No. 21.

24. Alanduwaka Nila.—Tenants: Udage, Appurallayage, Galoyo Raba Sinno. Hold $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres field, half an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 36.75): same as Panguwa No. 21.

25. Nape Nila.—Tenant: Dantuwalayage. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field, one-fourth of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 25): same as Panguwa No. 21.

26. Nape rammale Nila.—Tenant: Horanekarnyalage. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field, one-fourth of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 21.15): same as Panguwa No. 21.

27. Alande Nila.—Tenant: Manannalage. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 20.30): same as No. 21.

28. Maguruwelaniwala Nila (2 acres field).—Maruwena.

29. Maguruwelapolon Walanila.—Maruwena.

30. Maha Mutettuwo Nila.—Tenant: Wahumpurayage Bilinda. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 19.40): same as No. 21.

31. Maha Mutettuwo Monara Pilenila.—Tenant: Maha Muttottuwo. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 22.05): same as No. 21.

32. Kuda Mutettuwo Nila.—Tenant: Meera Lebbe Ahamadu Lebbe. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 25.85): same as No. 21.

33. Payinda.—Maruwena.

34. Atuwabalana.—Maruwena.

35. Walandena.—Tenant: Panditago Dantu Naide. Holds 1 acre field, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden. Services: to supply 24 taligedi, 24 koro, 24 kalagodi, and 6 helli to the Gamahela and Durayi for the purpose of boiling paddy, and also 6 mutti for sweetmeats; to give to the Diwa Nilame twice in the year two penumkat, each consisting of 12 appalla and 4 mutti, and also to give to the Vidane twice in the year two penumkat consisting of 6 appalla and 6 mutti; to supply also to the Diwa Nilame at his lodging whenever he visits the village a pingo of earthenware; to assist in preparing bricks and tiles for the Maligawa for thirty days in the year.

36. Parukara.—Tenant: Adam Lebbe Uduma Lebbo *alias* Parukara Naide. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 22.05): to remove from the ferry at Kalugomuwa to the ferry at Getambe whatever materials may be entrusted to him by the tenants (as tenants of the Maligawa), and to give a new year's penuma of forty leaves of betel to the Diwa Nilame.

37. **Asweddum.**—Tenants: Maguruwela, Galwaduge, Durayalage. Holds 1½ acre field, 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 27·05): this panguwa has to send three men to the Maligawa on the day previous to each of the four festivals for the purpose of decorating the temple, and on the days of the festival to walk in the procession; for each festival each man has to supply one pole 6 ft. long, three green coconuts, and one plantain bush, and tie them in their places in the Maligawa; the panguwa jointly must decorate the idama of the Diwa Nilamo whenever he is coming to Kalugomuwa; to supply three men to drag timber for the use of the Maligawa on proper requisition for not more than five days in each year; the three shareholders in turn must send a man to accompany the Kalugomuwo Vidano when he comes to Kandy on duty.

38. **Kahadona.**—Weliliyadde Ukku. Holds half an acre field, one-fourth of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 8·20): to deliver once a year at the Maligawa 2 seers of saffron.

KALUNDEWA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Population in 1881, 242 (126 males, 116 females); in 1891, 294 (144 males, 150 females).

Families.—Kalundewo Konchami *rs.* Kadattelego Gamarala.

(1806 A.D.).—By Talpot dated Monday, the thirteenth day of the beginning of the month Esala, in the year of Saka 1728. Menikrala Uparaka Rala, a male descendant, and second grandson of Bibile Mahakadatele Rala, having no son, begifted his portion of land to his wife Etana, with the exception of that portion of land of the female descent. Witnesses: Ihalage Vedarala, Baddegamage Gunamalrala. Vidanelage Naido Hani, Haduwegedara Kirala, Kandege Tikirala. 2,115, D. C. Matale.

KALUWALGODA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 9 (5 males, 4 females); in 1891, 8 (5 males, 3 females).

In 1878 3½ acres (1a. 2p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 1a. 1p. 7l. paid Rs. 8·11 tax; the rest (8 lahars) were uncommuted.

WALAWWA, *ante*, p. 364.

Kaluwalgoda Banda, *ante*, p. 312.

KALUWANA.—A village in Pallogampaha, Harispattu.

Stream.—Alaba-oya.

Population in 1881, 130 (75 males, 55 females); in 1891, 78 (39 males, 39 females).

Families.—Dulukkotuwege, 67,164, 69,134. Kannadeniyege, 67,164, 69,134. Walpolage, 51,836, 67,164, 69,134 (Talpot Saka 1700).

KALUWANA.—A hamlet of Kinigama in Udupalata korale, Tumpane, between Galagedara and Galabawa.

Population in 1881, 113 (63 males, 50 females); in 1891, 137 (75 males, 62 females). Vellalas. They were degraded by King Raja Sinha.

Families.—Pallego Menik Etana *rs.* Piunagolle Punchirala and Tikirala.

(1751 A.D.).—Talpot Saka 1673. Gift by Muppu Hani and Konappu, the sons of the daughter of Appuhani Arachchila of Kinigama, to their sons Sepala Hani and Tikirala. Witnesses: Liyana Ralaya of Walagama, Kankanmaya of Pullepola, Korallaya of Walpola, Nekat Naidaya of Kinigama, Ekirigala Appuwa of the same village, Ratnekage Hatana Hani, Welikande Arachchila of Aludeniya, Pallego Arachchila of the same village, Gamarala, of the same village, and Nekatralla of Medagola. 202, D. C. Mad.

KAMARANGADENIYA.—A hamlet of Galagedara, in Udupalata, Tumpane.

Population in 1891, 10 (5 males, 5 females).

Families.—Disanayakage Appuhani *rs.* Golu Naide and his wife.

(1798 A.D.).—Grant, dated Tuesday, the sixth day of the increasing moon, in the month of Medindina, in the year of Saka 1720, by Tennakonge Punchirala of Galagedara to his brother Disaneka Rala *alias* Kawrala. Witnesses: Tonne Mira Vedarala, Galagedara Ali Pulle Adappaya, Udupitiyo Korala, Hemagahatenne Punchirala, Bamban Beddele Tettuwa. Talpot written by Ratnekge Unnanse. 19,844.

(1800 A.D.).—Transfer, dated Friday, the sixth day of the waning moon, in the month of Navan, in the year of Saka 1722, by Tennakongu Panekrala of Golegudara to Niyanaivalenne Veda Naida, in consideration of the sum of 150 ridin and 12 amuna paddy. Witnesses: Tennawara Kirala Vedarala, Udaypiyya Kudarala, Hemagabattenne Pihana Rala, Nikatenne Adappaya of Golegudara, Allipalle Adappaya, Pitigudara Lakama. Talpot written by Girantakuru Vedarala. 20,168.

KAMBARAWA.—A village in Gangala Udaaya pattawa, Matale East, to the south-east of Nalanda.

Rivers.—Kambarawe-oya, Nelum-ela.

Hills.—Noligulakanda, Wogunugalekanda, Widdakadikanda, Yahangalekanda.

Population in 1881, 136 (74 males, 62 females); in 1891, 113 (76 males, 37 females).

In 1878 142½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 40s. Op. 3d. (paid Rs. 20 11); uncommuted 2s. 2p. 2d; sawoddumised, belonging to the Crown, 1s. Op. 0d; sold by the Crown 27s. 2p. 0d; total 71s. Op. 5d.

Families.—Akarabadiwa Unnanee, 75,362, 81,358. Bannock Mudiyanee, 75,362, 83,558. Dediyana Mudiyanee, 89,889. Duramittiyawee, 39,889. Embawaganna Wamantha Mudiyanee, 37,160. Kastari Arachchillage, 34,657. Koralege, 75,362, 83,558. Medagammeddage, 483, D. C. Matale, 37,460 (Talpot Saka 1735), 75,362, 83,558. Moormen, 34,457, 75,362, 83,558. Pallegge, 483, D. C. Matale. Pinnawalage, 34,657. Waglege, 483, D. C. Matale.

(1813 A.D.).—Talpot dated Monday, the fifteenth day in Wesak, in the year of Saka 1735. Gift by Pallegedara Ukkurula to his wife Kala Etana. Witnesses: Waragolle Rata Rala, Egodakumbura Keralaya of Pitawela, Pallegge Pusta Ilami, Udilukuge Tikirala of Dammantenna. 483, D. C. Matale.

Udumankandu and Bannock Mudiyanee Menikula vs. Koralege Appuhami and Dingiri Menika. In 1869 the second plaintiff purchased land from Ram Menika, and in 1877 he sold it to first plaintiff. The first defendant said his brother Akarabadiwa Unnanee owned a large tract of land, and at his request first defendant and a number of villagers in 1810 opened a canal and sawoddumised 5 amunu of the tract; in consideration the priest gave the remainder of the land in small portions to the defendant and villagers to be sawoddumised and taken by them by paying Rs. 10 for every 2 pias of land. 75,362, 83,558, D. C. K.

KAMBURADENIYA.—A village in Gangapala kurala, Udunuwara.

Population in 1881, 195 (98 males, 97 females); in 1891, 148 (84 males, 64 females).

In the H. L. M. Kamburadeniye Mudiyanee is registered owner of 4 amunu, Werawela of 1s. 3p. 0d., Diagirala of 1s. 1p. 0d., held of the Nanayakkara Lakama Department.

In Uthakkonda Kamburadeniye Appuhami owned 2s. 3p. 0d. as Dugganawilli lands.

In 1878 41½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 11s. 1p. 8d. (paid Rs. 61 22); redeemed 5s. Op. 0d.; sold by the Crown 0s. 2p. 0d.; temple land 3s. 3p. 0d.; total 20s. 2p. 8d.

Families.—Gangoda Arachchillage, 18,446, 47,923, 88,840, 92,026. Godameddillage, 28,318. Kamburadeniye Mudiyanee (*Jud. Com., 1st and 22d September, 1818, 12th March, 1823*); litigation for his estate, 18,446, 22,465. Kamburadeniye Unnanee, *ante*, pp. 18, 134. Kondakulawee, 22,465. Kotagama Maha Nayaka Unnanee of Angiriya left lands in this village to his pupil Indawalagoda Unnanee, *ante*, p. 70. Kotaweege, 2,805. Pallamala Rala, *alias* Kanhanan Rala, 28,318. Pihannarallage, 2,022. Pitiyage, 47,923, 88,840, 92,026. Ratnayaka Mudiyanee, 2,805. Veliangege, 8,031. Veliange Unnanee, son of Angunawala Mahatmayo (*Jud. Com., 12th March, 1823*).

Veliangege Appuhami vs. Pepsala Unnanee and Desakara Kuda Unnanee, intervenient. Defendant said that Kamburadeniye Unnanee in Saka 1736 (1803 A.D.) offered land on a Talpot to the late Yatanwala Maha Nayaka Unnanee of the Angiri Vihare, "to enjoy the profit of it himself, and to use the produce thereof for the purpose of the vihare as well as for the food offerings at the temple." Intervient said Angunawala Mahatmayo bestowed land on her son, Kamburadeniye Unnanee, who in Saka 1733 (1800 A.D.) granted it on a Talpot to his pupil, the intervenient, who was the incumbent of the temple. 8,031.

DEPENDENIYE VIHARE.—This is an ancient temple. There is a tradition that Mahakula Hira Bandara dedicated land to the vihare about 1440 A.D.

In 1688 A.D. Srinivasa Unnanse gave the following deed :—

The temple Nupendeniye Vihare, in Gangapalata of Udunuwara, had been given to me, Srinivasa Unwanse, by the king at the city of Hanguranketa. The endowments of this vihare, namely, Parawiliyadda 3 pelas, Kassaputaya 3 pelas, altogether 6 pelas, and their appurtenances Legungedarawatta and Kassaputaya-asahena, these high and low lands and the vihare, I, by pronouncing *Demi Dinmi, Demi Dinmi*, have given to our Samanera Tena Dhammarakkhita to be possessed by him and his pupils in succession. Given and granted with the knowledge of the priests assembled in the Poya Maluwa Vihare on Saturday, the tenth day of the waxing moon, of the month 11, in the year of Saka 1610. Any person who raises any dispute touching this shall be deemed eater of another man's rice. He who renders help towards this, even by the utterance of one syllable, shall obtain the happiness and felicities of the divine worlds. Be it so.

In 1830 Daskara Kuda Unnanse was the incumbent of the vihare. He stated that in that year Kamburadeniye Unnanse, who was his tutor, made over to him, upon a Talpot, the vihare and lands which he (Kamburadeniye) obtained from his mother, Angunawala Mahatimayo (8,031).

(1803 A.D.).—On Wednesday of the increasing moon, in the month of Wesak, the year of Saka 1723. I, Kamburadeniye Unwanse, have given my paraveni land Palkada of 2 pelas, and thereto belonging Palkalawatta Palkadahena, Gilwalamudunchena, and Wala-aramba, to Yatanwala Tena to enjoy the profit of it himself, and to use the produce thereof for the purpose of the vihare as well as for the food offerings at the temple. The witnesses are Galagama Unnanse, Mawatagama Nayaka Unnanse, Deliwala Unnanse, Doratiyawo Unnanse, Kottagama Unnanse, Talduwe Unnanse, Imbuldeniye Unnanse, Karamada Unnanse, Godapola Rala, Kamburadeniye Mudiyanse, Pihana Rala of the same village, Vidane of same village, Aludeniyiye Kankanama, Miwaladeniye Muhandirama, and Vidane. With the knowledge of these persons this Talpot was given. If there is any person who shall contest or disturb this (gift), he shall suffer much torment in the eight principal hells, of which Sanjiwadi is one. If any one do in any way assist or forward this, he will enjoy the blessings of heaven. I have offered this in order that merits may accrue hence to my parents and myself. Besides these, may the merits be imputed to all the people of this village. 8,031.

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns one Watoru Panguwa hero, of 1½ acre field, 2½ acres garden, held by four Vollala tenants. Services (commutable for Rs. 16-90): to open and shut the Maligawa doors daily; to keep guard once in eight days over the sacred shrine of Buddha's tooth, and to have custody of all property connected therewith; to attend the festivals, two Wesak Mangalaya, and ten days of perahera—when on duty they receive meals; to present sweetmeats and betel for the old and new year. Service continuous for one year, but not annual.

KANAKKARAPOLA.—A village in Pallopalata, Tumpano. Hataraliyadda is a hamlet.

Streams.—Ambaoruwe-ela, Kuda-oya, Malmiya-oya, Rambukkan-oya, Wera-hera-oya.

Hills.—Malawessawekanda, Porogalakanda, Rila-olukanda.

Population in 1881, 219 (117 males, 102 females); in 1891, 153 (89 males 64 females).

In the H. L. M. 59½ acres (29a. 2p. 8l.) paddy land are registered. Owners: Sundara Atapattu Herat Achchila, Padikara Watte Appu, Gampattu Kona, Bini Sabarakon Achchila, Bini Menuwara, Bini Nallu, Gampattu Anaga, Gampattu Uttamu, Bini Tettu, Hiralo Naide, Padikara Anaga, Atapattu Suwanda, Wijekon Achchila, Gannilo Sundara.

In 1878 78½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 27a. 3p. 1l. (paid Rs. 279-82); redeemed 10a. 3p. 6l.; abandoned 0a. 2p. 5l.; total 39a. 1p. 2l.

In the concluding part of the Talpot, dated Saka 1720 (1798 A.D.), filed in 18,394, the donor says the donee "shall be uninjured and free in the element of fire at the oath of the ordeals, and shall feel as if he had plunged himself in the cooling waters of the stream of Werahero-oya."

Families.—Asweddumo Vedalage, 28,971. Disanayaka Mudiyanseage Dingiri Appu, Peace Officer of Kanakkarakapola, 96,211. Disanayakage, 20,982, 96,211, Galapitige, 72,012. Herat Mudiyanseage, 95,081, 96,211. Kanakkarakapola Mudiyanseage, 1,030. Kanakkarakapolawatte Korallage, 28,971. Majuge, 18,394, (Talpot Saka 1720). Ratnayaka Mudiyanseage, 72,012. Sabarakongo, 18,394, (Talpot Saka 1720). Wijekon Mudiyanseage, 95,081, 96,211.

DALUGALA VIHARE.—Was abandoned in the king's time, but was rebuilt by the villagers about 1838, and some lands were dedicated. No deeds. The claim for exemption from tax was rejected. The incumbent in 1858 was Mawata-gama Sobhita Unnanse, who had been in charge since 1850 (*T. L. C. 848*, after 482, 30th November, 1858).

KANAMEDALIYAWALA.—A pool on the Palle Ma-oya in Hewaheta, where women sentenced to capital punishment were drowned (*Jud. Com.*, 30th January, 1850).

KANANGOMUWA.—A village in Gampahaṇṇiya pattawa, Matale South. Population in 1861, 344 (118 males, 126 females); in 1891, 191 (100 males, 91 females).

In 1878 3½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 1a. Op. 01. (paid Rs. 4 20); uncommuted 0a. Op. 5f.; redeemed 0a. 2p. 8f.; total 1a. 8p. 11.

WALAWWA families who own land here :—

Aluvihare Palle Walawwa Bandus, sons of Madige Disawa, 2,820, 4,141, D. C. Matale (Talpot Saka 1735).

Donkumbura Walawwa, 2,710, 2,850, 3,561, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1615, 1685).

Galagoda Kuda Banda, son of Galagoda Disawa, 2,710, 2,753, 3,561, D. C. M.

Gandaraṇṇawatte Banda, son of Udenwita Nilame, 2,191, D. C. M.

Giriganna Tikiri Menka, widow of Madige Disawa, 4,141, D. C. M.

Halpahawatte Banda, son of Halpahawatte Rala, 391, D. C. M.

Kahanda Tikiri Kumarihami, 2,710, 3,561, D. C. M.

Kaluwalgoda Banda, nephew of Kapura Banda, 2,191, D. C. M., 29,358.

Migastenne Disawa purchased a field and dedicated it to the Aluvihare Palle Vihare on the day of the Nottara Pinkama, and at the same time Halpahawatte Rala was ruled as a priest and was placed in charge of the Palle Vihare, 391, D. C. M.

Wegunlapola Ratamahatmaya, 29,358.

Aluvihara.—Totagomuwa Velarala produced before the Judicial Commissioner :—A Wadala Sattu, dated Saka 1614 (1692 A.D.), which appeared to have been granted by an heir-apparent or relation of the king. A decree, Saka 1684 (1762 A.D.), by the Disawa of Matale. Grant, Saka 1681 (1759 A.D.) by Migastenne Maha Nilame, Disawa of Matale. Decree, Saka 1683 (1763 A.D.), by Dodanwela Disawa of Matale. Grant by Balawattala Muhandirama. Decrees, Saka 1691 and 1710 (1769 and 1788 A.D.), by the same Muhandirama (*Jud. Com.*, 20th October, 1819).

Boldige, 38,003. De Alwis, D. A., 37,844. Disannayake, 72,418. Dunsukewatte *alias* Sivurallage, 2,554, D. C. M., 36,161 (Talpot Saka 1668). Dunsukewatte Mudiyans in 1742 A.D., *ante*, p. 182. Ralu-apallanne Henayalage, 37,864, 37,890. Herat Mudiyanselage, grand-children of Dunsukewatte Mudiyans, 53,806. Hildige, 31,862. Hittarage, 2,820, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1736). Kanangomuwa Dunsukewatte Dugganna Rala in 1802 A.D., *ante*, p. 80. Kanangomuwa Wel Wijerathna Bapilaranayaka Mudiyanselage, 74,048. Kotigalage, 38,200. Moore, 31,842, 37,881, 37,890, 38,200, 61,031, 61,738, 72,418. Mudiyanselage, 36,161. Potukola Arachchi, 2,733, D. C. M. Wellasege, 69,933.

(1813 A.D.)—In the year of Saka 1735, on Wednesday, the fifth day of the increasing moon, of the month Puruṣa. We, the widow and son of Talangomuwa Velate of Kanangomuwa, in consequence of the information we gave to Ambura and Yalluwaraya to rob the Walawwa of Aluvihare, and as the property which was robbed has been lost by us, and as we have no property to satisfy the loss, we hereby make over to Aluvihare Basnayaka Nilame our own fields, Pallaṇṇa of 2 pallas and 8 labas and the 12 labas of Gedara-gawakumbura, including the houses, gardens, trees, and high and low grounds thereunto appertaining. Witnesses for this are Uduṇṇama Palihawadana Rala, Alugama Nilame Rala, Kahawatte-dara Nilame Rala, Ulangomuwa Mohot-tala Kanangomuwa Padiya, and Mordina Appu. And this deed was given in presence of these witnesses. 2,820, D. C. M.

KANANGOMUWA VIHARE.—Built in the time of the last king.

Iliyawala of 1 pala and Pallewala of 3 amunu in Kanangomuwa are dedicated by the king to Angiriya Alut Vihare, *ante*, p. 76.

KANDALAMA.—A village in Wagapannala Palleniya pattawa, Matale North.

Sirim.—Kandalama-ala.

Hill.—Mullatenna.

Population in 1881, 116 (68 males, 48 females); in 1881, 159 (90 males, 69 females).

In 1878 about 44½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 15a. 3p. 3l. (paid Rs. 50-02); uncommuted 3a. 3p. 0l.; redeemed 2a. 2p. 0l.; total 22a. 0p. 3l.

The two Kandalama villages were dedicated to Dambulla Vihare to the ears of Buddha, "Ten oxen that were brought laden with sacks of sand from Kandalama," *ante*, pp. 125, 126.

KANDANGAMA.—A village in Kandupalata, Yatinuwara. Kumbalwatta is a hamlet.

Stream.—Kadugannawe-ola.

Hills.—Bambaragulekanda, Belungalekanda, Naullekandureliya.

Population in 1881, 698 (387 males, 311 females); in 1891, 809 (459 males, 350 females). Vellalas, Low caste, Low-country Sinhalese.

There are boutiques, a large bana maduwa, and an ambulama on the roadside.

In the H. L. M. 122½ acres (61a. 1p. 2l.) paddy land are registered. Owners: Atapattu Wijekon Mudaliwasam, Indara, Etambo Henaya, Haliyadde Appu, Abekon Mudaliwasam, Kalugala Rala, Asgedi-anga, Kandangama Morasinbaya, Rajapakmaya, Sinhalaya, Alankara Pelliya, Walagamaya, Kotabogoda Navaratna Mudali, Muhandiraintena, Gampolaya.

In 1878 97½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 9a. 2p. 6l. (paid Rs. 80-33); redeemed 34a. 2p. 3l.; sold by the Crown 3a. 0p. 0l.; taken for railway 1a. 1p. 8½l.; total 48a. 2p. 7½l.

Families.—Attapitiyege, 18,108 (Talpot Saka 1721). Delankapedige, 37,580, 51,002, 69,450, 84,102, 90,108. Etugalge, 37,580, 48,780, 51,002. Hakmana Gamage, 37,580, 48,780, 51,002. Haturunipodige, 69,450, 90,108, 8,703. Illadora Unnanse (Saranankara) *rs.* Walakadawatte, 73,399. Moora, 50,761. Nilagamage, 64,084, 71,898, 81,829. Pallewatte Kuda Durage, 44,120. Sinhala-pedige, 3,703. Tammannagoda Delankapedige, 37,580, 44,120, 51,002, 84,102. Udage Mudiyanse, 54,982, 71,898, 81,829. Veda Siman de Silva, 44,120. Vitaranage, 13,108. Walakadawattege, 73,399, 95,437. Watuliyadde Durayalage, 54,982. Wikrama Gammahelage of Kotabogoda, 13,108 (Talpot Saka 1721).

(1810 A.D.).—On Thursday, the tenth day of the new moon, in the month Esala, in the year of Saka 1732. The fields Daladage Aswedduma of 3 pelas and 5 lahas, Suriyagoda Vidanegewatta appurtenant to the above, situate at Kandangama, in Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, were sold and transferred by Godandeniyo Mudiyanse for 150 ridia, a flag, and two arecanut cutters, unto Kotabogoda Hangidi Unneho. Witnesses to this are Kandangama Maha Duraya, Randunupediya, Kandangama Rankira, Danture Maha Durayalage Balaya, Kumbalwatto Balujja, and Kotabogodayalage Hapuwa. With the knowledge of these witnesses this pangu was given for possession in paraveni.

ILLADORA VIHARE.—The history of the vihare is given in the following deed :—

(1815 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1737, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of the increasing moon, in the month of Wesak. The people who erected the Illadora Vihare in Kandangama, in the Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, are Gamagedara Punchirala of Kandangama, Atapattu Arachchila Vidane, Wattegedara Kankanama, Udagedara Kankanama, Niligomuwe Duraya, Hapanupediya, Deyyannowela Duraya, Ginipendo Duraya, Vidana Henaya, Panna Duraya, and all the other inhabitants of that village, Tammannagoda Duraya of Udugalpitiya, Kuda Duraya, Walakadawatte Duraya, Ulugetenne Duraya, and other inhabitants of that village. These people erected a vihare building of five carpenters' cubits long, and therein made an image of Buddha in a sleeping posture about one carpenter's cubit in height, and other paintings. At the close of the ceremony of setting pupils to the eyes (Nettara Pinkama) each contributed, to the best of his ability, for the maintenance of this vihare, thus: Illadoradeniya of 6 lahas and appurtenant high land of 4 lahas and one cocoanut tree by Niligomuwe Duraya, the lower 5 lahas of Migahapitiya and Illadorahena of 3 pelas by Oya-ahabodagadara Maluwa Arachchila, 1 laha out of Kotakumbura by Panna Duraya, 1 laha (near the threshing-floor) out of Imbulhitiyawekumbura and 1 pela out of Palupoladeniyehena by Vidane, 6 lahas out of Galkotuwehena by Wattegedara Kankanama, 6 lahas out of Palupoladeniyehena by Attapitiyegedara Ukkurala, 6 lahas of Pitakotuwehena by Vitarana Gammahelage of Kotabogoda, 5 lahas out of Del-anga by Tammannagoda Duraya, 3 lahas of Imbulawalakadadeniya by Pallewatte Sirita Kuda Duraya, 1 laha out of Ambalapitiye

kumbura by Ambalanpitiye Digura Upasakaya, 8 lahas out of Gallanga by Ulugetenne Duraya, besides the 2 pelas of Illadorabena, on which the vihare stands by Ginipende Duraya, besides the lower 4 lahas out of Potgalakumbura by Kandawatto Muhandiram Rala, the upper 1 laha out of Migahapitiye-kumbura by Vidana Henaya, 5 lahas out of Batabure, beyond the road by Polkotuwe Sina Mistri, 2 lahas out of Talagahawatta by Hapanpediya. Thus the above-named people having built this vihare, entrusted the same to Harangama Sangharakkhita Unnanse, to be in charge of him and his pupillary succession without any interruption by any others. Maligatenne Udatenne Kotta-alawatta of 3 kurunies belonging to Edirisingedara Kaluwa of Mamudawala was also dedicated to Illadora Vihare. The lower 5 kurunies extent out of Katukitulchena belonging to Delankapedigedara Kada Duraya of Tammanagolla was also dedicated to Illadora Vihare.

Harangama Sangharakkhita Unnanse, who took the lead in the construction of this vihare, spent a great deal.

Harangama Unnanse was incumbent till January, 1873, when he died. He was succeeded by Ratanapala Unnanse, who was incumbent also of Gerekpitiya Vihare.

Eramudugollege Appuhami *vs.* Ratanapala Unnanse. Plaintiff claimed certain movable and immovable property, which his brother Sangharakkhita Unnanse died possessed of. Defendant said that the Unnanse held the property in trust for the Illadora and Gerekpitiya Vihara, having purchased the same with funds belonging to the vihara, and that the defendant, as the sole pupil of the Unnanse, possessed the property in trust for the temples. I held that the property belonged to the temples of which the deceased priest was incumbent, and fell to be administered by the defendant as his pupil and successor in the incumbency. In appeal affirmed. 59,921. 67,845.

KANDANHENA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Population in 1881, 220 (115 males, 105 females).

In 1878 there were 40 acres paddy land registered. Commuted 3a. 8p. 8l.; redeemed 15a. 2p. 2½l. temple land 0a. 2p. 0l.; total 20a. 0p. 0½l.

Families.—Kandanhena Bandara. *ante p.* 258.

(1789 A.D.).—Talpot dated Friday, the increasing moon in the month of Wesak in the year of Saka 1711, under the constellation Ma. Gift by Kandanhenge Duraya to Tenuwara, the son of Kalu Duraya. Witnesses: Gallelle, Herat Mudiyanse, Pussegola Mudiyanse, Ekanayaka Mudiyanse, Kammalgoda Gamarala, Pinburu-ange Arachchillage Appuhami, Golegammama Vidane, Gallelle Padiya, Henegama Duraya, Alawattegama Duraya, Arumajja, Watagola Duraya, Kabbellange Berukaraya, Kammalgoda Yakdesa, Kandanhene Gan Duraya. 457, D. C. Mad.

VIHARE.—Bandara Arambo *alias* Kandanhene Vihare.—Sumangala Unnanse was incumbent of this temple in 1858, and had been so for fifteen years. The tradition is that the vihare was built by Siyambalapitiye Unnanse in Rajadhi Raja Sinha's reign (1781-98). The Unnanse had heard of a Sannas that was lost in the rebellion. The king dedicated Asweddumekumbura of 2 pelas; the other fields were asweddumized by the villagers, and were included in the Sannas.

Asweddumekumbura and Viharewatta were registered (*T. L. R.* 250, 8th October, 1858).

Udupihille Sunanda Unnanse, of Udupihille Walawwa in Matalo, was incumbent of this vihare in 1865.

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns a Hewisi Panguwa here of 1½ acre field. Held by three low-caste tenants. Services (commutable for Rs. 17.65): to beat the dawula at the Maligawa for thirty days in a year and to appear before the Diwa Nilame once a year with a kada of vegetables.

KANDANPOLA.—A hamlet of Govindala, in Medapalata korale, Yatinuwara.

(1786 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1708, Wednesday, the eighth day of the increasing moon, Nikini-masa, under the constellation Sa, has this Talpot been granted to Kalu Naide. From Pallegedara Wattu Appu of Kandarpola, in the Medapalata of Yatinuwara, the land was obtained by Peruma appu. From Peruma appu the land was obtained by Kuda Naide. Kuda Naide having possessed the land gave charge of the whole land, at the approach of his death, to his daughter Kalu Etana, whom he married in Bina to Govindala Dingiri Naide. Dingiri Naide's son Tikiri Naide possessed the land until he attained the age of fifty years, and at his death left directions that the whole land should be given to whomsoever who assisted and maintained his mother. Kalu Etana's daughter was given in marriage to Kalu Etana's two nephews, and the whole of the land given in

charge, after my son's death, having received assistance during twelve years, the land which I have possessed hitherto, I give in paraveni to my grandson Kala Naide. Witnesses who know this are Polwatto Mudiyanse of Gangoda in Udu-nuwara, Wibaddege Mudiyanse, Manu Mudiyanse of Harammana in Yatinuwara, Iddawala Mudiyanse, Nikapalawatto Mudiyanse, Iddawala Vidano, Medagoda Korallaya, Govindala Ralabami, Acharige Kula Naide, Udagummedde Ata-nda Achchila of Galaladeniya, Hadiranwatto Arachchila, Udagelura Kankanama, and Pamunuwa Arachchila, with whose knowledge this Talpat was written. Dorakadakumbura of 3 pelas, Gal-anga of 2 pelas, and Imbulhitiyawa of 3 pelas (imprecations). 4,478 (*J. C. Court*).

Arattana Vidanelage *rs.* Kandapolage, 38 221.

KANDAPAHALA KORALE.—The eastern division of Upper Dumbura, bounded on the south and east by the Mahaweli-ganga, on the north by Gandeke korale, on the west by Gampaha East.

Population in 1881, 1,879 (999 males, 880 females) :—

Village.	Population.	Village.	Population.
Bembiya	... 150	Medakole	... 73
Galadebokka	... 129	Pallewatta	... 7
Gurulupota	... 152	Torapitiya	... 32
Handagamuwa	... 34	Udattawa	... 248
Kahatagaha Aswedduma...	75	Ulpatagama	... 69
Kalagolla	... 118	Welgnhawadiya	... 97
Kandagama	... 227	Weragama	... 129
Kindigoda	... 121	Yahala	... 200
Maha Aswedduma	... 18		

Population in 1891, 2,308 (1,221 males, 1,087 females) :—

Village.	Population.	Village.	Population.
Amuna	... 29	Maha Aswedduma	... 19
Baddemulla	... 110	Madakelo	... 85
Bembiya	... 170	Pallegaladebokka	... 170
Bulatwelkandura	... 16	Pallewatta	... 39
Galamuduna	... 120	Torapitiya	... 41
Gurulupota	... 111	Udagaladebokka	... 220
Handagamuwa	... 20	Udagalaputenna	... 46
Hawaluka	... 15	Udattawa	... 196
Iluka	... 7	Ulpatagama	... 60
Kahatagaha Aswedduma...	16	Welgnhawadiya	... 50
Kalagolla	... 140	Weragama	... 88
Kandagama	... 215	Yahala	... 211
Kindigoda	... 90	Outdoor	... 4
Kumbukwalatenna	... 22		

In seven Arachchi-wasam : Woragama, Bembiya, Yahala, Pallewatta, Iluka, Kindigoda, Udattawa.

In 1878 1,232a. 1p. 8l. (2,465 acres) of paddy land were registered, of which 356a. 0p. 0l. paid commuted tithe, 51a. 2p. 1l. rented at one-fourth produce, 15a. 1p. 8l. redeemed, 166a. 2p. 0l. land sold by the Crown, 47a. 0p. 5l. Crown land, 111a. 3p. 2l. temple land, 179a. 1p. 8l. Dalada Maligawa land, 304a. 2p. 3l. abandoned. Amount of commutation Rs. 1,182-61.

The temple lands in the korale belong to the Bintenna Saman Dewale and to Mayyangana Vihare.

KANDAPALLA KORALE.—The western division of Matale North. The road from Kurunegala to Dambulla runs through the korale.

Population in 1871, 2,630 ; in 1881, 1,879 ; in 1891, 2,975.

The villages in the korale are Alutwowa, Andagala, Bambawa, Bambara-gaswewa, Bambarakatupota, Beliyakanda, Dambagolla, Damana, Damunumulla, Dandubendiruppe, Galapaula, Galewela, Galwaduwaswewa, Hatudukkuwa, Hata-mune, Hombawa, Ihala-diggala, Kospota, Kumbukgolla, Makulana, Makulga-kotuwa, Makulgaswewa, Miwalapatala, Moragolla, Nabalagahawatta, Nilagama, Palahadiggala, Palahawewa, Pangala, Patiwela, Pasgomuwa, Puwakpitiya, Ralle-ratawewa, Rambawela, Ranwediyawa, Siyambalawewa, Talkiriyawa, Tolamba-golla, Walakumbura, Walapolakotuwa, Walagaswewa, Weragulawatta, Woralanda, Yatigulpotta.

KANDEGAMA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbara.

Hills.—Batahinnekandura.

Population in 1881, 227 (120 males 107 females); in 1891, 215 (114 males, 106 females).

In 1878 about 42½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 20a. 2p. 3l. (paid Rs. 83.69); rented at one-fourth 0a. 1p. 2l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 8l.; total 21a. 0p. 3l.

KANDEGAMA OR KANDEGAMMEDDA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbara, 9 miles from Kiripattiya, under a Duraya.

Population in 1881, 369 (202 males, 167 females); in 1891, 171 (82 males, 89 females). Low caste.

In 1878 155 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 67a. 2p. 3l. (paid Rs. 380.73); abandoned 1a. 2p. 8l.; sold by the Crown 6a. 0p. 7l.; temple land 2a. 0p. 4l.; total 77a. 2p. 2l.

The **PALLEWELA VIHARE** owns three pangu :—

1. **Mura.**—Tenants: Kahatagahago, Pihillegawage. Hold 4½ acres of field and little more than a quarter of an acre of gardens, to pay at the rate of 5 shillings per pela of mud land to the vihare yearly. Commutable for Rs. 21.

2. **Piduruwahana.**—Tenants: Digale Ugunge people. Hold 1½ acre of fields and about one-fourth of an acre of garden, to pay as above. The incumbent pays the tax, Rs. 7.50.

3. **Howisi.**—Tenants: Kalohagahago, Yaddessalage. Hold 2½ acres of fields and one-fourth of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 12.50): two men to beat tom-tom on poya days, towawa, and festival days; to accompany the incumbent beating tom-tom on journeys for eight days in the year. When on duty and on journeys the tenants receive meals. Vihare paid the tax.

KANDEGEDARA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 43 (16 males, 27 females); in 1891, 28 (15 males, 13 females).

KANDEGEDARA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 52 (27 males, 25 females); in 1891, 13 (7 males, 6 females).

KANDEKUMBURA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Niyangoda and Diddenigoda; the population 484 (273 males, 211 females). It is not in the Census of 1881. Population in 1891, 170 (88 males, 82 females).

Families.—Kobbekaduwego, 30,667. Mayadunge, 55,399. Mohottige, 30,667. Ratnayaka Mudiyansele, 55,399.

KANDEKUMBURA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbara.

Stream.—Delpatan-oya.

Hills.—Dikhinna, Wattuwawetunu-ela.

Population in 1881, 90 (48 males, 42 females); in 1891, 100 (51 males, 49 females).

In 1878 50 acres paddy land were registered, of which 46 paid Rs. 136.64 as tax.

Families.—Randeniye Kiri Etana vs. Gamage Punchirala, for the estate of Ganegoda Rala, 17,064. Pahalakumburuge, 82,975.

The **KURUKOHOGAMA VIHARE** has a Piduruwahana Panguwa in this village (a field of one acre and a garden of one laha) held by Gallenketiyege Hawadiya, for the service of thatching the dange of the vihare with 100 bundles of straw once a year. Commutable for Rs. 8.80.

KANDEMORAGALA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Biliyakanda-wasam.

Population in 1881, 30 (17 males, 13 females).

In 1878 16½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 0a. 1p. 4½l. (paid Re. 1.04); uncommuted 7a. 3p. 5l.; total 8a. 0p. 9½l.

KANDEPITAWELA.—A village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Population in 1881, 68 (34 males, 34 females); in 1891, 86 (46 males, 40 females).

In 1878 about 7½ acres of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 17 tax.

KANDEWATTA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Ritigastonne-ela.

Hill.—Endagalukanda.

Population in 1881, 62 (43 males, 19 females); in 1891, 145 (73 males, 72 females).

In 1878 26½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 8a. 0p. 9l. (paid Rs. 38.28); uncommuted 3a. 1p. 3l.; sold by Crown 1a. 2p. 8l.; total 13a. 1p. 0l.

Modawattoke family.

(1786 A.D.).—Talpot Saka 1708. Gift by Anigijja to her grandson Bilinda. Witnesses: Ihalagama Nekata, Janguwa Yakdeesa, Kiri Honda of the same family, Salelu of the same family, and Dewategedara Lekam Rala. 4,442, D. C. Matale.

Dissanayaka Mudiyansele family registered as owners of two Ninda Pangu, Godakumbura and Alutgedara (1a. 2p. 0l. field, 0a. 0p. 7l. garden).—Tenants: Lattuwalayege, Monikawedikkarayalage, Ihalage, Alutge, Dikhenegge. Services (commutable for Rs. 17): (1) each tenant gives forty leaves of betel to the proprietor; to go on journeys carrying loads for not more than five days at a time for not more than twice a year, unless in attendance on a proprietor when serving as a Supreme Court juror at Kandy. Tenant to be paid while so serving. Tenants paid tax.

(2) To give eighty betel leaves at the old year and to go on journeys with the proprietor, carrying loads for not more than twice a year for not more than five days at a time. Tenant being fed.

The Palula Walawwe family registered as owners of one Ninda Panguwa (1a. 1p. 7l. field, 2a. 0p. 6½l. garden).—Tenants: Apullannalayege, Dikhenegge, Wiwattege, Pallewattege, Ihalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 14): to appear at the old year before the two proprietors and present each of them with forty betel leaves; to work one day in the year for the proprietors; to attend at the walawwa on festivals; to carry the paddy of the mutottuwa and store it at the walawwa.

KANDEWATTA.—A hamlet of Akuramboda in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Godawela-ela.

Population in 1881, 161 (79 males, 82 females); in 1891, 188 (102 males, 86 females).

KANDEWELA.—A village in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta.

Stream.—Kandewe-le-oya.

Population in 1881, 204 (120 males, 84 females); in 1891, 197 (104 males, 93 females).

In 1878 34½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 14a. 8p. 3l. (paid Rs. 90.29); redeemed 2a. 1p. 0l.; asweddumized 0a. 1p. 2l.; total 17a. 1p. 5l.

Families.—Buluwalawattege vs. Hidda Dewayalage, 69,100. Ellego vs. Depahagodage, 35,957. Heratge vs. Kadage, 89,366. Ranatun Mudiyansele, 48,581.

A Gansabhawa held at Kandowela ambalama in 1835 A.D., ante, p. 98. Kandowela Mul Korala, ante, p. 345.

KANDUHA.—A hamlet of Amunupura, in Kandupalata, Yatinuwara.

In the H. L. M. there are 7½ acres paddy land registered, of which 1½ belonged to Maradunupola Gannile, and the rest to Udiriya.

Families.—Walgowwagoda Lekam Mahatmaya, litigation for his estate by his children of three separate beds, Asmalage, Mahakumbure Wattege, and Weraliyadda, 20,229. 21,139.

KANDUKARA IHALA KORALE.—A division of Udapalata. Bounded on the east by Hewaheta, south by Kotmale, west by the Mahaweli-ganga and Ganga Ihalapalata, north by Kandukara Palahala korale.

Population (exclusive of estates) in 1871, 3,269; in 1888, 4,316; in 1891, 3,920. Villages (under Kobbewala and Pussellawa Arachchi and Galata and Atabage Duraya). Amunapura, Angammana, Atabage Pallegama, Atabage Udagama,

Delpitiya, Dewita, Dunuke-ulla, Galata, Kekulalanda, Kobbewala, Mawatura, Pitiwela, Pupuressa, Pussellawa, Pussellawa town, Wahugepitiya, Wattehana.

The greater number of the inhabitants are of low castes. Angammuna is the only family of rank.

The korale includes the tea districts of Pupuressa, Atabage, and Pussellawa. It contains only 821 acres of paddy land. The highest mountain is False Pedro, 6,788 ft. above the sea.

The Atabage river rises in False Pedro, and flowing through the korale joins the Pussellawa river at Sanghar estate, and the united streams fall into the Mahaweli-ganga at Tembiligama.

The high road from Kandy to Nuwara Eliya enters the korale at Gampola bridge and leaves it at the top of the hill near Helboda, about a mile beyond Pussellawa. There are roads to Atabage and Pupuressa, &c.

The principal tea estates are Angammuna, Ruketenna, Moragalla, Mahavilla, Riverside, Sanghar, Eden, Harmony, Atabage, Nayapana, Pattini Anna, Worms Thal, Hunugala, Sogama, New Sogama, Gowrakada, Peacock Hill, Waghapitiya, Melfort, Black Forest, New Kalagala, Delta, Whyddon, New, Markot, Stellenberg, Pitawela-oya, Alice Holt, Le Vallon, New Forest, Hermitage, Gallowayknowe, Gigranella, Torrington, Haragala, Clove, Pupuressa, Grove Hill, Rajatalawa.

The principal Vihara are Appallagoda Vihara in Kobbewala, Atabage Pallegama Vihara, Atabage Udagama Vihara, Pussellawa Vihara, Dunukeulle Kalugala Kovila, Mature Kovila.

KANDUKARA PAHALA KORALE.—The northern division of Udapalata. Bounded on the east by Hewahota, south by Kandukara Ihala korale, west by Mahaweli-ganga and Ganga Ihala korale, north by Yatinuwara.

Population (exclusive of estates) in 1871, 3,242 (1,797 males, 1,445 females); in 1881, 3,679 (1,911 males, 1,768 females); in 1891, 3,863.

The villages are Ambakumbura, Andiyakadawara, Doluwa, Ganogoda, Godawela, Hindagala, Inguruwatta, Kalawatta, Kalugomuwa, Kandupitiya, Legundeniya, Liyandeniya, Maharagama, Medapitiya, Mulgama, Naranwita, Nillamba, Niyangama, Pallo Deltota, Panwilatenna, Payingomuwa, Pulliyadda, Tumpelawaka, Tundeniya, Udawela, Wewatenna. These are under the Arachchies of Hindagala, Medapitiya, Doluwa, Naranwita, Legundeniya, the Vidane of Mulgama, and the Durayo of Tumpelawaka, and Pallo Deltota.

The principal Vihara are at Hindagala, Inguruwatta, Doluwa, Mulgama, and Naranwita.

Ganogoda Dewala is the dewala of most consequence.

Except some flat land along the Mahaweli-ganga the district is hilly. Hantane, which is the eastern boundary, rises to above 4,000 ft., and in the palata are numerous tea estates: Dolawela, Gal-oya, Hal-oya, Hindagala, Wariyagolla, Nilambo, Wedahota, Gloucester, Shrubhill, &c.

There are about 1,000 acres of paddy land; of these 238 acres are held by temple tenants.

Before the abolition of the paddy tax 460 acres paid Rs. 2,210.18—a high rate, little less than Rs. 5 an acre.

KANDUPALATA KORALE.—The western division of Yatinuwara. Bounded on the east by Gangapalata and Medapalata of Yatinuwara, south by Kandupalata of Udunuwara, west by Four Korales, north by Tumpane.

Population in 1871, 4,236; in 1881, 4,484; in 1891, 4,498. Extent of paddy fields, 1,301 acres.

The villages are Amunupura, Balana, Batgoda, Deldeniya, Doluwa, Godigamuwa, Gondeniya, Ipiladana, Kadawatgama, Kadugannawa, Kandangama, Kotaligoda, Madiligama, Mamudawela, Menikdiwela, Pottepitiya, Ratmiwala, Tismada, Waharakgoda, Walganpaya, Walgowwagoda, Yatigammuna.

KANDUPALATA KORALE.—The western division of Udunuwara. Bounded on the east by Medapalata of Udunuwara, south by Udapalata, west by Four Korales, north by Kandupalata of Yatinuwara.

Population in 1881, 3,300; in 1891, 3,059. Extent of paddy fields, 1,800 acres.

The villages are Alanduwa, Ambanwala, Appallagoda, Deldeniya, Galkoba, Ganluta, Kotagaloluwa, Kuradeniya, Kurukuttala, Lagamuwa, Matgamuwa, Nikahetiya, Panabokka, Rammalaka, Urulawatta, Walagedara, Watadeniya, Wattapola, Welamboda.

KANDY.—I omit the materials I have collected on Kandy and its temples. I hope that I shall be able to carry out my intention, to write a volume which will include my notes on Kandy, on the history and constitution of the Kandyan Kingdom, and on Kandyan law.

KANNADENIYA.—A village in Udapalata, Tumpane. It adjoins Dodankumbura, Gangodapitiya, and Pabliliya.

Streams.—Kospotu-oya, Pullika-ola.

Hills.—Godamadekanda, Hinnapitakanda.

Population in 1881, 36 (20 males, 16 females); in 1891, 78 (43 males, 35 females). In Census of 1871 it was grouped with Dodankumbura. The people are Bajjan Durayo.

In 1878 110½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 32*a.* 2*p.* 6½*l.* (paid Rs. 223.54); redeemed 20*a.* 1*p.* 2½*l.*; commuted temple land 1*a.* 1*p.* 0*l.* (paid Rs. 10); abandoned 1*a.* 0*p.* 5*l.*; total 55*a.* 1*p.* 4*l.*

Familia.—Ilangame Loku Muhandirama and Kuda Muhandirama (Moors) *vs.* Heratgo Vidano. Lands were given to plaintiffs by this Government in lieu of others taken from them. Defendant said that before King Kirti Sri's reign the lands were held for Gan Nila service, but in his reign they were held for Maduwe service. The defendant having failed to bring provisions to the Dutch Ambassador at Gannoruwa, the lands were taken from him and given to others, in succession, and for some time lay waste (*J. C. Diary, 21st October, 1819*).

Anandawe Pahaluge *vs.* Welege.

(1725 A.D.).—Talpot dated Saturday, the eighth day of the waning moon, in the month of Bak, in the year of Saka 1647. Gift by Anandawe Gannilo Pura Hani to his nephew Jangu Hani, for assistance rendered. Witnesses: Welipala Maha Mohottala, Kahapatwela Maha Mudiyanse, Atapattu-mulle Ekanaka Mudiyanse, Edirisuri Achchila, Egodage Gama Naide, and Mallika Naide. 17,828, 50,480.

Galapitige, 72,012. Gama Naide, *ante*, p. 95. Gangodapitiyege, 65,469. Herat Mudiyansege, 32,922. Kannadeniyege, 952, D. C. Mud. Kuragama Wadattege, 65,469. Naranwelage, Talpot Saka 1647 (1725 A.D.), 952, D. C. Mud., 50,480. Rajapaksege, 65,469. Ranhotipedigge *vs.* Polgollege 4,131 (N.S.). Udage, *ante*, p. 94. Walegedara Mudiyanse Rala, *ante*, p. 242. Welege, 32,922.

(1722 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1644, on this Saturday, the eighth day of the decreasing moon, of the month of Bak: Whereas Barandare Kuda Mutunayaka Duraya gave in paraveni the high ground called Navatagoda to Udagedara Naide of the village Kannadeniya for a sum of 12 ridis. Should any of the relations of the said Mutunayaka Duraya or others make any dispute concerning the said land, they shall suffer by oaths, but there shall be no curse of oaths to Udagedara Naide or to his descendants though they were to be sworn on the five oaths. Witnesses who know the same are Vihare Mohottala, Kannadeniye Egodagedara Gama Naide, Megodagedara Gama Naide, Kahapatwela Mudiyanse, Ekanayaka Arachchila of the said village, and Aludeniye Haliyaddo Naide. 393, D. C. Mud.

There is a vihare, recently built by the villagers, who dedicated lands.

KAPUKOTUWE.—A hamlet in Dullewo-wasam, in Angiri Udasiya pattuwa.

The VIHARE owns five Serviceo Pangu:—

1. Beragahana (3 pelas field).—Tenants: Talgahagoda Pancha Yakdessa and Rattotage Suddana. Services (commutable for Rs. 9.40): to beat bera morning and evening on poya days throughout the year at the vihare; to repair the vihare; to accompany the Nayaka Ummanse, &c.

2. Nila (4 kurunies field).—Tenants: Panikkiyalage, Dawulkarayalage. Services (commutable for Re. 1.30): to sweep the Bodhi Maluwa every poya day, and to weed it and maintain the Galhemma in repair.

3. Temmettangahana (0*a.* 1*p.* 6*k.* field, 0*a.* 1*p.* 0*k.* garden).—Tenants: Gurumadittage and Panikkiyalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 5.20): to beat temmettama every poya day and to repair the vihare.

4. Dawulguhana (0*a.* 1*p.* 6*l.* field).—Tenant: Pallemullege. Services (commutable for Rs. 5.20): to beat the Dawula on every poya day and to repair the vihare.

5. Horano Nila (1 pela field, 1 pela garden).—In possession of the vihare which paid tax.

KAPULIYADDA.—A village in Gandaho koralu, Lower Howahota, adjoining Talmuko and Aruwo, 2½ miles from Talatu-oya, on the minor road to Hanguarukota.

Stream.—Kapuliyaddo-oya, Talmuko-oya.

Hill.—Kapuliyaddo Putanohiriya.

Population in 1881, 462 (257 males, 205 females); in 1891, 161 (86 males, 75 females).

In 1878 101½ acres paddy land were registered, of which 54½ paid Rs. 178.68 tax, 42½ redeemed, 4 acres temple land.

Families.—Aragoda Vidanelage Tikiri Banda *vs.* Wirasinha, 504 (N. S.) Ekanayakage, 55,778, 91,753. Ekanayaka Mudiyanelage, 39,299. Galkadulage, 91,753. Godamunne Sakalasuri Mudiyanse, litigation by his descendants for lands here (Talpot Saka 1610, 1699) 68,926. Kukulakalawage, 55,778. Kapuliyaddo Mahatmayo, daughter of Tennakon Mudiyanse, 8,177, D. C. K. Kapuliyaddo Piyalassi Maha Nayaka of Argiriya, *ante*, p. 71. Karandawala Walawwe family owned lands here, 36,179, *ante*, p. 232. Maha Lekame Korala, grandson of Tennakon Mudiyanse (Talpot Saka 1737), 8,177. Narangastenne Korallage, 68,926. Totanuware Arachchillage, 39,299. Wahala Mudiyanse, son-in-law of Kapuliyaddo Mahatmayo, 8,177. Wahala Duggunrarallage, for the estate of their father Kapuliyaddo Mudiyanse, 33,441. Wattarantenne Pihannarallage, 17,071, 38,505, 39,299.

The Degaldoruwo Vihara has two pangu hero, 3 acres fields and half an acre garden, which were granted to it in the Sammas 1786 A.D., *ante*, p. 159.

KAPURUWELLE-OYA.—A village in Laggala Palloniya pattawa, Mutale East.

In 1878 about 8½ acres (4a. 0p. 7l.) paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 16.16 tax.

KAPUWATTE GANNILA.—A hamlet of Bulumulla in Gangapalata, Yatinuwara.

In the H. L. M. 15½ acres (7a. 2p. 6l.) of paddy land are registered. The principal owners are Chandrasekara Mudaliwasam, Wirasekara Appu, Wadanatuwakkukara Kalunayaka Achchila, Iriyagama Ekanayaka Hani.

WALAWWA.—At the end of last century Kapuwatte was Diyawadana Nilame; he married a Kobbekaduwo lady, and dying about 1807 he left an only daughter, who married Pilima Talawwe, and living with him for thirty years died without issue, having gifted to her husband all her lands.

I have said she was an only daughter of the Diyawadana Nilame, but in after times the Boango family claimed a part of the Kapuwatte lands as descended from another daughter; this claim was not sustained (*ante*, pp. 62, 233).

Pilima Talawwe thus acquired the Kapuwatte lands (13a. 0p. 8l. paddy land and many chenas in Arambegama; 2a. 3p. 0l. and chenas in Gurugama; in Walagama Kapuwatta 8a. 3p. 0l. and chenas; Giragama Kapuwatta 2a. 0p. 0l. and chenas; Urapola more than 6a. 0p. 0l. and chenas). He was a son of Pilima Talawwe, Disawa of Sabaragamuwa by Kotuwegedara Loku Kumarihami. He himself said in 1815 (*Resident's Diary*, 25th March, 1815):—

In the reign of Kirti Sri, my father Kapuwatte, Disawa of Saffragam, went as Ambassador to Batavia, and received as presents a gold chain and a diamond ring. He died on the passage, and before his death desired that the ornaments might be presented to the king. I myself, then eleven years of age, presented them, and the king observed: "I bore great love to the Disawa; that merit may attend him, this diamond shall be set in the forehead of the bird which is now being made for dedication to Dalala Maligawa."

Pilima Talawwe *alias* Kapuwatte became Second Adigar in the reign of the last king; he was so at the time of the accession in 1815. He dedicated land in Beragama to the Malwatte Vihara.

In 1818 he was suspected of having encouraged the rebellion; he was taken prisoner on 18th October, 1818, and was kept in custody in Colombo. On the 7th September, 1819, the Board of the Revenue Commissioners suggested to Government that he and Millewa Disawa and the other principal rebel chiefs confined in Colombo might be allowed to return to the Kandyan country at the end of the year. On the 30th March, 1820, the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir E. Barnes) released Kapuwatte from confinement, and informed the Resident that it was his wish that the Adigar should be employed in some suitable office. The Lieutenant-Governor further delivered a license to him to sit on a chair in the Audience Hall, and on 27th April the Lieutenant-Governor ordered the Resident to restore the box of jewels, &c., belonging to Kapuwatte, in deposit in the

Kachehori, and to pay the sum of 4,000 rixdollars (£800) as a gratuity from Government in consideration of the losses sustained by him in 1818. In May a Commission was forwarded appointing Kapuwatto Maha (Sabada Nilame, and drawing pay as such from 1st April (*Rev. Com. Diary, 1st April and 2nd May, 1821*). He married as his second wife Udanwito Kumarihami, and had by her a daughter; to these he gifted his extensive lands by deed in 1824, signed by him as Kapuwatto Maha Nilame. His only daughter succeeded to all his property, including not only the Kapuwatto lands, but part of the Pilima Talawwe estate and the lands of the Kotuwegodara family. She was married to Mampitiya to Angammuna Basnayaka Nilame, and afterwards to Keppitapola, but had no children. I know her well; she lived at Kapuwatto Walawwa; in her later years she sold many of her lands and became involved in many litigations.

In old age and extreme weakness she undertook a pilgrimage to Adam's Peak, and died in February, 1844, when she was being carried down the mountain on the back of one of her vassals. There was a contest for her estate by many remote relations. Administration was given by me to Angammuna Kumarihami, an adopted daughter (*Test. 1,846*).

The Kapuwatto Kumarihami was registered as owner of three Ninda Pangu in Beragama, one in Marawanagoda, one in Palkumbura, and two in Idamogama. She had lands in Giragama, in Hapuwida, Handorehe, and many other villages.

Madurawe Loku Nilame vs. Kapuwatto Kumarihami, litigation for Alukum-bura, which the plaintiff had purchased in (about) 1807; Moldumarala possessed it for eight years, when Kapuwatto Maha Nilame took possession, promising to repay the price (*Jud. Com., 2,126, 18th October, 1827*).

KAPUWEWELA.—A hamlet in Embulambo-wasam, in Wagapanaha Palloniya pattu.

The Dambulla Vihare has two Service Pangu:—

1. Kapuwowela (1a. 1p. Ol. field, 0a. 1p. Ol. garden, 20a. 2p. Ol. chenas).—Tenants (eight): Embulambo Nokatgo, Dinturilago. Services: to supply one karaskada 12 ft. long, and to assist in putting up the torana and decorating it at the four festivals; to assist the Etabondiwewa pangu in repairing and white-washing with makul 8 ft. of the mandappo and vihare wall, and in repairing a portion of the wahalkada; to give a neliya of oil at the Katti Mangalaya; to assist the Etabondiwewa pangu in repairing and thatching a legungo at the old year, and at the new year to give a penunkada and 40 betel leaves; to provide a palanquin bearer to accompany the Nayaka Unnanse to Kandy and back again; once a year to give one man for ten days for building timber and other work of the vihare and its adjacent buildings and gardens; to contribute to the Dankat for two days, the daily contribution being four neli of rice, one cocoanut, three vegetables, and sufficient condiments; to give twopence as siurumila, to take turn in the Gannura, sending one man for two days at a time; to pound 1 pola of paddy yearly and deliver the rice at the Galadawa; to give a kevilikada at the Nauumura Mangalaya and one at the Alutal Mangalaya.

2. Kapuwowela (20½ amunuchena).—Tenants (two): Tolombugolle Walawwa. Services (commutable for Rs. 3.50): at the new year and at the old year to present to the Nayaka Unnanse a kevilikada and 40 betel leaves.

KARADEKAWEWA.—A hamlet in Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

III.—Nilagamakanda.

The Tulgahagoda and Dullowe families have lands here, 20,276, 36,657.

In 1878 about 7 acres (3a. 2p. 2l.) paddy land were registered, of which 6 acres paid Rs. 7.16 tax; the rest are uncommuted.

KARADEWALA.—A village in Udagampaha, Harispattu, near Dunuwila.

Population in 1881, 43 (23 males, 20 females); in 1891, 52 (28 males, 24 females).

KARAGAHALANDA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, adjoining Wariyapola.

Population in 1871, 94 (51 males, 43 females); in 1881, 98 (58 males, 40 females); in 1891, 90 (50 males, 40 females).

Pihillege Appuhani vs. Tikiri Appu Siurala. Plaintiff said he was the great-grandson of Ratnayaka Mudiyansie, and produced a Talpot, Saka 1653 (1731).

A.D.). The lands which Ratnayaka Mudiyanse of Urulewatta acquired by swearing at Deldeniya, granted by him to his daughter. Witnesses: Kodituwakku Mhandirama of Karagahalanda, Dombawalage Punchirala, Gamage Appurala, Mediyapola Horanskaraya, Kiri Ungajja of the same village, 2,612, D. O. Matale.

Panditage *vs.* Kodituwakku Karawattege, 44,937.

Karagahalanda Kuda Mohottala, *ante*, p. 72.

Golahanwattege Kalu Banda is registered as owner of a Ninda Panguwa 0a. 1p. 0l. field; 0a. 2p. 0l. garden; 0a. 1p. 5l. hena. Services commutable for Rs. 8.35.

Mahagedara Punchirala is registered as owner of a Ninda Panguwa of 0a. 1p. 2l. field. Services commutable for Rs. 5.

KARAGALA.—A hamlet of Giraula, in Ganga Ihala korale, Udapalata. Noted for its kovila.

Families.—Sakra Padiyalage, Tikka Durayalage, 69,432.

KARAGAMA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, a mile south-west of Kingama. It adjoins Karuwalagahadewela.

Population in 1881, 29 (18 males, 11 females); in 1891, 24 (12 males, 12 females).

In 1878 17½ acres (8a. 3p. 0l.) paddy land were registered, of which 17½ paid Rs. 35.16 tax; the rest uncommuted.

KARAHANDUNGALA.—A village in Pasbage korale, Upper Bulatgama. It adjoins Bawwagama.

Population in 1881, 438 (232 males, 206 females); in 1891, 116 (58 males, 58 females).

In 1878 29½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 16a. 1p. 9l. (paid Rs. 128.86); redeemed 1a. 3p. 6p.; sold by Crown 6a. 1p. 0l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 4l.; total 24a. 2p. 9l.

Families.—Karahandungalage Menikrala Kankanama, litigation for his estate by his children, 36,008.

KARAKOLAGASTENNA.—A village in Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East. It adjoins Mahalakotuwa.

Population in 1881, 58 (30 males, 28 females); in 1891, 51 (32 males, 19 females).

KARAKE.—A village in Kulugammannasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, near Katugastota.

In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Viharegama and Barigama, and the population 144 (75 males, 69 females). It is not in the Census of 1881.

Population in 1891, 51 (25 males, 26 females).

KARALLIYADDA.—A village in Palispattu East, Lower Dumbura.

Stream.—Rilamulle-oya.

Hills.—Etambagollehela, Urakotchela.

Population in 1881, 547 (299 males, 248 females); in 1891, 336 (170 males, 166 females).

In the H. L. M. 109½ acres (54a. 2p. 7l.) paddy land are registered.

In 1878 86 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 32a. 3p. 5l. (paid Rs. 236.02); sold by Government 0a. 1p. 2l.; redeemed 9a. 2p. 1l.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 5l.; total 43a. 0p. 3l.

WILAMUNE WALAWWA.—The Gonigoda family removed here from Hanugehuwela when the Nilame was appointed Ratamahatmaya of Dumbura in the last king's reign.

Wilamuno Walawwe Loku Banda, 28,941.

Families.—Dewage, 41,996. Diganage, 55,305. Gamagedara, a family of position. Idamegedara was the principal family, *ante*, p. 133. Kandegedara of good position; one of the ladies was nurse in the palace of King Kirti Sri and his successor, King Rajadhi Raja Sinha. Kepunpanage, 28,941. Kudadeniyego, 28,941. Melawattege, 59,188. Pallege, 55,305. Pallekumburege, 68,553, 4,386. Wattarantenne Mudiyanse, 59,188.

Grant of land in Karalliyadda to Degaldoruwe Vihare, ante, p. 139.

The Dullewe family holds a sannas for land here :—

(1768 A.D.).—SRI. The command vouchsafed in the fulness of divine light of gracious benevolence, profound and incomparable, of our noble, divine lord, the lord paramount of Sri Lanka, is as follows :—Whereas Navaratna Wickramasinha Samarakon Mudaliya of Dullewa, in Udasiya pattu of Angiri korale, in the Disavoni of Matala, cherishing good-will towards the Sublime Gate, is faithful and painstaking, therefore, the 1 amunam of Galagawakumbura; 1 amunam of Kunumada; 2 pelas of Watarakwela; 2 pelas of Kahapakkana; 1 pola of Dalupota; 2 amunu of the part of Alakola-anga on this side and 2 amunu from that side; 5 pelas of Migahawela; the extent of land out of Godawalpita, inclusive of dry land and mud land, houses and gardens, trees and plants, woods and fens, &c., comprised within the following boundaries :—On the east Kottebendiela and the rock on which the katara is carved, on the south the katukitul tree, Kabaragala, and the stream of Hurigolla, and on the north the stream of Paragahakotuwa and this side of the rock at Gonamada.

The following out of the village Karalliyadda in Palispattu of Dumbura :—1 pela of Mandaliyadda, 2 pelas of Enderapattiya, the Warukatota Awwedduma. All these lands comprising 10 amunu and 3 pelas of sowing extent, with dry land and mud land, houses and gardens, trees and plants, &c., thereto appertaining, are granted to be by him possessed without dispute and handed down in his family, to which effect, on this day, Friday, the seventh day of the waning moon, in the month of Unduwak, in the year Sarwadhari, the 1690th in the era of Saka, this sannas is granted, the order vouchsafed.

(1807 A.D.).—SRI. Our noble, divine lord, the lord paramount of Tri-Sinhala, who is like unto a fragrant flower produced at the top of the celestial creeper called the Solar Race, which mighty race is illustrious throughout the world; whose fame, spread world-wide, is the ornament of all ten directions; who is endowed with prowess and valour and glory ever enduring and striking awe, and is resplendent with a pleasing wealth of beauty of form which makes him resemble the abode of Lakshmi; who is, moreover, a lion, fearless and powerful in breaking open the heads of rutting elephants in the presence of inimical kings, and is thus supreme king of all kings;

He, our sovereign lord, being seated on his stately throne of gold, which is embellished with the nine kinds of gems shedding lustre of various hues, in the great city of Siriwardhanapura, otherwise called Senkanda Salla, which, magnificent in its abundance of wealth, looks like the city of the gods reflected on the mirror of the earth;

And (while so seated on his throne) appearing in good wise like unto the chief of the gods, with the word of his divine mouth shining like a full-blown lotus in the light of the gentle smile playing on his lips, which emulate the petals of the water-lily, did, on that auspicious occasion, vouchsafe and deliver the following command: that is to say,—

Whereas Dullewe Batwadana Rala during the time of complications with the English, being faithful to the Sublime Gate, was diligent and painstaking in the performance of his duties, therefore the village named Diyakola of 3 amunams of sowing extent, in Pallepallata in Udukinda korale of the Disavoni of Uva, with all services regular and irregular, dry land and mud land, houses and gardens, woods and fens thereto appertaining, is granted unto him to be possessed in his line without dispute, down to posterity of children, grandchildren, &c., to which effect, on this day, Monday, the fifth day of the waxing moon, in the month of Navan, being the twenty-first day of the entry of the sun into Capricornus, in this year Prabhawa 1729, in the era of Saka, this sannas is granted, the order vouchsafed.

VIHARE.—It is a small building built on stone pillars. Endowed by the Wilamune and Idanegedara families. Kandegedara Unnanse was incumbent, succeeded by Welletota Unnanse.

There is a bo-tree, dagoba, vihare, and pansala.

Within the vihare grounds stood the residence of the older sister of King Raja Sinha, whom the people tried to drive away by polluting the water of her well; she got water from Kumbaloluwa, when the people of that place interrupted the water; they were driven from the village and sent to Hanwella and replaced by Tom-tom Beaters.

The vihare owns two pangu :—

1. Nila.—Tenants: Ganimege, Nekatge. Hold 2½ acres field, 1½ acre garden, and 2½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 15-75): No. 1 to thatch the pansala

with 200 bundles of straw, and to cowdung it and the mandape four times a year. No. 2 to thatch the pansala with 250 bundles of straw, and to cowdung it and the mandape four times a year. No. 3 to shift tiles of the mandape; to weed the maluwa once a month; each tenant to convert 1 pela of paddy into rice once a month; one to guard day and night the pansala during the absence of the priest; to decorate the pansala for the four festivals; one man to accompany the priest on journeys with baggage for eight days in a year, when so employed receives meals; to repair the vihare; to supply a cook's mate for pinkama and a domestic servant for one month in a year. The vihare paid tithe to Government.

2. Hewisi.—Tenant: Pitiyawattege Suddana. Holds about 1 acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 7.45): to beat tom-tom for the three tewawa on poya days, the four festivals, and pinkama days; to convert 5 lahas paddy into rice every month; to thatch a part of pansala with 50 bundles of straw and cowdung it four times a year; to assist in decorating and repairing the vihare.

There is a small Kataraguna Dewale and three caves in the village. On the hill Weragodella are the ruins of a dagoba and pansala.

KARALLIYADDA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Ill.—Dunhelakanda. Village paths from this to Hanguranketa, Idamelande, and Hakurutale.

Population in 1881, 69 (31 males, 36 females); in 1891, 95 (53 males, 42 females).

It is said the inhabitants were in old times degraded.

In 1878 68 acres (33*a.* 3*p.* 8*l.*) paddy land were registered in the Karalliyadde Arachchi-wasam, which paid Rs. 184.61 as commuted tax.

In 1888 59½ acres (29*a.* 3*p.* 0*l.*) paddy land were registered as paying tax.

In 1872 Mr. Hartshorne, Assistant Government Agent of Nuwara Eliya, said that if Karatalewewa of 3 acres were repaired, it would irrigate 60 acres. It is now overgrown, and said to be private property.

There is a stone called Karalliyaddegala with a carving of the sun.

KARAMADA.—A village in Gangapalata, Udunuwara. Degraded, *ante*, p. 17.

Population in 1881, 212 (106 males, 106 females); in 1891, 200 (94 males, 10 females).

In the H. L. M. 16 acres (8*a.* 0*p.* 11*l.*) of paddy land are registered. Owners: Panikki Henaya, Uve Disamhatmaya, Ungurala, Tawalpitiye Ukkurala, Atabage Gebarala, Bogahawela Gaminahē.

In 1878 28½ acres paddy land were registered, of which 5*a.* 2*p.* 3½*l.* paid Rs. 39.01 tax; the rest (8*a.* 2*p.* 3½*l.*) redeemed.

Families.—Abesin Mudiyanse of Weligala *rs.* Bogahage, 72,876. Agalakotuwege, Asweldumege, 34,583, 91,348, 88,420. Atabage Gebarallage, 34,385, 37,372. Test. 77. Bogahage. Kandalle Mohottalage, 34,583, 91,348. Kahande Liyanage, 38,673, 49,254, 52,879, 54,996. Louishennedige, 38,673, 49,254, 52,879, 54,996. Mahawatte Vidana Henayalage, 57,563. Mutugolage, Samarakkodige, 23,151, 38,677. Unambuwa Maha Walawwe, 34,385. Vidanelage, 67,835.

KARAMIDULA.—A village in Gannowa korale, Upper Hewaheta, in the Wegama Arachchi-wasam.

Population in 1881, 43 (23 males, 20 females); in 1891, 6 (3 males, 3 females).

There are 5½ amunu cultivated by the Karamidule-ela.

KARANDAGOLLA.—A hamlet of Wadawala in Koboka korale, Upper Hewaheta.

This is not in the Census of 1881, nor of 1891, but is in that of 1871 grouped with Wadawala, and the population 253 (140 males, 113 females).

There was a Government vernacular boys' school here.

Families.—Nayimana Liyanage *rs.* Galapatti Guruge, 68,722.

KARANDAGOLLA.—A village in Gampaha Korale West, Upper Dumbura. This village is in the same Arachchi-wasam as Rambukwella and Galimburo.

Population in 1881, 152 (77 males, 75 females); in 1891, 138 (63 males, 75 females).

Families.—Manannalage *rs.* Waduwalage, 39,196.

KARANDAGOLLEWA.—A hamlet in Embulambe, Wagapanaha korale, Matale North.

The Dambulla Vihare has two Service Pangu :—

1. Wattewela (2a. 0p. 5l. field ; 0a. 1p. 2l. garden ; 25a. 3p. 0l. chena, five portions).—Tenants : Embulambe Akarabudugodara Menikula and others of the same house. Services : to give two kumbas for the torana put up for the Nanumura Mangalaya in the month of Wesak ; to assist in putting up and decorating the torana at the four festivals ; to repair and whitewash with makul 6 ft. of the mandappe and vihare walls ; to cowdung the floor ; to build and repair a part of the wahal-kada ; to give a kevilikada for the Nanumura Mangalaya ; to give a neliya of oil for the Katti Mangalaya ; to give a kevilikada for the Alutsal Mangalaya ; to maintain in repair a room in the pansala ; to appear at the new and old year before the Nayaka Unnanse with two penumkat and 40 leaves of betel ; to give two bearers for the Nayaka Unnanse's palanquin to Kandy once a year ; to give a penikada ; to contribute in its turn with six other villages to the Was dankada, which consists daily of four neli of rice, one cocoanut, three vegetables, and sufficient condiments, the mura lasting for fifteen days ; in turn with six other villages to give one man for two days at a time for the Ganmura ; to pound 1 pela of paddy once a year ; one man to give ten days a year to the upkeep of the vihare premises ; yearly to give fourpence as murumila.

2. Mawewa (19 amunuhen).—Tenants : Embulambe Akaduge and the heirs of Bandirala Kapurula. Services (commutable for Rs. 3) : to give twice yearly a penumkada of vegetables and forty betel leaves ; to pay one-tenth of the produce of fields or Asweddum to the vihare.

KARANDUGAHAHELA.—A hamlet of Akurana, *ante*, p. 6.

KARAWILAHENA.—A village in Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North. It is about a mile from the Trincomalee road.

Rapid.—Nawala-ela.

Hill.—Perakanda.

Population in 1881, 196 (111 males, 85 females) ; in 1891, 183 (105 males, 78 females). Half the village suffers from parangi.

In 1878 7½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 22a. 3p. 5l. (paid Rs 107.12) ; uncommuted 11a. 0p. 6l. : asweddumized Crown land 2a. 3p. 0l. ; redeemed 0a. 2p. 0l. : total 37a. 1p. 1l. The fields here are cultivated once in two or three years. There are remains of a tank called Watanawewa, constructed, it is said, by King Raja Sinha. The tank is supplied by Bobale-ela.

There is a vihare of importance, but no dagoba.

Wattege (children of Kuda Muhandiram Nilame), 67,325, 88,320.

KARUWALAGAHADEWELA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, 1½ mile east of Batalawatta. The people are low caste.

River.—Hin-ganga.

Population in 1881, 35 (15 males, 20 females) ; in 1891, 27 (14 males, 13 females).

In 1878 4 acres (2a. 0p. 2l.) paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 20.04 as commuted tax.

KATARANDENIYA.—A hamlet of Dimbula, Metagama, *ante*, p. 165.

KATAYAPATANA.—A village in Udagampana korale, Upper Hewahota, on the minor road from Kandapola to Padiyapelella. This village is situated south of Maturata Fort near Attanakumbura.

Population in 1881, 269 (126 males, 143 females) ; in 1891, 316 (166 males, 150 females).

Extent of fields under cultivation 158a. 0p. 6½l. There are extensive tea estates in the village.

Families.—Atupatuwe Arachchila &c. Itatamukage Kudarala.

SAKA 1728 (1806 A.D.).—Ratamukage Menik Appu having possessed lands gave them to Dingirala, who gave the same to his son Kudarala. Witnesses: Apallege Arachchila, Talakumbure Appu, Malanwatte Kalinghami, Walawatte Appu, Pallege Dingirala, 284, D. C. N. E.

GALAPITA DEWALE.—In ruins.

KATTOTA.—A village in Medapalata, Yatinuwara, near Haliyadda and Kotabogoda.

Population in 1881, 36 (17 males, 19 females); in 1891, 48 (23 males, 25 females).

In 1878 about 48½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 0p. 1l. (paid Rs. 43.80); redeemed 9a. 1p. 0l.; abandoned 0a. 2p. 0l.; sold by the Crown 7a. 1p. 7l.; total 24a. 0p. 8l.

Kattota Dinawa's granddaughter Keppitipola Kumarihami sold land in Saka 1638 (1716 A.D) to a priest, of Gunadaha, 661, D. C. Mad. Gurugama Durayalage vs. Perumbodage, 82,970.

KATUGASTOTA.—In Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu. A bridge and toll and bazaar in Yatiwawala village.

Population in 1891, 518 (328 males, 190 females).

About 2½ miles from Kandy. Formerly the ferry to the north. The people of Harispattu and Dumbura had to furnish boats, *ante*, p. 276. A bridge now spans the Mahaweli-ganga, 1,559.5 ft. above the sea. On the sides of the four stone pillars at the two ends of the bridge there are these inscriptions:—

(1)
SIR H. G. WARD, G.C.M.G.,
GOVERNOR.

—
THIS WORK
WAS BEGUN
1ST SEPTEMBER, 1858,
AND
OPENED FOR TRAFFIC
1ST MARCH, 1860.

(2)
MAJOR T. SKINNER,
COMM. OF PUBLIC WORKS.

—
J. A. CALEY,
ENGINEER.

—
W. LAPPEN,
CLERK OF WORKS.

(3)
BUILT
BY
4TH DIVISION OF PIONEERS,
J. ROBERTSON.

—
5TH DIVISION OF PIONEERS,
M. WELLOO PULLEY.

(4)
ශ්‍රී ලංකා රාජ්‍ය
සංස්ථාපන සභාව විසි.
වස 1858 ක්වු
සැප්තැම්බර් මස පලමුවෙනි
දින මෙම පාලම වල
වැඩ පටන් ගැනීම පිළිබඳව
වස 1860 ක්වු
මාර්තු මස පලමුවෙනි
දිනට නිමකරවා
ලෝකවාසියට
සමර්ප්ව සලසාදනු ලබන
දිනය ප්‍රකාශය.

The Katugastota toll rent for 1868 was sold for £2,375; in 1896 it was sold for Rs. 9,300.

There is a Baptist Boys' school (107 boys) and a Buddhist school.

Families.—S. L. Marikkar vs. A. L. Sinna Tambi and another, and Moladando Banda and Angammama Tikiri Kumarihami, intervenients. By deed of gift of 1859 Urulewatte Loku Kumarihami granted land to intervenients. In 1869 the second intervenient leased a half of the land for fifteen years to plaintiff. In 1865 the first intervenient sold his share to defendant. In 1872 the Crown set up a claim to a portion of the land, 51,665, 57,506, 59,827.

Archibald Gregory Green vs. Messrs. Keir, Dundas & Co. and Andrew White Green, for an allotment of land with the buildings known as the Katugastota Store, 44,871, 45,127, 238 lna.

Meelin Alliar, Millamaditto Heneyalage, Bokamiyage, Kapukotuwege, 63,814.

KATUKITULA AND KARAGASTALAWA.—Hamlets in Udapone korale, Kotmale, in Panangammana Arachchi-wasam.

Population in 1871, 132 (102 males, 30 females). It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881. Population in 1891, 28 (16 males, 12 females).

Families.—Rajapaksa Korulalage Bartholomews Caklera Appuhami, for himself and his minor children, *rs.* Galhenegge Balahami, for herself and her sons, and Batapolage Pelis Tissera *alias* Pelis Perera, for the coffee estate Dambagahamaditta of 17 acres, 57,869, Test. 873.

KATUPATWALA.—A hamlet of Gala-uda in Gangapalata korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Mr. Le Mesurier says: "A dewale at Katuwattowela, in honour of Dewatabandara Dowiyo, built ten years ago, at which is held annually a Panoli netuma or dance by the kapurula until the spirit enters, and he prophesies."

The Katupattale-ela irrigates 18 amunu of land.

Families.—Gangahakumburege *rs.* Walalage, 5,025.

KAWUDUPELELLA.—A village in Asgiriya Pullesiya pattuwa, Matale South, on the North road, 24½ miles from Kandy.

Stream.—Gammulle-oya.

Population in 1881, 192 (119 males, 73 females); in 1891, 137 (79 males, 58 females).

In 1878 38½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 2p. 7l. (paid Rs. 28-11); uncommuted 4a. 2p. 9l.; redeemed 6a. 3p. 4l.; total 19a. 1p. 0l.

WALAWWA (*ante*, pp. 67, 172).—

Kawudupelelle Kuruwe Mohottala, one of those who met the Dutch Ambassador at Sitawaka in 1721 A.D. (*Valentyn*, p. 352).

Kawudupelelle Uda Walawwe Kumarihami and Banda *rs.* Kawudupelelle Palle Walawwe Banda. Kawudupelelle Rate Adikaram had three children, the first plaintiff, the father of first defendant Loku Banda, and the wife of Etipola Disawa. The first plaintiff was three months old when her father died. Defendant's father brought her up and gave her in five diga marriages, first to Weragama Disawa, second to Kandangama, third to Alutwewa, fourth to Kiralessa, and fifth to Talgahagoda. The second daughter, Etipola's wife, died without issue, 1,015, D. C. Matale.

Waradamuno Unnanse *rs.* Kawudupelelle Uda Walawwe Korale Banda. Kawudupelelle Uda Walawwe Mohottala and some villagers presented lands, upon Talpot Saka 1714, to Ehelepola Unnanse, who, by his Talpot Saka 1737, offered same to the Pallegane Vihare, of which plaintiff was incumbent, 19,337.

Gongawala Natapussie Slemas Naide Sinna Tambi *rs.* Kawudupelelle Uda Walawwe Kumarihami and her son Loku Banda and Kuda Banda of Moladanda. In 1816 plaintiff purchased two fields from Kawudupelelle Palle Walawwe Banda. Defendants claimed as wife and children of Uda Walawwe Banda, 30,168, 39,433.

(1792 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1714, on Monday, the thirteenth day after the sun had entered the sign Scorpio, and on the thirteenth day of the moon, under the constellation Berana. I, Ranjagat Karunamayaka Herat Mudiyanse, the fifth grandson of Uda Walawwe Henawiye Bandara of Kawudupelella, in the Palahagamsiyapattu of Matale, have offered to Ehelepola Unnanse the one amunam extent of Makulgolla below the stone, and three relics. Those who dispute this offering shall fall into the four hells. Witnesses to this are Palle Waradamune Mudiyanse, Walliwela Muhandirama, Galwadukumbure Muhandirama, Iriyagolle Vedarala, Uda Waradamune Vedarala, Tikiri Appu, Punchirala, Sonda Yamana, Malliya Yamana, Malhonda Yamana, all of Uda Waradamune. Gurunche, Henaya, Darumitipolaya, all of Kawudupelella. May the Great Gate and the chief ministers share the merits acquired by this offer.

(1815 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1737, on Saturday, the tenth day of the waning moon, of the month Poson. I, Ehelepola Unnanse, do hereby offer unto the Pallegane Vihare in Dombawala, of the Gampaha Kohonsiya pattu in Matale, the Nagahawele Aswedduma which I asweddumized with great exertions and the one amuna extent of Makulgolla below the stone and its appurtenances, which was offered to me in Sisayana Sisya Paramparawa by the Kawudupelelle Mohottalahami and the villagers, including all my animate and

inanimate property. All these have I, Ehelepola Indajoti Mudiyanse, offered to the Pallegana Vihara for the purpose of making offerings in the name of Buddha, with the knowledge of the witnesses Ellepola Mudiyanse, Heratge Duggannarala, Golahenwatta Mudiyanse, Golahenwatta Appu Naide, Dombawala Nilame Rala, Kumburuge Unnanse, Ellepola Unnanse, Alutgama Unnanse, Udugama Unnanse, Owitipana Unnanse, and that I may attain heavenly bliss. 19,337.

A daughter of Dodanwela Maha Walawwe Banda married to Kawudupelella, *ante*, p. 172.

A daughter of Arawe Maha Lekam married to the Kawudupelelle Walawwa, *ante*, p. 67.

Kawudupelella Estate.—James and Alexander Ross. Under writ the plaintiffs purchased Hapugaslanle estate, 89,076. William King *vs.* Ibrahim Rawter. Encroachment on Dikhiriya estate, 86,409, 86,192.

KAWUDUPITIYA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udapalata. A Duraya village under the Naranwita Arachchi. A family of silversmiths are the largest proprietors in this village. "Kawdupitiya belonged to the Ran-kadu Pattalo or the golden forge" (*D'Oyley*).

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Population in 1881, 19 (11 males, 8 females); in 1891, 22 (10 males, 12 females).

In 1878 19 acres paddy land were registered, of which 13½ paid Rs. 51 tax; the rest were redeemed and abandoned.

The fields are not very fertile, but never suffer from want of water.

Families.—Dawundage, 31,235. Patabendalage, 67,166. We-ndage, 81,235.

KAYIKAWALA.—A village in Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Population in 1881, 193 (111 males, 82 females); in 1891, 186 (115 males, 2½ miles from Matale on the Ratotta road 71 females).

A Government school here.

In 1878 33 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 10a. 2p. 1l. (paid Rs. 49); uncommuted 1a. 0p. 0l.; redeemed 5a. 0p. 1l.; total 16a. 2p. 2l.

Families.—Lokuge Elias de Silva *vs.* Kalu Appu, 37,226.

KAYIKAWALA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbara, under the same Arachchi as Mimuro.

Stream.—Maha-oya or Hin-ganga.

Hills.—Talabo, Lakegalakanda.

Population in 1881, 88 (38 males, 50 females); in 1891, 92 (49 males, 43 females).

In 1878 32 acres paddy land were registered, of which 30½ paid Rs. 63.89 as tax; 1½ acre Crown property.

KAYINEKE.—A village in Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, near Dambe and Gurubebila.

Population in 1881, 49 (30 males, 19 females); in 1891, 54 (31 males 23 females).

KEHELELLA.—A village in Gampaha korale east, Upper Dumbara, near Downhandiya.

It was formerly almost entirely Crown Forest which has been sold and the hill sides and the valleys are now planted with tea.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Population in 1881, 17 (11 males, 6 females); in 1891, 21 (10 males, 11 females).

In 1878 64½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 12a. 3p. 1l. (paid Rs. 79); redeemed 1a. 2p. 5l.; sold by Government 18a. 0p. 0l.; total 32a. 1p. 6l.

Families.—Talawo Gamamahelage, 68,266.

KEHELGAMUWA.—A large village in Ambegamuwa korale, Upper Bulatgama. It includes the districts of Dickoya and Bogawantalawa. It was formerly almost entirely Crown forest, which has been sold, and the hillsides and valleys are now planted with tea.

Rivers.—Bagawantala, Kehelgamu, Kelani.

Streams.—Agara, Bambaragolle, Bopattala, Dikoya, Diyakana, Ella-uda, Gerandi-ella, Kanduregoda, Kinagolle, Kotagala, Kotiyagala, Kuda Tuniyaga la Tummodara.

Hills.—Badullawalakanda, Bagawantalakanda (4,349 ft.), Bambaragollekanda, Bopattalakanda, Dandukolekanda, Darawalekanda, Dotulu-ellekanda, Galkanda, Gerandiellekanda, Homagamakanda, Kehelgamugala, Kotagala, (5,746 ft.), Menik-Hambantotakanda, Napanagalakanda, Pilamagalakanda, Punchibelbodakanda, Talankanda, Watawalakanda.

Population in 1881, 888 (458 males, 430 females):—

Hamlets : Ambatalawa, 250 (124 males, 126 females); Elleudagama 250 (139 males, 111 females); Kanduregoda, 45 (24 males 21 females); Tuniyagala, Homagama, and Horakada, 343 (171 males, 172 females).

Population in 1891, 1,157 (592 males, 565 females):—

Hamlets : Ambatalawa, 31 (11 males, 20 females); Elle-Udagama, 290 (148 males, 142 females); Homagama, 10 (5 males, 5 females); Horakada, 25 (14 males, 11 females); Kadawala, 193 (110 males, 83 females); Kalaweldoniya, 191 (96 males, 95 females); Kanduregoda, 39 (18 males, 21 females); Tuniyagala, 378 (190 males, 188 females).

In 1878 50½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 21a. 0p. 3l. (paid Rs. 129.99); redeemed 2a. 3p. 9l.; sold by Government 0a. 0p. 8l.; abandoned 1a. 0p. 0l.; total 25a. 1p. 0l.

Abraham Muhandiram *rs.* Provincial Road Committee, 2,497, 33,429. Abraham Muhandiram of Gampola *rs.* Akim Jappar, for an allotment of land at Kadawala Bazaar, 67,000.

KATARAGAMA DEWALE.—Kataragama Appuhani Kapurala's claim to have land in Ampitiya, in Dolosbage, registered as the property of the dewala rejected. *T. L. C. 417, 204.*

The dewala owns eight Service Pangu in Dowita, *ante*, p. 186.

KEHELWALA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Yatinuwara, near Kiribatkumbura.

Stream.—Nanu-oya.

Population in 1881, 133 (68 males, 65 females); in 1891, 112 (55 males, 57 females).

In the H. L. M. 11½ acres (5a. 3p. 3l.) paddy land are registered. Owners: Atapattu Nalulu, Muhandiram Singa, Imihani.

In 1878 13½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 2a. 0p. 4l. (paid Rs. 21.85); redeemed 4a. 2p. 1l.; temple land 0a. 0p. 1l.; total 6a. 2p. 6l.

Families.—Alutgamage, 29,585. Angunawalage, 6,642, 8,938, 60,647, 67,246, 69,143. Jayasundara Mudiyanseage, 6,642, 60,647 67,246, 69,143. Nuwarage of Kiribatkumbura, 37,345. Paladawokege, 8,938. Samarutun Mudiyanseage, 6,642, 60,647, 67,246, 69,143. Wilamune Wirasekara Mudiyanseage, 29,585.

(1804 A.D.).—That the following portions of land belonging to me, Kehelwala Ungappa, who was at Pallegama in Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, viz., Udakehelwala of 2 pelas, together with the high and low grounds, houses, gardens attached thereto, have been granted to my wife Lat Etana to be possessed in perpetuity, without dispute. Whomever shall dispute this in word or deed, such person shall, I declare for the seventh time, suffer from the ordeals, and I declare for the seventh time that my wife Lat Etana shall not suffer although she were to swear upon oil, cowdung, paddy, and the seven ordeals. Witnesses who know the same are Kehelwala Gamuge Punchirala, Pallege Punchirala of the same family, Kehelwala Gurugama Arachchila, Wilamune Loku Arachchila, Pitiyege Rala of the same village, Irugal Hani of the same family, Angunawalage Veda, Dantuhani of the same family, Dingirala of the same family, Menikrala of the same family, Sirala of the same family. With the knowledge of these witnesses and of the principal and elder neighbours I give, and have given, this land voucher to my wife Lat Etana.

If any of my relations, strangers, or my Pangukarayo should dispute this grant in word or deed, by forwarding lawsuits, such of my relations, strangers, or Pangukarayo shall fall into the eight great hells, and suffer much misery there. But if any personage should assist even by a word according to the due course of law, such personage shall enjoy happiness in the eight celestial mansions and ultimately obtain Nirvana.

In the year of Saka 1726, in the month of Il, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of the waning moon, under the constellation Sita, this land voucher has been granted with my goodwill to my wife Lat Etana, and for the writing Kehelwala Vedarala. 8,938.

(1806 A.D.).—Talpat Saka 1728. Transfer of 1 pola of a field, near the well of Pitiyego and its appurtenances, by Angunawala Dandurala to Pattige Etana, for the sum of forty ridis in copper challis and 27 annuun of paddy. Witnesses: Gamage Punchirala, Iriyagama Arachchillo Appuhami, Amune Medduma Punchirala, Elanduwawe Ganitaya, Gamage Ukkurula. 6,612, 60,617.

KEKULALANDA.—A village in Kandukara Ihala korale, Udapalata, to the south of Atakage-oya. A Durayo village under the Galata Arachchi.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Population in 1881, 91 (51 males, 40 females); in 1891, 90 (49 males, 41 females).

In 1878 11 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 3a. 1p. 1l. (paid Rs. 28.33); redeemed 2a. 0p. 8l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 4l.; total 5a. 2p. 0l.

The Queen's Advocate *vs.* Wattege Amangiliya and Nanduwa, for the land Bulatwatta. Defendants said the land formed one panguwa, that the first defendant held it under the tenure of furnishing betel leaves to the palace during the Kandyan Government, 29,304.

KELANWELA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, about 1½ mile from Imaduwa.

Population in 1881, 25 (14 males, 11 females); in 1891, 11 (7 males, 4 females).

The people are of various castes and very poor.

In 1878 8½ acres paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 19.08 tax. There is an old Bana maduwa.

KELIYALPITIYA.—A village in Gangapalata, Udunuwara. It adjoins Mampitiya.

Population in 1881, 165 (81 males, 84 females); in 1891, 138 (72 males, 66 females).

In the H. L. M. 21 acres (10a. 2p. 0l.) paddy land were registered. Owners: Kuda Duraya, Welipalagama, Rahubadde, Keliyalpitiya Vihare, Kuda Duraya, Hula-waliya Wattuwa, Kira Gankaraperuwa, Ukkuwa.

In 1878 29½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 0a. 2p. 9l. (paid Rs. 4.67); redeemed 13a. 0p. 0l.; abandoned 0a. 9p. 9l.; temple land 0a. 2p. 8l.; total 14a. 2p. 6l.

Familia.—Action to recover Wadudeniya. A Sannas, Saka 1632 (1710 A.D.), in favour of Abarana Achariya, in consideration of faithful services rendered to the king (*Jud. Com., 14th February, 1823*). Lands here granted to Abarana Achariya by Sannas, Saka 1674 (1752 A.D.), in consideration of workmanship on the image at Gangurama Vihare. Bogomuwe Vidanelage, 36,896, 38,797. Dona Cecilia *alias* Ano Hami, widow of Ihagama Nilame, 33,169, Test. 223. Kamatege, Sannas Saka 1632 (1711 A.D.) in favour of Gannoruwe Nawaratna Davunda Abarana Achariya, 13,384. Rajapaksa, 33,169. Wadudeniya, 13,384. Wirasinge, 36,896, 38,797.

VIHARE.—Keliyalpitiya Vihare *alias* Kalegoda Viharo. Walagama Sumangala Unnanse was the incumbent in 1858. The original vihare was at Mampitiya. Nekatta Duraya obtained leave and Pusumba Duraya helped, to remove the Vihare to Kalegoda (half a mile distant) about 1780 A.D. A pansala was built about ten years after, and another was built, which was burnt down before the accession. The vihare fell into disrepair, and Keliyalpitiya Vihare was built on an adjoining ground which Sumangala Unnanse bought.

The old temple property was purchased by contributions of the people and offered in Sanghika. Nekatta Duraya was the principal person who collected the contributions. There was no permanent incumbent, different priests, each

residing for a short time. Diganpitiye Unnanse was the first regular incumbent in the Kandyan time, he was succeeded by his pupil Boyagama Unnanse, and he by Sumangala Unnanse, who in 1861 sued some Durayo in the village on a bond for £10. 6s. 6d. (35,810).

Dalugahadeniyakumbura of 2 pelas, Dalugaha-aswedluma of 1 pela, and Viharewatta of 2 pelas were registered as temple property (72,034).

DODANWALAPITIYA PATTINI DEWALE.—Is close to the Keliyalpitiye Vihara.

Dingirala Kapurula said: "Three families hold the office of Kapurula; they cultivate the lands in paravoni, and the tenants have to perform services at the Pattini Dewale in Kandy. The tenant has to cook for three months every year.

Appuhami Kapurula stated: "What we offer we eat ourselves, what other people offer, Dingirirala Kapurula only can eat..... I have to carry the pearl umbrella for the Pattini Dewale in Kandy at the peraheru for fifteen days, and I give one night's service at each of the four festivals."

Another Kapurula owed five days' service in each leap year. 3 pelas fields and 7½ amunu high lands were registered as temple property, but the claim for 2 amunu of high land was rejected. (T. L. C. No. 8).

KENDAGOLLA.—A village in Ganga Ihala korale, Udapalata.

In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Pellapitiya, Galkadulla, and Udawela; population 231 (143 males, 88 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

KENDAGOLLAMADA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, near Elkaduwa.

Population in 1881, 55. (29 males, 26 females); in 1891, 36 (22 males, 14 females).

KENDANGOMUWA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, under the same Arachchi as Madipola.

Stream.—Maussa-oya.

Population in 1881, 135 (77 males, 58 females); in 1891, 128 (64 males, 64 females).

In 1878 54½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 6s. 2p. 2l. (paid Rs. 32-28); uncommuted 4a. 1p. 4l.; redeemed 3a. 1p. 4l.; sold by the Crown 12a. 3p. 5l.; total 27a. 0p. 5l.

WALAWWA.—Pahala Walawwe Kiri Banda, son of Kiralesse Nilame (54,274).

Bandara Nayaka Mudiyanse Lago Kendangomuwa Banda and Tikiri Kumarihami registered as owners of two Ninda Pangu (3a. 0p. 4l. fields, 3a. 3p. 1l. gardens). Services commutable for Rs. 36 :—

1. **Palle Panguwa, First Division (3a. 0p. 4l. field).**—Tenants (twenty two): Pahalage, Marikkarage, Madahapolayalayage, Walassewage, Akurambodhayalayage, Balitiyannalayage, Temmettankarage, Upasaka Vidanelayage, Agiriyalayage. Services: each tenant pays a Ganpandura of threepence at the new year and forty betel leaves; to work three days either in the field or in the gardens belonging to the proprietor. The proprietor paid tax. The tenant No. 22 (Agiriyalayage Puncha) had been absent for nine years, and the proprietor had been in undisturbed possession of his portion.

Second Division.—Tenants: Pahalage, Marikkarage, Nitulgahage. Services: those tenants who have not a share in the fields present each forty leaves of betel at the new year; all the tenants pound each a pela of paddy supplied by the proprietor; on festivals to provide water and firewood and to cook for the walawwa; to cowdung the floor; they accompany the Radalaweru and Kumarihamilla of the walawwa on journeys not more than four times a year and for not more than seven days at a time.

Third Division.—Tenants: Akurambodhayalayage. Services (commutable for Rs. 24): to provide one man for a journey twelve times a year carrying loads on pingos or olongu for the proprietor for not more than a week at a time, the tenant being fed while so serving; to appear before the proprietor with forty betel leaves; each tenant has to work four days a year in the proprietor's field, being fed.

2. **Uda Panguwa (1a. 3p. 8l. gardens).**—Tenants: Walassewage, Ihalage, Upasaka Vidanelayage, Temmettankarage, Balitiyannalayage, Ihalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 12): all the tenants appear at the old year before the proprietor

and each of them presents him with forty leaves of betel; during the cultivation unless the tenants cultivate the fields and hon of the proprietor for not more than five days at a time; tenants to be fed while so serving.

KENGALLA.—A village in Udagampana, Lower Dambura, 3½ miles from Gonawatta on the road to Rajawala, where there was formerly a toll station. *Malyana alias Muttetu-ala*, a hamlet.

River.—Mahaweli gange.

Stream.—Matmale oya.

It is said that this village was in ancient times the residence of two Rajah priests, Rakulu Tissa and Kongulu Tissa.

Population in 1871, 1,124 (663 males, 461 females); in 1881, 1,410 (760 males, 651 females); in 1891, 554 (294 males, 256 females).

In 1878 13½ acres of paddy land were registered. Cultivated 47a. 1p. 5l. (incl 1½ 42½ 62); redeemed 1½ 2p. 7l.; abandoned 1a. 9p. 9l.; total 60a. 1p. 6l. In 1796 A. N. Mignatunne Adigar was chief of Kongalla Atappattu Karuwa, *ante*, pp. 142, 304.

Donations.—Ambagahage, Talpot Saka 1736 (1813 A.D.), 11,013, 36,706. Amankon-
letunage Wijesinha, 70,500. Amalaplitiya Gammahelage (*Jed. Cal.*, 20th August,
1825), 29,600, 27,516, 42,411, 2,272 (N. S.), 78,864, 89,853. Balagamage *vs.* Bal-
haruru Unnanne, for viharo land, 24,110, 52,804. Balidawala Yapa Mudiyan-
elage, 36,117, 42,448, 42,401. Borawadeniyage, 27,516, 38,706, 52,804. Bonstead
and the Oriental Bank Corporation *vs.* Ganitige and Borawadeniyage, 26,004.
Dibhagamadulige, 29,500. Dideniya Kulasegga, 29,164, 57,513. Dikleruige,
29,600, 40,110, 67,174. Dindangollige, 36,206, 70,461, 82,276, 4,543. Dudan-
wutige, 43,411, 78,864. Gammahelage, 4,543. Ganitige, 86,034. Hinkendige
(*Jed. Cal.*, 20th August, 1825), Jasinge, 42,411, 78,864. Jayasiriga, Talpot
Saka 1735 (1813 A.D.), 10,411, 78,864, 82,273. Kannappa Chetty *vs.* Apperale
Vidana, 78,814. Kariyakarana Patabendi Maha Viharasegga, 26,110. Maha
Gammahelage, 29,804, 42,000. Mastilika Mudiyanelage, 91,892. Nigaha-
kumburege, 57,861, 73,080. Moora, 28,706, 41,313, 42,411, 47,543, 48,778, 50,803,
82,276, 84,472, 67,742, 2,932, 2,124, 77,820, 81,310, 82,074. Olagawattige,
29,800, 57,861, 73,080. Palage, 29,800, 49,032, 81,807, 64,460, 91,803. Pata-
gamage, 70,500. Polambakumburege, Talpot Saka 1736 (1813 A.D.), 11,013,
Tamilu, 28,800, 42,001, 68,172, 84,301, 62,502, 82,269, 82,920, 64,007, 72,810.
Warachandrige Harmanis Ayya, 48,822, 81,807. Wewage, 57,861, 73,080.

(1813 A.D.)—In the year of the illustrious King Saka 1735. I, Jayasiri
Gammahage of Kongalla, in Dambura, have granted to my beloved daughter
Dingiri the fields *Italangula* of 2 *peles* and 5 *lahas*, *Dirigahamada* of 1 *pele*,
Dikherula of 2 *peles*, *Lavula* of 2 *peles*, and *Ritigahumbura* of 6 *lahas*,
together with the high and low lands, house gardens, plantations, &c., thereto
belonging on this Wednesday, the eleventh day of the increasing moon, in
the month of Navan, under the constellation Pura, and taking the land
voucher into the hands, and calling heaven and earth to witness, I gave it to
my daughter Dingiri, saying that she shall not suffer although she swears by the
five ordinals. Witnesses who knew this are Herat Mudiyanne, the Viharas of the
Vihara Mahajangara, Wangan Wala Nanda Maha Gammahage, Telukalya Indara,
Kapuwala Jangawa, Mera Gamaya. 10,411.

(1811 A.D.)—In the year of Saka 1736, on Wednesday, the second day of the
increasing moon, in the month of Navan, under the constellation Uthraputtapa,
I, Gamage Manthami of Kongalla, in the Udagampana of Dambura, have
granted to my son Manthami the field *Gamagahumbura* of 2 *peles* in
extent, together with the house, garden, plantations, &c., appurtenant to it,
to possess the same in *paravasi*, and that whoever shall dispute or say any-
thing against this shall have to suffer by the ordinals, but my son Manthami
shall not have to suffer although he swears by the seven ordinals. Witnesses
who know the same are Divulgahamala Gammahage, Udakumburege Waduwa,
Jayasirige Pancha Gammahage, Aluge Gunamala, Udage Arimal Nanda, Udage
Kalu Nanda, Tenuwara Kornalaya Nandappawa, Jayasirige Nandappawa, Jaya-
sirige Jayatuwa, Gank-wala Gammahelage Arimala, Wijelage Karuppawa,
with the knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher was granted. 10,012,
D. C. N.

VIHARA.—Kongalla, *alias* Alut, *alias* Dimbulgahamada Vihara. The first
inhabitant of this viharo was Anuttara Unnanne; he was succeeded by Ramadu-
galle Kulinda Unnanne, who had held the viharo for a considerable length
of time, when he was succeeded by Halaharuru Samangala Unnanne, who built
the janala in place of the one lower down, on ground dedicated by the king.

Balaharuwe lived here about forty years. He said he founded, or rather restored the Vihare; that before his time the Hurikaduwe priests used to keep ~~was~~ at Kengalla.

Ratanapala Unnanse brought the action 74,378 against Kewitiyagala and Bentara Unnanse, for ousting him from the vihare in June, 1877. He said that Balaharuwe died on 17th April, 1877, leaving him, his only pupil, and that the deceased declared before his death that it was his desire that he succeed him. The defendants admitted that Balaharuwe was the incumbent, but said that the patronage was with the villagers, who, at a pinkama held after the death of Balaharuwe, appointed Bentara.

Ten of the villagers intervened and said that they were some of the principal inhabitants of Kengalla, and that they or their ancestors had dedicated and endowed Kengalle Vihare, and as patrons they had appointed Bentara Unnanse (see also 81,640, 91,511, 97,457).

I held that the incumbency was in the gift of the villagers. But the Supreme Court set aside my judgment and gave the following :—

It is admitted that one Balaharuwey Sumangala Unnanse was lately the lawful incumbent of the vihare, and in that character was in possession of the property until his death in April, 1877. Also it is admitted that at that time the plaintiff was his sacerdotal pupil, and was residing with him in the vihare.

It seems also to be beyond question that on the death of Balaharuwe the plaintiff performed the usual pinkama and gave alms, and that he continued to reside in the vihare until the two defendants came there from Kandy some few weeks afterwards in June.

The cause of the defendants coming was that some of the people of Kengalle village had preferred a request to the Malwatte that a priest might be sent to them to take the place of the deceased Balaharuwe. On the arrival of the defendants a second pinkama was held or performed by the first defendant, at which the plaintiff was present. The assembled villagers and priests at first chose Kewitiyagala as the best person to succeed Balaharuwe in the incumbency of the vihare, but on his refusing to accept the office they chose Bentara. And then the plaintiff, who is a youth, was taken away to Kandy by Kewitiyagala, and Bentara remained at Kengalle and took possession of the vihare in the capacity of incumbent.

The case of the plaintiff is that he was the pupil of Balaharuwe, appointed by him to be his sacerdotal heir, and that on the death of Balaharuwe the vihare and other property belonging thereto descended to him, the plaintiff, by the law of sacerdotal inheritance; and if so, there can be little question but that the defendant's conduct in displacing him amounted to an illegal ouster and trespass, for which an action is sustainable.

As bearing on the issue which is thus presented, it is important to remember that the incumbent of a vihare or pansala in this Island is not a body corporate with perpetual succession, as is the case with the parson (*person*) of an English parish, where, though the individual changes, and is designated from time to time as need may be by some outside nominating authority, yet, so far as concerns the property of the corporation, the person never ceases to be and continues for ever without any break. Neither does the vihare or pansala cover any legal entity resembling the deity of a Hindu family or temple, in which case the dedicated property belongs by law to the deity, who is recognized in the Civil Courts as a perpetual corporation, and of whom the human Sebarat is only the steward or agent with very limited powers.

In this Island, on the other hand, the property dedicated to the vihare or pansala appears to be the property of the individual priest, who is the incumbent of the foundation, for the purposes of his office, including his own support and the maintenance of the temple and its services; and on his death it passes by inheritance to an heir who is ascertained by a peculiar rule of succession or special law of inheritance, and is not generally the person who would be by general law the deceased priest's heir in respect to secular property, and it is noteworthy that the law of property, which obtained with regard to the Hindu Math, an institution which has many features in common with the Sinhalese vihara, and is characteristic of the Bihar (or Vihara) District of Bengal, from whence Buddhism sprang, is precisely that which has just been stated, and is founded on a text of the Mitakshera, prescribing the property of a Sunyasi (Unnanse) must descend to the selected pupil

We gather the following principles :—

- (1) That the general rule of succession to temple property has two branches, namely, the Siya Paramparawa and Siwaru Paramparawa, and that it is the first branch of the rule which is to be presumed to apply to a given case, in the absence of evidence that it is the other.

- (2) That there are exceptional cases in which the succession to the temple property is in the appointment of the Government or even of private individuals.
- (3) That it is the terms of the original dedication that primarily impose the rule which is to govern the case.
- (4) That in the absence of direct evidence of those terms, usage may be looked to and accepted as evidence thereof.

The mere fact of the property of a temple having been due to the dedication of the villagers does not justify the presumption that the villagers have any authority to interfere in the succession. Indeed, it would clearly be unreasonable on any such ground to suppose a suffrage in any other than the actual shares in the village lands. On the other hand, the voice of the assembled villagers may perhaps be safely taken, in the event of a conflict of pretensions between alleged pupils, to be substantial evidence as to which of them has the best rights,—it is, so to speak, the exponent of village reputation on that point.

Subsequent cases determined by the Supreme Court have recognized that the *Sisya Paramparawa* has some elasticity, and is not rigidly restricted to the actual pupils of the deceased incumbent; it may comprehend his fellow-pupils or the pupils of an institution with which he stood in intimate relation; and the selecting authority in reference to these need not necessarily be the deceased himself, but may be some other sacerdotal person or personage or college variously defined. In some instances, too, under this *Paramparawa*, the deceased has a discretion to appoint joint successors (*see D. C., Colombo, 42,700, 4th October, 1867; D. C. Kurunegala, 17th July, 1866, reported in Vanderstraeten, Appendix p. li*).

In 17,069, *Austin's Reports*, p. 81, the Supreme Court seems to have allowed a remarkable effect to the assent of the villagers in the way of extending the appointing priest's range of choice. With it he might appoint any competent priest to the succession; without it he must limit his choice to the brotherhood of the *Malwatte*.

If now, with these cases in view, as governed by the principles deducible from them, we return to the facts of the present case above set out, we can have little hesitation in holding that the plaintiff's claim is made out: he is the sacerdotal pupil of the late incumbent of the *Kengalle Vihare*, was residing with his preceptor at the time of his death discharging the usual duties of a resident pupil, and seemingly acknowledged by the deceased priest as his sacerdotal heir

It appears to us that no rule of inheritance other than that of the *Sisya Paramparawa* has been established in this case, and that under that rule the plaintiff became, on the death of *Balaharuwe*, and still is, the rightful sacerdotal incumbent of the *Kengalle Vihare* and owner of the property belonging thereto.

KETAKUMBURA.—A village in *Medapalata*, *Udunuwara*, near *Alkemada* and *Paduwanagoda*.

Population in 1881, 280 (146 males, 134 females); in 1891, 108 (55 males, 53 females).

In 1878 53 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 8*a.* 0*p.* 2*l.* (paid Rs. 61.16); redeemed 16*a.* 1*p.* 9*l.*; temple land 2*a.* 0*p.* 0*l.*; total 26*a.* 2*p.* 1*l.*

WALAWWA.—*Sri Wikramasinha Rajapaksa Bandaranayaka Ambarapata Haluwadana Ketakumbure Walawwe*. Ketakumbure Ambarapata Rala's eldest son married (about 1650 A.D.) a daughter of *Owilla Mudiyanse*. This daughter made over land in *Dodanwela* in *Saka* 1636 to *Dodanwela Mohottale's* daughter (14,160).

Ketakumbure *Galada Ralahami* in 1729 A.D. (*Talpot Saka* 1651). His great-grandson was *Awweddumegedara Punchirala*, who litigated for lands with the *Atapattu Walawwe* family (10,042). The *Ralahami's* sister's son, *Atapattu Rala*, had a daughter *Atapattu Walawwe Menika* (10,042, 29,702).

Ketakumbure *Siralu Banda* was married to *Battanage Kiri Menika*, and had a son *Werawala Battanage Kiri Banda*, who litigated for his parents' lands, *Talpot Saka* 1724 (1802 A.D.), with Ketakumbure *Mahatmayo* (8,723).

Ketakumbure *Ratemahatmaya* in the reign of King *Rajadhi Raja Sinha*, *ante*, p. 134.

Ketakumbure *Ralahami* in 1789, *ante*, p. 90.

Ketakumbure *Kuruwe Lekam*, *ante*, p. 256.

Ketakumbure *Kuruwe Lekam* and Ketakumbure *Sivurala* are registered in the H. L. M. as owners of lands at *Eladetta*.

Ketakumbure *Basnayaka Nilame*, afterwards a Buddhist priest in 1774 A.D., *ante*, p. 66.

KATUKITULA AND KARAGASTALAWA.—Hamlets in Udapone korale, Kotmale, in Panangammuna Arachchi-wasam.

Population in 1871, 132 (102 males, 30 females). It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881. Population in 1891, 28 (16 males, 12 females).

Families.—Rajapaksa Korulalage Bartholomews Cahlera Appuhami, for himself and his minor children, *rs.* Galhenge Bahahani, for herself and her sons, and Batapolage Pelis Tissera *alias* Pelis Perera, for the coffee estate Dambagahamaditta of 17 acres, 57,869, Test. 873.

KATUPATWALA.—A hamlet of Gala-uda in Gangapalata korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Mr. Le Mesurier says: "A dewale at Katuwattowela, in honour of Dewatabandara Dowiyo, built ten years ago, at which is held annually a Paneli netuma or dance by the kapurala until the spirit enters, and he prophesies."

The Katupattale-ela irrigates 18 amunu of land.

Families.—Gangabakumburege *rs.* Walalage, 5,025.

KAWUDUPELELLA.—A village in Agiriya Pullesiya pattuwa, Matale South, on the North road, 24½ miles from Kandy.

Stream.—Gammullo-oya.

Population in 1881, 192 (119 males, 73 females); in 1891, 137 (79 males, 58 females).

In 1878 38½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7*a.* 2*p.* 7*l.* (paid Rs. 28.11); uncommuted 4*a.* 2*p.* 9*l.*; redeemed 6*a.* 3*p.* 4*l.*; total 19*a.* 1*p.* 0*l.*

WALAWWA (*ante*, pp. 67, 172).—

Kawudupelelle Kuruwe Mohottala, one of those who met the Dutch Ambassador at Sitawaka in 1721 A.D. (*Valentyn*, p. 352).

Kawudupelelle Uda Walawwe Kumarihami and Banda *rs.* Kawudupelelle Palle Walawwe Banda. Kawudupelelle Rato Adikaram had three children, the first plaintiff, the father of first defendant Loku Banda, and the wife of Etipola Disawa. The first plaintiff was three months old when her father died. Defendant's father brought her up and gave her in five diga marriages, first to Weragama Disawa, second to Kandangama, third to Alutwewa, fourth to Kiralesa, and fifth to Talgahagoda. The second daughter, Etipola's wife, died without issue, 1,015, D. C. Matale.

Waradamune Unnanse *rs.* Kawudupelelle Uda Walawwe Korale Banda. Kawudupelelle Uda Walawwe Mohottala and some villagers presented lands, upon Talpot Saka 1714, to Ehelepola Unnanse, who, by his Talpot Saka 1737, offered same to the Pallegane Vihare, of which plaintiff was incumbent, 19,337.

Gongawala Natapusse Srema Naido Sinna Tambi *rs.* Kawudupelelle Uda Walawwe Kumarihami and her son Loku Banda and Kuda Banda of Moladanda. In 1816 plaintiff purchased two fields from Kawudupelelle Palle Walawwe Banda. Defendants claimed as wife and children of Uda Walawwe Banda, 30,168, 39,433.

(1792 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1714, on Monday, the thirteenth day after the sun had entered the sign Scorpio, and on the thirteenth day of the moon, under the constellation Berana. I, Ranjagat Karunanyaka Herat Mudiyanse, the fifth grandson of Uda Walawwe Henawiye Bandara of Kawudupelella, in the Pahalagamsiyapattu of Matale, have offered to Ehelepola Unnanse the one amunam extent of Makulgolla below the stone, and three relics. Those who dispute this offering shall fall into the four hells. Witnesses to this are Palle Waradamune Mudiyanse, Walliwela Muhandirama, Galwadukumbure Muhandirama, Iriyagolle Vedarala, Uda Waradamune Vedarala, Tikiri Appu, Punchirala, Sonda Yamana, Malliya Yamana, Malhonda Yamana, all of Uda Waradamune. Guruncho, Henaya, Duramitipaya, all of Kawudupelella. May the Great Gate and the chief ministers share the merits acquired by this offer.

(1815 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1737, on Saturday, the tenth day of the waning moon, of the month Poson. I, Ehelepola Unnanse, do hereby offer unto the Pallegane Vihare in Dombawala, of the Gampaha Kohonsiya pattu in Matale, the Nagahawele Aswedduma which I asweddumized with great exertions and the one amuna extent of Makulgolla below the stone and its appurtenances, which was offered to me in Sisyanu Sisya Paramparawa by the Kawudupelelle Mohottalahami and the villagers, including all my animate and

inanimate property. All these have I, Ehelepola Indajoti Mudiyanse, offered to the Pallegane Vihare for the purpose of making offerings in the name of Buddha, with the knowledge of the witnesses Ellepola Mudiyanse, Heratge Duggannarala, Golahenwatta Mudiyanse, Golahenwatta Appu Naide, Dombawala Nilame Rala, Kumburuge Unnanse, Ellepola Unnanse, Alutgama Unnanse, Udugama Unnanse, Owitipana Unnanse, and that I may attain heavenly bliss. 19,337.

A daughter of Dodanwela Maha Walawwe Banda married to Kawudupelella, *ante*, p. 172.

A daughter of Arawe Maha Lekam married to the Kawudupelelle Walawwa, *ante*, p. 67.

Kawudupelella Estate.—James and Alexander Ross. Under writ the plaintiffs purchased Hapugasalande estate, 89,076. William King *vs.* Ibrahim Rawter. Encroachment on Dikhiriya estate, 86,409, 86,192.

KAWUDUPITIYA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udapalata. A Duraya village under the Naranwita Arachchi. A family of silversmiths are the largest proprietors in this village. "Kawdupitiya belonged to the Rakkadu Pattalo or the golden forge" (*D'Oyley*).

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Population in 1881, 19 (11 males, 8 females); in 1891, 22 (10 males, 12 females).

In 1878 19 acres paddy land were registered, of which 13½ paid Rs. 51 tax; the rest were redeemed and abandoned.

The fields are not very fertile, but never suffer from want of water.

Families.—Dawundage, 31,235. Patabendalage, 67,166. We-ndage, 31,235.

KAYIKAWALA.—A village in Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Population in 1881, 193 (111 males, 82 females); in 1891, 186 (115 males, 2½ miles from Matale on the Ratotta road 71 females).

A Government school here.

In 1878 33 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 10a. 2p. 1l. (paid Rs. 49); uncommuted 1a. 0p. 0l.; redeemed 5a. 0p. 1l.; total 16a. 2p. 2l.

Families.—Lokuge Elias de Silva *vs.* Kalu Appu, 37,226.

KAYIKAWALA.—A village in Gandoke korale, Upper Dumbara, under the same Arachchi as Mimuro.

Stream.—Maha-oya or Hin-ganga.

Hills.—Talabo, Lakegalakanda.

Population in 1881, 88 (38 males, 50 females); in 1891, 92 (49 males, 43 females).

In 1878 32 acres paddy land were registered, of which 30½ paid Rs. 63·89 as tax; 1½ acre Crown property.

KAYINEKE.—A village in Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, near Dambo and Gurubabila.

Population in 1881, 49 (30 males, 19 females); in 1891, 54 (31 males 23 females).

KEHEL ELLA.—A village in Gampaha korale east, Upper Dumbara, near Dowahandiya.

It was formerly almost entirely Crown Forest which has been sold and the hill sides and the valleys are now planted with tea.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Population in 1881, 17 (11 males, 6 females); in 1891, 21 (10 males, 11 females).

In 1878 64½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 12a. 3p. 1l. (paid Rs. 79); redeemed 1a. 2p. 5l.; sold by Government 18a. 0p. 0l.; total 32a. 1p. 6l.

Families.—Talawe Gammahelage, 68,266.

KEHEL GAMUWA.—A large village in Ambegamuwa korale, Upper Bulatgama. It includes the districts of Dickoya and Bogawantalawa. It was formerly almost entirely Crown forest, which has been sold, and the hill-sides and valleys are now planted with tea.

Rivers.—Bagawantala, Kehelgamu, Kelani.

Streams.—Agara, Bambaragolle, Bopattala, Dikoya, Diyakana, Ella-uda, Gerandi-ella, Kanduregoda, Kinagolle, Kotagala, Kotiyagala, Kuda Tuniyaga la Tummodara.

Hills.—Badullawalakanda, Bagawantalakanda (4,349 ft.), Bambaragollekanda, Bopattalakanda, Dandukolekanda, Darawalekanda, Dotulu-ellekanda, Galkanda, Gerandillekanda, Homagamakanda, Kehelgamugala, Kotagala, (5,746 ft.), Menik-Hambantotakanda, Napanagalakanda, Pilamagalakanda, Punchibelbodakanda, Talankanda, Watawalakanda.

Population in 1881, 888 (458 males, 430 females):—

Hamlets : Ambatalawa, 250 (124 males, 126 females); Elleudagama 250 (139 males, 111 females); Kanduregoda, 45 (24 males 21 females); Tuniyagala, Homagama, and Horakada, 343 (171 males, 172 females).

Population in 1891, 1,157 (592 males, 565 females):—

Hamlets : Ambatalawa, 31 (11 males, 20 females); Elle-Udagama, 290 (148 males, 142 females); Homagama, 10 (5 males, 5 females); Horakada, 25 (14 males, 11 females); Kadawala, 193 (110 males, 83 females); Kalaweldeniya, 191 (96 males, 95 females); Kanduregoda, 39 (18 males, 21 females); Tuniyagala, 378 (190 males, 188 females).

In 1878 50½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 21a. 0p. 3l. (paid Rs. 129-99); redeemed 2a. 3p. 9l.; sold by Government 0a. 0p. 8l.; abandoned 1a. 0p. 0l.; total 25a. 1p. 0l.

Abraham Muhandiram *vs.* Provincial Road Committee, 2,497, 35,429. Abraham Muhandiram of Gampola *vs.* Akim Jappar, for an allotment of land at Kadawala Bazaar, 67,000.

KATARAGAMA DEWALE.—Kataragama Appuhani Kapurala's claim to have land in Ampitiya, in Dolosbage, registered as the property of the dewale rejected. *T. L. C.* 417, 204.

The dewale owns eight Service Pangu in Dowita, *ante*, p. 186.

KEHELWALA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Yatinuwara, near Kiribatkumbura.

Stream.—Nanu-oya.

Population in 1881, 133 (68 males, 65 females); in 1891, 112 (55 males, 57 females).

In the H. L. M. 11½ acres (5a. 3p. 3l.) paddy land are registered. Owners : Atapattu Nalulu, Muhandiram Singa, Imihani.

In 1878 13½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 2a. 0p. 4l. (paid Rs. 21-85); redeemed 4a. 2p. 1l.; temple land 0a. 0p. 1l.; total 6a. 2p. 6l.

Families.—Alutgamage, 29,585. Angunawalage, 6,642, 8,938, 60,647, 67,246, 69,143. Jayasundara Mudiyanseleage, 6,642, 60,647 67,246, 69,143. Nuwarage of Kiribatkumbura, 37,315. Paladawekege, 8,938. Samaraturun Mudiyanseleage, 6,642, 60,647, 67,246, 69,143. Wilamune Wirasekara Mudiyanseleage, 29,585.

(1804 A.D.).—That the following portions of land belonging to me, Kehelwala Ungappu, who was at Pallegama in Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, viz., Udakehelwala of 2 pelas, together with the high and low grounds, houses, gardens attached thereto, have been granted to my wife Lat Etana to be possessed in perpetuity, without dispute. Whosoever shall dispute this in word or deed, such person shall, I declare for the seventh time, suffer from the ordeals, and I declare for the seventh time that my wife Lat Etana shall not suffer although she were to swear upon oil, cowdung, paddy, and the seven ordeals. Witnesses who know the same are Kehelwala Gamage Punchirala, Pallege Punchirala of the same family, Kehelwala Gurugama Arachchila, Wilamune Loku Arachchila, Pitiyege Rala of the same village, Irugal Hani of the same family, Angunawalage Veda, Dantuhani of the same family, Dingirala of the same family, Menikrala of the same family, Sirala of the same family. With the knowledge of these witnesses and of the principal and elder neighbours I give, and have given, this land voucher to my wife Lat Etana.

If any of my relations, strangers, or my Pangukarayo should dispute this grant in word or deed, by forwarding lawsuits, such of my relations, strangers, or Pangukarayo shall fall into the eight great hells, and suffer much misery there. But if any personage should assist even by a word according to the due course of law, such personage shall enjoy happiness in the eight celestial mansions and ultimately obtain Nirvana.

In the year of Saka 1726, in the month of Il, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of the waning moon, under the constellation Sita, this land voucher has been granted with my goodwill to my wife Lat Etana, and for the writing Kehelwala Vidarala. 8,938.

(1806 A.D.).—Talpat Saka 1728. Transfer of 1 pola of a field, near the well of Pitiyego and its appurtenances, by Angunawala Dandurala to PattigeEtana, for the sum of forty ridin in copper challis and 27 amunu of paddy. Witnesses: Gamage Punchirala, Iriyagama Arachchille Appuhami,Amune Medduma Punchirala, Elanduwawe Ganitaya, Gamage Ukkurula. 6,642, 60,647.

KEKULALANDA.—A village in Kandukara Ihala korale, Udapalata, to the south of Atalage-oya. A Durayo village under the Galata Arachchi.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Population in 1881, 91 (51 males, 40 females); in 1891, 90 (49 males, 41 females).

In 1878 11 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 3a. 1p. 1l. (paid Rs. 28.33); redeemed 2a. 0p. 8l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 4l.; total 5a. 2p. 0l.

The Queen's Advocate *vs.* Wattege Amangiliya and Nanduwa, for the land Bulatwatta. Defendants said the land formed one panguwa, that the first defendant held it under the tenure of furnishing betel leaves to the palace during the Kandyan Government, 29,304.

KELANWELA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, about 1½ mile from Imaduwa.

Population in 1881, 25 (14 males, 11 females); in 1891, 11 (7 males, 4 females).

The people are of various castes and very poor.

In 1878 8½ acres paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 19.08 tax. There is an old Bana imaduwa.

KELIYALPITIYA.—A village in Gangapalata, Udunuwara. It adjoins Mampitiya.

Population in 1881, 165 (81 males, 84 females); in 1891, 138 (72 males, 66 females).

In the H. L. M. 21 acres (10a. 2p. 0l.) paddy land were registered. Owners: Kuda Duraya, Welipalagama, Rahubadde, Keliyalpitiya Vihare, Kuda Duraya, Hula-waliya Wattuwa, Kira Gankaraperuwa, Ukkuwa.

In 1878 29½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 0a. 2p. 9l. (paid Rs. 4.67); redeemed 13a. 0p. 0l.; abandoned 0a. 9p. 9l.; temple land 0a. 2p. 8l.; total 14a. 2p. 6l.

Annals.—Action to recover Wadudeniya. A Sannas, Saka 1632 (1710 A.D.), in favour of Abarana Achariya, in consideration of faithful services rendered to the king (*Jud. Com., 14th February, 1823*). Lands here granted to Abarana Achariya by Sannas, Saka 1674 (1752 A.D.), in consideration of workmanship on the image at Gangarama Vihare. Bogomuwe Vidanelage, 36,896, 38,797. Dona Cecilia *alias* Ana Hami, widow of Ihagama Nilame, 33,169, Test. 223. Kamatege, Sannas Saka 1632 (1711 A.D.) in favour of Gannoruwe Nawaratna Davunda Abarana Achariya, 13,384. Rajapaksa, 33,169. Wadudeniyege, 13,384. Wirasinge, 36,896, 38,797.

VIHARE.—Keliyalpitiya Vihare *alias* Kalegoda Vihare. Walagama Sumangala Unnanse was the incumbent in 1858. The original vihare was at Mampitiya. Nekatta Duraya obtained leave and Pusumba Duraya helped, to remove the Vihare to Kalegoda (half a mile distant) about 1780 A.D. A pansala was built about ten years after, and another was built, which was burnt down before the accession. The vihare fell into disrepair, and Keliyalpitiya Vihare was built on an adjoining ground which Sumangala Unnanse bought.

The old temple property was purchased by contributions of the people and offered in Sanghika. Nekatta Duraya was the principal person who collected the contributions. There was no permanent incumbent, different priests, each

residing for a short time. Diganpitiye Unnanse was the first regular incumbent in the Kandyan time, he was succeeded by his pupil Boyagama Unnanse, and he by Sumangala Unnanse, who in 1861 sued some Durayo in the village on a bond for £10. 6s. 6d. (35,810).

Dalugahadeniyakumbura of 2 pelas, Dalugaha-aswedduma of 1 pela, and Vihare-watta of 2 pelas were registered as temple property (72,034).

DODANWALAPITIYA PATTINI DEWALE.—Is close to the Keliyapitiye Vihara.

Dingirala Kapurula said: "Three families hold the office of Kapurula; they cultivate the lands in paravoni, and the tenants have to perform services at the Pattini Dewale in Kandy. The tenant has to cook for three months every year.

Appuhami Kapurula stated: "What we offer we eat ourselves, what other people offer, Dingirirala Kapurula only can eat..... I have to carry the pearl umbrella for the Pattini Dewale in Kandy at the poraheru for fifteen days, and I give one night's service at each of the four festivals."

Another Kapurula owed five days' service in each leap year. 3 pelas fields and 7½ amunu high lands were registered as temple property, but the claim for 2 amunu of high land was rejected. (T. L. C. No. 8).

KENDAGOLLA.—A village in Ganga Ihala korale, Udapalata.

In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Pellapitiya, Galkadulla, and Uduwela; population 231 (143 males, 88 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

KENDAGOLLAMADA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, near Elkaduwa.

Population in 1881, 55. (29 males, 26 females); in 1891, 36 (22 males, 14 females).

KENDANGOMUWA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, under the same Arachchi as Madipola.

Stream.—Maussa-oya.

Population in 1881, 135 (77 males, 58 females); in 1891, 128 (64 males, 64 females).

In 1878 54½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 6a. 2p. 2l. (paid Rs. 32.28); uncommuted 4a. 1p. 4l.; redeemed 3a. 1p. 4l.; sold by the Crown 12a. 3p. 5l.; total 27a. 0p. 5l.

WALAWWA.—Pahala Walawwe Kiri Banda, son of Kiralesse Nilame (54,274).

Bandara Nayaka Mudiyanse Lago Kendangomuwa Banda and Tikiri Kumarihami registered as owners of two Ninda Pangu (3a. 0p. 4l. fields, 3a. 3p. 1l. gardens). Services commutable for Rs. 36:—

1. **Palle Panguwa, First Division (3a. 0p. 4l. field).**—Tenants (twenty two): Pahalage, Marikkarage, Madahapolayalayage, Walawwege, Akurambodayalayage, Balitiyannalayage, Temmettankarage, Upasaka Vidanelayage, Asgiriyalayage. Services: each tenant pays a Ganpandura of threepence at the new year and forty betel leaves; to work three days either in the field or in the gardens belonging to the proprietor. The proprietor paid tax. The tenant No. 22 (Asgiriyalayage Puncha) had been absent for nine years, and the proprietor had been in undisturbed possession of his portion.

Second Division.—Tenants: Pahalage, Marikkarage, Nitulgahage. Services: those tenants who have not a share in the fields present each forty leaves of betel at the new year; all the tenants pound each a pela of paddy supplied by the proprietor; on festivals to provide water and firewood and to cook for the walawwa; to cowdung the floor; they accompany the Radalaweru and Kumarihamilla of the walawwa on journeys not more than four times a year and for not more than seven days at a time.

Third Division.—Tenants: Akurambodayalayage. Services (commutable for Rs. 24): to provide one man for a journey twelve times a year carrying loads on pingos or olongu for the proprietor for not more than a week at a time, the tenant being fed while so serving; to appear before the proprietor with forty betel leaves; each tenant has to work four days a year in the proprietor's field, being fed.

2. **Uda Panguwa (1a. 3p. 8l. gardens).**—Tenants: Walawwege, Pahalage, Upasaka Vidanelayage, Temmettankarage, Balitiyannalayage, Pahalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 12): all the tenants appear at the old year before the proprietor

and each of them presents him with forty leaves of betel ; during the cultivation season the tenants cultivate the fields and hen of the proprietor for not more than five days at a time ; tenants to be fed while so serving.

KENGALLA.—A village in Udagampaha, Lower Dumbara, 2½ miles from Gona-watta on the road to Rajawela, where there was formerly a toll station. *Malpuna* *alias* *Muttettu-ela*, a hamlet.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Stream.—Ratmala-oya.

It is said that this village was in ancient times the residence of two Rahat priests, Rahulu Tissa and Kengulu Tissa.

Population in 1871, 1,124 (663 males, 461 females) ; in 1881, 1,410 (759 males, 651 females) ; in 1891, 554 (298 males, 256 females).

In 1878 136½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 47*a.* 1*p.* 5*l.* (paid Rs. 422.89) ; redeemed 19*a.* 2*p.* 7*l.* ; abandoned 1*a.* 0*p.* 8*l.* ; total 68*a.* 1*p.* 0*l.*

In 1798 A.D. Migastonne Adigar was chief of Kengalle Atapattu Kuruwe, *ante*, pp. 142, 304.

Families.—Ambagahage, Talpot Saka 1736 (1814 A.D.), 11,012, 38,796. Amukona-betmuge Wijesinha, 70,509. Aswalapitiye Gammahelage (*Jud. Com.*, 20th August, 1828), 29,680, 37,516, 43,411, 2,272 (N. S.), 78,864, 89,555. Balagamage *rs.* Balaharuwe Unnanse, for vihare land, 38,440, 52,804. Beddawala Yapa Mudiyanse-lage, 36,419, 43,600, 43,601. Berawadeniyege, 37,516, 38,796, 52,804. Bonstead and the Oriental Bank Corporation *rs.* Ganitege and Berawadeniyege, 86,034. Dehigahamedilloge, 29,680. Deldeniye Kulatunge, 89,164, 97,512. Diklevulege, 29,680, 60,140, 67,176. Dodangollege, 38,906, 78,864, 83,275, 4,543. Dodanwelage, 43,411, 78,864. Gammahelage, 4,543. Ganitege, 86,034. Hinkendegge (*Jud. Com.*, 20th August, 1828). Jasinge, 43,411, 78,864. Jayasirige, Talpot Saka 1735 (1813 A.D.), 10,441, 78,864, 83,275. Kannappa Chetty *rs.* Appurala Vidane, 79,845. Kariyakarana Patabendi Maha Vidanelage, 36,419. Maha Gammahelage, 29,680, 43,600. Mantilika Mudiyanse-lage, 91,892. Migahakumburege, 57,861, 73,080. Moora, 38,796, 41,313, 43,411, 47,563, 48,728, 50,868, 52,284, 58,472, 67,742, 3,952, 3,158, 77,526, 81,319, 85,074. Olaganwattege, 29,680, 57,861, 73,080. Pallege, 29,680, 49,032, 51,807, 68,406, 91,892. Patagamage, 70,509. Polambakumburege, Talpot Saka 1736 (1814 A.D.), 11,012. Tainila, 38,906, 43,601, 58,472, 58,984, 62,592, 83,369, 83,950, 86,087, 72,540. Warusabennedige Harmanis Soya, 49,032, 51,807. Wewage, 57,861, 73,080.

(1813 A.D.).—In the year of the illustrious King Saka 1735. I, Jayasiri Gammahage of Kengalla, in Dumbara, have granted to my begotten daughter Dingiri the fields Dodangolla of 2 pelas and 5 lahas, Dirigahamada of 1 pela, Diklevula of 2 pelas, Levula of 2 pelas, and Ritigaskumbura of 8 lahas, together with the high and low lands, house, gardens, plantations, &c., thereto belonging, on this Wednesday, the eleventh day of the increasing moon, in the month of Navan, under the constellation Pusa ; and taking this land voucher into the hands, and calling heaven and earth to witness, I gave it to my daughter Dingiri, saying that she shall not suffer although she swear by the five ordeals. Witnesses who know this are Herat Mudiyanse, the Vidane of the Vidana Mahapangu, Wesinge Wela Naide, Maha Gammahage, Teldeniye Indara, Kapuwala Janguwa, Mena Gamaya. 10,441.

(1814 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1736, on Wednesday, the second day of the increasing moon, in the month of Navan, under the constellation Uttraputupe. I, Gamage Menikhami of Kengalla, in the Udagampaha of Dumbara, have granted to my son Mantrihami the field Gamagekumbura of 2 pelas in extent, together with the houses, gardens, plantations, &c., appurtenant to it, to possess the same in paraveni, and that whoever shall dispute or say anything against this shall have to suffer by the ordeals, but my son Mantrihami shall not have to suffer although he swear by the seven ordeals. Witnesses who know the same are Divulgahamale Gammahage, Udakumburege Waduwa, Jayasurige Pancha Gammahage, Alutge Gunamala, Udage Sirimal Naide, Udage Kalu Naide, Tenuwara Korallalaye Naidappuwa, Jayasurige Naidappuwa, Jayasurige Jayatuwa, Gankewala Gammahelage Sirimala, Wijelatge Kuruppuwa, with the knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher was granted. 10,012, D.C. S.

VIHARE.—Kengalle, *alias* Alut, *alias* Dimbulgahamada Vihare. The first incumbent of this vihare was Sonuttara Unnanse ; he was succeeded by Framudugolle Sobhita Unnanse, who had held the vihare for a considerable length of time, when he was succeeded by Balaharuwe Sumangala Unnanse, who built the pansala in place of the one lower down, on ground dedicated by the king.

Balaharuwe lived here about forty years. He said he founded, or rather restored the Vihare; that before his time the Hurikaduwe priests used to keep ~~was~~ at Kengalla.

Ratanapala Unnanse brought the action 74,878 against Kewitiyagala and Bentara Unnanse, for ousting him from the vihare in June, 1877. He said that Balaharuwe died on 17th April, 1877, leaving him, his only pupil, and that the deceased declared before his death that it was his desire that he succeed him. The defendants admitted that Balaharuwe was the incumbent, but said that the patronage was with the villagers, who, at a pinkama held after the death of Balaharuwe, appointed Bentara.

Ten of the villagers intervened and said that they were some of the principal inhabitants of Kengalla, and that they or their ancestors had dedicated and endowed Kengalle Vihare, and as patrons they had appointed Bentara Unnanse (see also 81,640, 91,511, 97,457).

I held that the incumbency was in the gift of the villagers. But the Supreme Court set aside my judgment and gave the following:—

It is admitted that one Balaharuwey Humangala Unnanse was lately the lawful incumbent of the vihare, and in that character was in possession of the property until his death in April, 1877. Also it is admitted that at that time the plaintiff was his sacerdotal pupil, and was residing with him in the vihare.

It seems also to be beyond question that on the death of Balaharuwe the plaintiff performed the usual pinkama and gave alms, and that he continued to reside in the vihare until the two defendants came there from Kandy some few weeks afterwards in June.

The cause of the defendants coming was that some of the people of Kengalle village had preferred a request to the Malwatte that a priest might be sent to them to take the place of the deceased Balaharuwe. On the arrival of the defendants a second pinkama was held or performed by the first defendant, at which the plaintiff was present. The assembled villagers and priests at first chose Kewitiyagala as the best person to succeed Balaharuwe in the incumbency of the vihare, but on his refusing to accept the office they chose Bentara. And then the plaintiff, who is a youth, was taken away to Kandy by Kewitiyagala, and Bentara remained at Kengalle and took possession of the vihare in the capacity of incumbent.

The case of the plaintiff is that he was the pupil of Balaharuwe, appointed by him to be his sacerdotal heir, and that on the death of Balaharuwe the vihare and other property belonging thereto descended to him, the plaintiff, by the law of sacerdotal inheritance; and if so, there can be little question but that the defendant's conduct in displacing him amounted to an illegal ouster and trespass, for which an action is sustainable.

As bearing on the issue which is thus presented, it is important to remember that the incumbent of a vihare or pansala in this Island is not a body corporate with perpetual succession, as is the case with the parson (*person*) of an English parish, where, though the individual changes, and is designated from time to time as need may be by some outside nominating authority, yet, so far as concerns the property of the corporation, the person never ceases to be and continues for ever without any break. Neither does the vihare or pansala cover any legal entity resembling the deity of a Hindu family or temple, in which case the dedicated property belongs by law to the deity, who is recognized in the Civil Courts as a perpetual corporation, and of whom the human Sebarat is only the steward or agent with very limited powers.

In this Island, on the other hand, the property dedicated to the vihare or pansala appears to be the property of the individual priest, who is the incumbent of the foundation, for the purposes of his office, including his own support and the maintenance of the temple and its services; and on his death it passes by inheritance to an heir who is ascertained by a peculiar rule of succession or special law of inheritance, and is not generally the person who would be by general law the deceased priest's heir in respect to secular property, and it is noteworthy that the law of property, which obtained with regard to the Hindu Math, an institution which has many features in common with the Sinhalese vihara, and is characteristic of the Bihar (or Vihara) District of Bengal, from whence Buddhism sprang, is precisely that which has just been stated, and is founded on a text of the Mitakshera, prescribing the property of a Sunyasi (Unnanse) must descend to the selected pupil

We gather the following principles:—

- (1) That the general rule of succession to temple property has two branches, namely, the Siya Paramparawa and Siwaru Paramparawa, and that it is the first branch of the rule which is to be presumed to apply to a given case, in the absence of evidence that it is the other.

- (2) That there are exceptional cases in which the succession to the temple property is in the appointment of the Government or even of private individuals.
- (3) That it is the terms of the original dedication that primarily impose the rule which is to govern the case.
- (4) That in the absence of direct evidence of those terms, usage may be looked to and accepted as evidence thereof.

The mere fact of the property of a temple having been due to the dedication of the villagers does not justify the presumption that the villagers have any authority to interfere in the succession. Indeed, it would clearly be unreasonable on any such ground to suppose a suffrage in any other than the actual shares in the village lands. On the other hand, the voice of the assembled villagers may perhaps be safely taken, in the event of a conflict of pretensions between alleged pupils, to be substantial evidence as to which of them has the best rights,—it is, so to speak, the exponent of village reputation on that point.

Subsequent cases determined by the Supreme Court have recognized that the *Sinya Paramparawa* has some elasticity, and is not rigidly restricted to the actual pupils of the deceased incumbent; it may comprehend his fellow-pupils or the pupils of an institution with which he stood in intimate relation; and the selecting authority in reference to these need not necessarily be the deceased himself, but may be some other sacerdotal person or personage or college variously defined. In some instances, too, under this *Paramparawa*, the deceased has a discretion to appoint joint successors (*see D. C., Colombo, 42,700, 4th October, 1867; D. C. Kurunegala, 17th July, 1868, reported in Vandersanden, Appendix p. li*).

In 17,069, *Austin's Reports*, p. 81, the Supreme Court seems to have allowed a remarkable effect to the assent of the villagers in the way of extending the appointing priest's range of choice. With it he might appoint any competent priest to the succession; without it he must limit his choice to the brotherhood of the *Malwatte*.

If now, with these cases in view, as governed by the principles deducible from them, we return to the facts of the present case above set out, we can have little hesitation in holding that the plaintiff's claim is made out: he is the sacerdotal pupil of the late incumbent of the Kengalle Vihare, was residing with his preceptor at the time of his death discharging the usual duties of a resident pupil, and seemingly acknowledged by the deceased priest as his sacerdotal heir

It appears to us that no rule of inheritance other than that of the *Sinya Paramparawa* has been established in this case, and that under that rule the plaintiff became, on the death of Balaharuwe, and still is, the rightful sacerdotal incumbent of the Kengalle Vihare and owner of the property belonging thereto.

KETAKUMBURA.—A village in Medapalata, Udunuwara, near Alkemada and Paduwanigoda.

Population in 1881, 280 (146 males, 134 females); in 1891, 108 (55 males, 53 females).

In 1878 53 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 8*a.* 0*p.* 2*l.* (paid Rs. 61.16); redeemed 16*a.* 1*p.* 9*l.*; temple land 2*a.* 0*p.* 0*l.*; total 26*a.* 2*p.* 1*l.*

WALAWWA.—Sri Wikramasinha Rajapaksa Bandaranayaka Ambarapata Haluwadana Ketakumbure Walawwe. Ketakumbure Ambarapata Rala's eldest son married (about 1650 A.D.) a daughter of Owilla Mudiyanse. This daughter made over land in Dodanwela in Saka 1636 to Dodanwela Mohottala's daughter (14,160).

Ketakumbure Galada Ralahami in 1729 A.D. (Talpot Saka 1651). His great-grandson was Asweddumegedara Punchirala, who litigated for lands with the Atapattu Walawwe family (10,042). The Ralahami's sister's son, Atapattu Rala, had a daughter Atapattu Walawwe Menika (10,042, 29,702).

Ketakumbure Siralu Banda was married to Battanage Kiri Menika, and had a son Weruwala Battanage Kiri Banda, who litigated for his parents' lands, Talpot Saka 1724 (1802 A.D.), with Ketakumbure Mahatmayo (8,723).

Ketakumbure Ratamahatmaya in the reign of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha, *ante*, p. 134.

Ketakumbure Ralahami in 1789, *ante*, p. 90.

Ketakumbure Kuruwe Lokam, *ante*, p. 256.

Ketakumbure Kuruwe Lokam and Ketakumbure Sivurala are registered in the H. L. M. as owners of lands at Eladetta.

Ketakumbure Basnayaka Nilame, afterwards a Buddhist priest in 1774 A.D., *ante*, p. 66.

Ketakumbure Maha Gabada Nilame was **Disawa** of **Udupalata** in the last king's reign. He was dismissed from office and his lands at **Hatnagoda** were confiscated. He had a **Walawwa** in the town of **Kandy**, which fell down after he went to the village in disgrace (*Jud. Com.*, 7th January, 1819, 2nd July, 1821, 13th January, 1823, and 7th September, 1826). After the accession he was a **Ratemahatmaya**. He dedicated land to **Dehipogoda Vihare**, *ante*, p. 149. He was implicated in the rebellion of 1817-18 and confined in **Colombo**. In 1818, at the suggestion of the Board of Commissioners, he was banished to **Mauritius** and his property confiscated, but afterwards restored (*Rev. Com.*, 18th December, 1818, and 13th January, 1823). The **Gabada Nilame** had a son **Dingiri Banda**, who married a **Hondeniya** lady (*ante*, pp. 248, 338); they had a daughter **Ketakumbure Mahatmayo**, who had a son **Dingiri Banda** (8,723). The **Gabada Nilame's** daughter married **Erawwawala Ratemahatmaya** and had a daughter, **Erawwawala Kumarihami**, and two sons, **Erawwawala Loku Banda** and **Kiri Banda** (12,774, 51,473). **Ketakumbure Unnanse** was tried for treason in 1834 and acquitted.

Ketakumbure Kuda Unnanse, *ante*, p. 134.

Families.—**Gangoda Mudiyanse**, 46,437, 46,438, 58,232. **Kapurallage**, 46,437, 46,438, 58,232. **Nekatgedara Mudiyanse**, 19,105, 46,437, 46,438, 58,232 (**Talpot Saka** 1703). **Polwatte Wekolayalage**, 29,702. **Sri Wikramasinha Rajapaksa Bandaranayaka Ambarapata Haluwadana Ketakumbure Walawwa**, 91,224.

(1781 A.D.).—In the year of **Saka** 1703, in the month of **Medindina**, on Thursday, the fourteenth day of the increasing moon, under the constellation **Hata Nokata**, this paraveni land voucher has been caused to be written and granted by me, **Ketakumbure Nekatgedara Mudiyanse**, of **Medapalata** in **Udunuwara**. That three sons are born, begotten by me, namely, **Punchirala**, **Meddumarala**, and **Dingirala**; the eldest is **Punchirala**, then **Meddumarala**, and **Dingirala**. While **Dingirala** was in his non-age, his mother died. After her death, as the two eldest sons forsook me, without rendering me assistance, I lodged in the **Walawwa** of **Mampitiye Maha Disawa** for six years, and when I had been seven years at the **Walawwa** of **Mampitiyawabala** I was attacked with illness. I then told **Dugganna Unnanse** that it was requisite to send a message to my sons that they may take me to my village. Immediately a message was sent to my village, but **Punchirala** and **Meddumarala** refused to come to me, sending word at the same time with the same messenger that my land may either be taken for the **Walawwa** or be given to any one else; **Dingirala** alone came to me with the messenger. Afterwards **Dugganna Unnanse** sent me to my village in a duli. Thereafter, on my deathbed, I disinherited my two sons, the said **Punchirala** and **Meddumarala**, of my movable property as well as of the portions of land which I have been possessing for eighty-seven years uninterruptedly, I having inherited the same from my father, as also the fields **Tintotakumbura** of 3 pelas in extent, **Kahatapoya** of 2 pelas, **Hingulmuwagoda** of 1 pela, the garden of 2 pelas on which the dwelling-house has been erected and attached to the last-mentioned field, and the garden **Egolahawatta** of 15 luhas in extent attached to the field **Tintotakumbura**. Declaring for the seventh time that the aforesaid **Punchirala** and **Meddumarala** shall suffer from the ordeals, but that **Dingirala** and his descendants shall not suffer therefrom, I have caused this land voucher to be written by **Manaweraya Vedarala**, telling him to do so in the presence of the principal headmen of the village to whom this has been read over: **Ketakumbure Ambarapata Appuhami**, **Ketakumbure Atapattu Nilame**, **Ketakumbure Loku Arachchila**, **Loku Ange Arachchila**, **Siyambalagoda Gama Rala**, **Ketakumbure Maha Kankanama**, **Buwelikada Potuwila Vedarala**, **Alkemala Godakumbure Loku Naide**. 19,105.

(1802 A.D.).—On Monday, the first day of the increasing moon (being the twentieth day after the sun had entered **Taurus**), in the month of **Wesak**, in the year of **Saka** 1724. I, **Dingiri Menika** of **Ketakumbura**, in the **Medapalata** of **Udunuwara**, say thus: During the illness under which I am now suffering my brothers have declined to provide me with medical treatment or other necessities, such as firewood, fire, conjee, or rice, &c., and have left me to die, but my youngest brother's wife, **Werewela Battanage Kiri Menika**, looked after me and attends to me very kindly. Therefore my absolute property **Siyambalawa** of 2 amunu, with its appurtenant high and low lands, plantations, gardens, and houses, I have given, and I hereby give, willingly unto my youngest brother and his wife. (Imprecations.) Witnesses: **Nilligoda Undiyarala**, **Watupola Undiyarala**, **Ganhata Rala**, **Ganhata Korale Achchila**, **Pitunugama Atukorale Achchila**, **Arachchila** of **Ketakumbura**, **Buwelikada Vedarala**, **Bambaradeniye Kapurala**, **Rangama Gammahē**, **Rangama Yaldehi Naide**, **Mulgampola Gammahē**, **Kiriya**, **Ralagolawelo Kalawata Duraya**. **Ganakumbure Arachchila** has written out this land voucher. 8,723.

KETAKUMBURE BODIKOTUWE VIHARE.—This is in ruins. In 1858 there was no panwala and no resident priest. The incumbent of Labuanga claimed the vihara, and said that it was customary for the Labuanga priests to see that the services were performed and the temple kept in repair. The claim for registration was rejected (*T. L. C. Report*, 18 and 64).

KETAWALA.—A hamlet of Pamunuwa, in Medapalata, Udanuwara.

Plumtree.—Ambagoda Kuda Duraya held a field of the Gadalaeniye Dewala, 70,813.

KETAWALA.—A village in Gandabe korale, Lower Hhawabeta.

Population in 1881, 154 (96 males, 58 females); in 1891, 159 (85 males, 74 females).

This village is included in Koshiana in the Commutation Register.

Families.—Udage *ra*. Pallege. Ketawalage Dugunna Rala *alias* Muhandiram Rala was the grandfather of parties who purchased land from Hapuwale Rala, 10,086, 17,012, 17,208 (*Talipot Saka* 1718, 1726). Abesekara Mudiyanseilage, 50,361, 58,069, 61,090, 63,818, 67,902. Ankenilagolle, 35,121. Attanayaka Mudiyanseilage, 58,069. Dorako Vitanage, 58,069. Galegedara Ratnayaka Mudiyanseilage, 57,776. Hetti Arachchige, 35,121. Jayasundara Mudiyanseilage, 50,361, 61,090, 67,902.

(1796 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1718, 1, Ketawala Muhandiram Rala of Ketawala, in the Gandabe korale of Hhawabeta, do acknowledge and declare to have granted to Panchirala 1 pela out of the upper portion of the field Horawahikgaha-awedduna and a portion of the garden attached thereto, with the three coconut trees and the house standing thereon, situate in the aforesaid village, being my lawful paravoni property. Therefore the said Panchirala is at liberty to possess the said lands without any interruption whatever. Thus this land voucher was written and granted to Panchirala in the knowledge of the witnesses: Amplitiya Korale Achchila, Kulasekara Rala, Koshinna-wele Gananga Menikrala, Panilakkarige Sirala, Gurunneha, Dingirala, Hunkirige Vidana, Deltotaya Sirala, son of Muhandiram Rala, Yak-erudugala Migonpattiya, Panikkiyalage Kira. (Imprecations.) 17,308.

(1801 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1726, in the month of Esala, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of the increasing moon, under the constellation Pusa. The field Dorakakumbura 2 pela, as well as the house, trees, high and low grounds thereto attached, belonging to Ketawala Muhandirama, granted by him to his begotten son Sirala. Witnesses: Ankenilagolle Siwurala Rala, Kulasekara Mudiyanma, Sirala, Panchirala, Pulingorala, Appuhami, Pabalage Panturala, Hapuwalage Menikrala, and Migonpattiya. (Imprecations.) As it is said that boiled rice of 30 amunu of paddy was given, 16 amunu of paddy were given. 10,408.

KETAWALATENNA.—A village in Matale Pallesiya pattawa, Matale East.

In the Census of 1871 it is included in Gurubobila; population 210 (117 males, 93 females).

KHVULGAMA.—A village in Gampaha Korale West, Upper Dumbura. This village and Pamunotenna are under the same Arachchi.

Streams.—Gangoda-oya, Ma-oya, Puwakgollo-oya.

Hills.—Gulbokka, Ratto-ela, Waduwalaga, Weliketiya.

Population in 1871, 713 (365 males, 348 females); in 1881, 437 (221 males, 216 females); in 1891, 545 (276 males, 269 females).

In 1878 403½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 183s. 0p. 7½. (paid Rs. 933 7½); abandoned 2a. 3p. 6½; redeemed 6a. 1p. 2½; temple 6½a. 9p. 1p. 0½; total 201a. 2p. 5½.

WALAWWA.—Galahitiyawe Walawwe Ahayasinha Dissanayaka Wasila Atapattu Maha Mudiyanseilage Loku Banda, Korala, son of Galahitiyawe Lokam Mahatmaya. The family is connected to the Madugalla, Attaragama, Amunugama, and Handukwella families, and had several litigations (see cases 2,896, *Jud. Com.*, 8,747, 16,996, 17,417, 17,820, 18,232, 21,993, 24,318, 41,090, 48,521, 48,522, 53,150, 55,224, *Test.* 824).

The Korala was married to Kahatagamudane Walawwe Raa Manika Kumarihami (48,521, 48,522).

The family had a *Talipot Saka* 1733 (1811 A.D.).

Families.—Abayakon Mudiyansele, 16,996, 53,150, 55,224. Abakonge, 48,521, 48,522. Alawatte-mullege, 83,389. Arachchillage, 8,610 (Talpot Saka 1725). Attanekke, 9,230 (Sittu Saka 1685, Talpots Saka 1690, 1710). Bowaddanage, 676 (*Jud. Com.*). Dambagolle, 58,276. Digastenne Arachchi (*Jud. Com.*, 19th October, 1827). Egodage, 8,747 (Talpot Saka 1706), 17,820, 18,232 (Talpot Saka 1732). Etawetunupitiyage, 34,144. Galahitiyawewe, 33,389. Gamage, 8,610 (Talpot Saka 1725). Gandekage, 8,227 (Talpot Saka 1723). Ganegala Korallage *Jud. Com.*, 3rd September, 1822 (Talpots Saka 1602, 1654). Ganegala Pallege, 69,351. Gangodage, 6,635 (Talpots Saka 1598, 1678). Godapolage, 34,144. Ilanguage, 41,084. Jayasurige, 10,088 (Sittu Saka 1736, Talpots Saka 1725, 1751). Kankanage, 3,088, 6,635 (Talpots Saka 1598, 1678). Madugalla Banda (*Jud. Com.*, 19th October, 1827). Mangodage, 6,635 (Talpots Saka 1598, 1678). Maussakandure Arachchila, 676, 21,993. Medage, 8,227, 34,144, 36,893 (Talpot Saka 1723). Mudiyansele Walawwa of Medawatta owned land here, 48,525. Pallekumbure Konage Mudiyansele, 36,893. Udage, 10,088. Udakumburege, 8,432, 17,229 (Talpots Saka 1673, 1730). Vedarallage, 16,996. Wahapolgoda Arachchi, *Jud. Com.*, 3rd September, 1822 (Talpots Saka 1602, 1654). Walpolapitiyage, 58,276. Wijetunga Mudiyansele, 24,318.

(1676 A.D.).—On Thursday, the seventh day of the waning moon, in the month of Esala, in the year of Saka 1598, under the constellation Rebena. The paraveni property which belongs to me, Sellappu of Kevulgama Gampaha, in Pansiyapattu Dumbara, viz., Uda-aswedduma of 5 pelas, Ullangama of 1 pela, Kirimetiyeheha below the bo-tree, Gannileheha, the house and garden on this side and above the ela and the ditch, together with the high and low lands, houses, gardens, plantations thereto appertaining, all these forming a Ganpanguwa, have been granted to my begotten son Appu. Witnesses who know this are Abesin Appu of Kevulgama, Ganegala Arachchi Appu, and all the young and old people of the village know the granting of this Talpot. This Talpot was written at the city of Ilanguranketa by Mediawaka Mohottala.

(1751 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1673. I, Gangoda Sellappu Gammahē of Kevulgama, in Gampaha Pansiyapattu of Dumbara, do hereby grant unto Dingirala, on Sunday, the twentieth day of the increasing moon, of the month Wak, under the constellation Sa, the field Kevula of 2 pelas, together with 3 jak trees, 2 coconut trees, and the dwelling garden on the upper side, the same being my paraveni property. Witnesses who know this are Hingurumane Katupulla I know, Bowaddana Appurala I know, Galpotto Appurala I know, Pallegannile Gammahē I know, Pallegannile Kirala I know, Galwalaya who wrote this Talpot I know. (Imprecations follow.)

(1756 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1678. The upper 1 pela of the field Ellenpallekumbura and the upper 2 pelas of Kirimetiyeheha Ellenudakumbura, which form a part of the paraveni property belonging to me, Uda Aswedduma Rala of Kevulgama, have been granted to Kalu Etana. Witnesses: Velikkara Arachchila of Kevulgama, Udage Korala, Ganegala Gammahē, and all the other persons who are present at the moment of writing this Talpot. (Usual imprecations.) 6,635, D. O. K.

(1763 A.D.).—This Pidawili Sittu has been granted in the year of Saka 1685, in the month of Medindina, on Monday, the second day of the waning moon, under the constellation Rewatiya, to the purport that the 15 lahas extent of Kalagolla, which was asweddumized by me Makuruduhami Upasakarala of Kevulgama, of Mediwakagampaha in Pansiyapattu, may be possessed by rendering the fixed Rajakariya, for the same, being delivery of five measures of rice yearly, to the great temple Dalada Maligawa. To this effect Navinne Dharma-dassi Maha Terunnanse who is appointed to the office of Nayaka Unnanse of Asgiri Vihare.

(1768 A.D.).—In this year of Saka 1690. The paraveni landed property transferred by the person Kevulgama Appu of Pansiyapattu, in Dumbara, to his begotten son Tikirala is the 2 pelas extent of Kalagollekumbura, from the upper bank of it to the lower part of the oya, together with the plantations appertaining thereto; Puwak-atte Aswedduma, from this side of the channel near the mango tree to this side of Kutakele and above the stone fence and below the range of stones; one piece of Dadakiralahena; Kankalanmande, the dwelling-house, the ground running from the line of the house, which properties (I repeat) have been transferred to Tikirala. Witnesses who know the same are Nekatrala, who is the writer of this Talpot, Udakammale Achari Naide witness, Kengalle Henaya witness, Godapolage Ukkurala Arachchila witness, Medage Dingirala Arachchila witness, Bowaddana Atapattuwa Arachchila witness, Mullepelege Punchirala Arachchila witness, Medagerala witness, Mullepelege Konarahami witness, Abakonge Punchirala witness,

Udage Wannirala witness, Mullepele Tikirala witness, Dingirihami witness, Ganegala Korala witness, Konarahami witness, Kanderala witness, Gamage Punchirala witness, Gamage Kudarala witness, Rambukwelle Punchirala witness, Kolagollege Medagerala witness. (Usual imprecations.)

(1784 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1706 [doubtful]. Grant by Abakonge Meddumarala of Kevulgama to his daughter Lat Etana of Kalagollekumbura : 1 amuna situate betwixt two fields and the hena attached to it, Pamunetenne-kumbura 2 pelas and 5 lahas and its garden, two mi trees, and one jak tree, Abakongewatta with the two houses, one of five cubits and the other 7 cubits, six coconut trees, and one jak, Yakadamedillewatta and the jak tree, Lindagawawatta situate at the hamlet Ganegala, Wahapolgodakumbura 3 pelas, Rajjurupitiyo Aswelduma 15 lahas and its garden with two houses, one of 5, and the other of 3 cubits' length, a garden, and one double mi tree at the hamlet Wekele, Polwatto Aswelduma with its threshing-floor, Timbirigahamulitto Aswelduma, and several hen. Witnesses: Ganegala Gammaho, Walpolapitiyo Abesinha Mudiyansa, Galahitiyawo Arachchila, Ganegala Arachchillage Kiri Rala, Ilangamaga Nekatrula, Attanekago Kiri Rala, Ganegala Ukkuhami Gammaho, Gamage Arachchila, Godapola Arachchila, Medagammedde Atapattuwo Arachchila, Abakonge Punchirala, Temmottan-karaya, and Henaya of the village. (Imprecations.) 8,747.

(1788 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1710. The fields belonging to me Attanekgo Appu of Kevulgama in Mediawaka Gampaha of Pansiya pattu, Dumbura, viz., Hewanewelekumbura with its appurtenances, Kalagollekumbura from this side of Lunugamawela and from the upper side of the stream, a room of Ihalage of 7 cubits and another of 5 cubits, the piece of ground between Udahakanderallagekumbura and the canal, the jak tree Debalkosgaha, the garden Megodunavariyanga and a room therein and the piece of ground Muduneyayohena from this side of the Ehola tree, all these forming a Ganpanguwa, have been granted to my begotten son Wannirala alias Naide, on Thursday of the increasing moon, in the month Wesak, under the constellation Muwasirisa. Witnesses who know the same are Haliyale Punchirala, Ganegala Korala, Ilangamaga Arachchila, Gamage Arachchila, Udakammale Naide and, Nekatrula, who wrote this Talpot. (Usual imprecations.) 9,230.

(1803 A.D.).—In the year of the illustrious king Saka 1725, on Sunday, the sixth day of the increasing moon, of the month Poson, under the constellation Keti. I, Udakumburego Tikiri Etana of Kevulgama, of Pansiya pattu, Dumbura, do hereby grant unto my daughter Dingiri Etana the 1 pela and 5 lahas of the field Ullangattota beyond the rock Ulgala and the lower 1 pela of Hathawekumbura and the two mi trees below it. Witnesses who know this are Madugalle Medage Arachchila, Pallokumbura Subhami of the same village, Nekatrallage Tikirala of the same village, Gomageela Achari Naide. With the knowledge of these persons this land voucher was written by Kevulgama Ukkuwa Berakaraya. (Usual imprecations.) 8,610.

(1803 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1725. The property which I, Nugettonne Jayasurige Sirimalhami of Mediawaka, in the Pansiya pattu of Dumbura, grant to my begotten (son) Menikrula is as follows:—The land below the bank of Tetiligaleniya of the field Jayasuriwela and the land below the stone Ulgala towards the field Polgahayatakumbura (both) of 5 pelas in extent, the 1 pela extent of the field Watteliyadde Diyamaruwe Hegamuwa, the garden Hawapitiyewatta, a portion of the ground lying in the upper part of the field Jayasurikumumbura, 2 jak trees, the lower 5 lahas of the field Maussakandurekumbura, a house of 4 cubits long, a portion of the same garden, five jak trees, one coconut tree, a portion of the hena Epitahahena, 2 pelas and 5 lahas of the field Makulagawakumbura at Etawetunupitiya, the ground of 2 hen out of Kudamirinakotihena. This property, including the high and low lands, I, Sirimalhami, have granted to my begotten son Menik Rala, on Sunday, the eighth when the sun was in Gemini, the second under the constellation Keti, this land voucher has been granted. Witnesses who know that this land voucher has been granted are Peradeniye Arachchila, Pallokumbura Subhami, Panikki Rala of the same family, Talawinne Horanekaraya, Atapattu Kudarala, Walpalapitiyo Nekatrula, the writer of this Talpot. (Imprecations.)

(1808 A.D.).—Grant of the above property by Dingirala to his younger brother Kirala, Saka 1730. Witnesses: Kankanana Sivurala, Etawetunupitiye Joku Arachchila, Galwalege Punchappu, Metiwalatenne Ukkurula Arachchila, Kankanana Ukkurula, Tikiri Naide Gurunneche, Henaya of the village. Talpot written by Welleketiye Arachchila. 8,432.

(1808 A.D.).—Grant, dated the sixth day, being Wednesday of the waning moon of Wak, in the year of Saka 1730, under the constellation Punawasa, of two fields of 2 pelas and 5 lahas and their appurtenances, by Punchirala to

his son Pulingurala. Witnesses: Galahitiyawe Kiri Banda, Egodage Bandarala, Naide Panditaya, Horanekaraya, Alawattemulle Ukkurala, Handarawelle Kotuwe Punchirala. Talpot written by Teldeniyē Veda Panditaya. 17,229.

SITTU (1814 A.D.).—A dispute arose between Kirala and Kelo Korala touching the Ganpanguwa of 1 amuna with its appurtenances, which formed the property of Abakon Achchila at Nugetenna within the Kasakara Lokam-wasama of Pansiya pattu, Dumbara, but as Kelo Korala had not a good case, and as Kirala proved from villagers that Hawkendappu and Sundarahami had possessed, Kiri Etana had succeeded them in possession, and that she had been succeeded by Menik Etana, and as they had possession for three generations, Kirala was declared owner. Accordingly this Sittu was given on Sunday, the first day of the increasing moon, in the month of Esala, in the year of Saka 1736, under the constellation Punawasa, by me, Navaratna Wikkrumasingha Rajapaksa Amarakon Wahala Mudiyanso Ralahami, Kasakara Lokam, Chief Judge (මහ අධ්‍යක්ෂ) of Matulo, Uva, Bintenna, and Kandy. 10,088.

(1822 A.D.).—Grant of the above lands by Maunakanduro Atapattuwa Menikrala to his sons Kalingurala and Punchirala, Saka 1744. Witnesses: Nugetenne Jayasundarango Tikirala, Beragalage Punchirala, Ilangama Rala, Pallege Kudarala, Rajjampitiye Rala, Mullopo Ukkurala, Godapo Menik Rala, Gurunuche of the village, Gunnopana Hawadiya, Kovulgama Henaya.

KEVULGAMA GANEHALA VIHARE.—During the Dutch war the Dalada relic was kept in a cave at Kevulgama for about three years under the charge of Rambukwelle Ratanajoti Unnanse, who represented to King Kirti Sri that it was proper that the place should be consecrated and made into a vihare, which was done, and the king bestowed on it gilt, silver, and copper karandu, relics, elephant tusks, &c., which were taken in procession by the chiefs to Kevulgama.

Then Rambukwelle Ratanajoti Unnanse brought his relation—a boy—to Kandy and made him a Samanera priest in the name of the king, and by the king's permission devoted the vihare to him, and he was afterwards ordained. Afterwards, in Rajadhi Raja Sinha's reign, Rambukwelle Ratanajoti Unnanse represented the matter to the king at Peradeniya palace and obtained a Sannas conferring the vihare on Ratanajoti and his pupils for ever, and endowed it with lands, some of which had been awarded him for the vihare in King Kirti Sri's name, others offered by Rambukwelle from his own lands. Rambukwelle Ratanajoti Unnanse died at Udawattakelo Vihare. His pupil was then in Badulla, Walawwegedara Unnanse went to Kevulgama and broke open the chest in which the relic had been and took away the Sannas.

Madugalle Payindakarama Nilamo showed the box to the king and informed him, but the culprit, through the favour of Mampitiye Bandara Mahatmaya (the illegitimate son of King Kirti Sri), obtained a pardon, and the Sannas was given to the Aramudala.

The pupil did not get possession of the vihare until at the commencement of the first English war, the king desiring to put the Dalada in a place of safety, inquired where it had been taken before, and heard about Kevulgama, and that the pupil of Rambukwelle Ratanajoti Unnanse was at Huduhumpola; the king desired him to go to take charge of Kevulgama vihare.

The relic was taken to Kitulpe, a Maligawa village.

When the king went to Wak-oya he ordered the relic to be taken to Kevulgama from Kitulpe, left in charge of Potuhera Unnanse, to whom he gave the vihare at Kevulgama. Potuhera afterwards gave, with the approval of the king, the vihare to Attanekgodara Unnanse, but Rambukwelle Unnanse, then in charge, refused to give it up, but he was obliged to do so at the commencement of the rebellion.

The sannas was given to Handarawellekotuwe Korala, who with the villagers gave it and the vihare to Rambukwelle Unnanse.

Dehigama Uda Gabada Nilamo said: "Pilima Tulawwe Adigar, Pusselle Gabada Nilamo, Ellepola Disawa, Kobbekaduwa Batwadana Nilamo, and the witnesses were in attendance on the king at Hanguranketa immediately after the first English war. They were kneeling before him when Yalawara Rala, Kodituwakku Lokam, came and peeped through the door. The king asked who it was; the Lokam replied, "The dog's limb;" saying so, he came in and knelt before the king. It was dark, and he did not perceive the other chiefs, and so knelt down in another part of the room. The king told him to move to where the

others were ; so he did. After this the king asked why he came ; he said Rambukwelle Unnanse came to bestow merit on the king. The king asked which Rambukwelle, and the Lekam replied the one from Kevulgama. He said nothing more ; the king immediately turned to Pilima Talawwe Adigar and reprimanded him, saying, "How could you obtain the Kevulgama Sannas for Menikdiwela Unnanse? He being a man of Yatinuwara could not go into Dumbara." The king also reprimanded Puselle Gabada Nilame on the same occasion, and the king then called Dehigama, who was then Kunam Maduwe Lekam, calling out as usual, "Kunam Maduwe Mohottala," who, having made the usual benediction, was ordered to go and prepare the king's palanquin. Dehigama went out and prepared the palanquin, and was sitting down by it on a log of wood, when he saw Ellepola Disawa coming out of the king's presence, and he asked him privately how the reprimand ended, and Ellepola said, "The man," meaning the Adigar, "was completely brow-beaten, Rambukwelle Unnanse is to get back the Sannas, and I am going to give orders accordingly." (*Jud. Com.*, 17th, 20th, and 22nd November, 1819).

Rambukwelle Unnanse vs. Kevulgama Unnanse. The Judicial Commissioner read the former proceedings in the case to the chiefs, who concur with him in thinking that the right to the vihara vests in the plaintiff by virtue of the grant from the king. It is decreed that the plaintiff do recover from the defendant the possession of the Kevulgama Vihare, the same to be held by him and his disciples after him, in right of grant from the deposed king, that the royal sannas now in court be handed over to him, and that the claim of the defendant to the said vihare be set aside (*Jud. Com.*, 12th July, 1821).

Attanckgedara Unnanse vs. Rambukwelle Sobhita Unnanse. Plaintiff claimed the copper sannas granted to his grandfather Rambukwelle Ratanajoti Unnanse by King Rajadhi for this temple, 8,733.

SANNAS (1792 A.D.).—In the twelfth year of the reign of the illustrious King Sri Rajadhi Raja Sinha, who placed his lotus-like feet on the crown of all the kings, and whose fame was as that of the autumnal moon, while he was engaged in the propagation of the faith of Buddha, who is adored by Brahma, Devas, Asuras, and men. In expectation of obtaining some lands and paddy fields for the continuance of rice and flower offerings of the Ganegala Vihare in Kevulgama, in the Pansiya pattu of Dumbara, in which the Tooth-relic had been deposited, Rambukwelle Ratanajoti Sami applied to His Majesty's deep and incomparable grace and liberality ; therefore the following, to wit, Aswedduma of 1 amuna clove by to the said Maliga Mandiraya Ketakale of 15 lahass, Endaruhena of 3 pelass, Kandekumbura of 2 pelass, Kirigalpottakumbura of 3 pelass, Kongahakumbura of 2 pelass, Puswelamunekumbura of 6 pelass, Kannampittiyaswedduma of 7 lahass, Patanekumbura of 3 pelass, Hevane-aswedduma of 15 lahass, Telambugahawala of 8 lahass, Wahupalgoda of 1 pela, Alandugahamula-aswedduma of 2 pelass, Gonaralugollekumbura of 2 pelass, Tembilihennekumbura of 2 pelass, Kovilagawa-aswedduma of 6 lahass, in all 8 amunu and 3 pelass, with all the dry and muddy lands, houses and plantations, tenants and others, were dedicated to the vihare with commands that the same be held undisputedly as vihare lands, and that the services of the vihare be continued by the pupillary successors of Rambukwelle Ratanajoti Sami, and that a copper sannas be written and given. Thus this command was given from his throne set with nine varieties of gems at Senkhanda Sailabhidhana Sriwardhanapura on Thursday, the seventh day of the waning moon, in the month of Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1714.

The VIHARE owns here four pangu :—

1. **Piduruwahana.**—Tenants : Galwalage and Beragalage. Hold 2½ acres fields and 1 acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 11.05) : each to thatch the pansala with 100 bundles of straw and the watadage with 25 bundles yearly ; to be on guard for six mura of eight days each in the year ; to keep the maluwa clean and cowdung the pansala ; each to cultivate 8 lahass of the muttettuwa, the vihare supplying buffaloes for ploughing and threshing, seed paddy, and implements—all cultivation, harvesting, threshing, and removal of paddy to the granary are effected by tenants ; each to attend the festivals and decorate vihare ; each to do baggage service to the incumbent for eight days in the year, receiving rations ; each to present to the incumbent at each of the festivals vegetables and betel.

2. **Hewisi.**—Tenants : four low casto. Hold 8½ acres of fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 35.40) : four men to beat tom-tom at the towawa on poya days, festivals, and pinkam days ; to cowdung pansala three times a month ; to keep the maluwa clean ; to decorate vihare for the festivals ; to perform

baggage or Hewisi service in journeys for eight days each (8 x 4) in a year, receiving rations; at each of the festivals each to offer to the incumbent a penuma of vegetables and betel.

3. Berakara.—Tenants: Kalohagahage people. Hold $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 9.90): two men to beat bera for the tewawa on poya days, festivals, and pinkam days.

4. Horane.—Marnwona.

5. Kankanani.—Tenant: Lindahenego Pundhirala. Holds 1 acre field, 1 acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 6.60): to superintend the work of the other tenants; to be in daily attendance, and on poya days receives meals; to give a new year's penuma of a danpettiya and betel.

In 1858 Nagasena Unnase stated that he was incumbent of the vihara for twenty years.

"The tradition is that it was built by King Kirti Sri. A sannas had been given by Rajadhi Raja Sinha to Rambukwello Ratanajoti Unnanse bestowing on him and his pupils the vihara and 9 amunu of paddy land and a little high land. That is all I claimed. The sannas was given by Attenekegedara Nayaka Unnanse, my teacher, to the Kandyan Commissioners in the General's (Sir E. Barnes) time, the Unnanse being sick left it in their office. Afterwards one Sobhita Unnanse of Huduhumpola Vihara went and asked for the sannas at the office and got it, and refused to return it to my teacher. Sobhita is dead. I do not know who has the sannas. The 9 amunu are scattered here and there, the largest piece is a muttettu of an amuna, the others are 1, 2, and 3 pela. Two amunu is all of muttettu. The tradition is that the king told the Maha Lekam to find out what lands were to be dedicated, and then gave a sannas for them."

Udage Arachchi said he had seen the sannas taken to the District Court in a case between Attenekegedara Unnanse vs. Sobhita Unnanse fifteen years ago.

The muttettu were asweddimized by Dunnkara Lekama by order of the king, and that Wegolle Unnanse offered the 1 pela of Enduruhena and 15 lahas of Katukele, 1 pela of Edanduwatta, all the rest of his property he dedicated also, but left it as paraveni to his descendants, for them to do service to the vihara.

In 1860 the Sannas had been recovered from Godamunne Unnanse of Bowala, who got it from Sobhita.

Several lands were registered (*T L. C. 321, office 405*).

KIMBISSA.—A village in Innamaluwa korale, Matale North, under the same Arachchi as Palutawa and Hellan-oya. It is about 3 miles from the Trincomalee road on the road to Sigiriya.

Population in 1881, 47 (26 males, 21 females); in 1891, 56 (34 males, 22 females).

In 1878 $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 0a. 0p. 4d. (paid Rs. 0 16); uncommuted 1a. 3p. 2d.; redeemed 3a. 1p. 0d.; total 5a. 0p. 6d.

The cultivation of paddy is once in three or four years. The inhabitants suffer from parangi.

There is a Government school here on the road to Sigiriya. In 1876 there were about twenty boys at school. The children go home early in the afternoon from fear of bears.

There is a village tank, but no sluice.

No vihara.

KINDIGODA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura, 14 miles from Weragama.

Stream.—Barawadana-oya.

Hill.—Batagalehinna.

Population in 1881, 121 (65 males, 56 females); in 1891, 90 (43 males, 47 females).

This is a prosperous Moorish village, with a mosque. The country round the village is flat.

The Moors are more like Coast Moormen than those resident in Ceylon. They have kept to themselves and have not mixed much with the Sinhalese, although they talk their language in preference to Tamil.

In 1878 34½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 11a. 1p. 0l. (paid Rs. 237-27); sold by the Crown 42a. 2p. 0l.; abandoned 8a. 2p. 0l.; total 184a. 1p. 0l. Rate of tax per bushel, 83 cents.

KINIGAMA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattawa, Matale North. Urulomulla is a hamlet.

Stream.—Dehipitiya-ela.

Population in 1881, 142 (72 males, 70 females); in 1891, 98 (48 males, 40 females).

In 1878 60½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 11a. 2p. 9l. (paid Rs. 40-16); uncommuted 0a. 1p. 0l.; abandoned 1a. 0p. 0l.; redeemed 8a. 2p. 3l.; temple land 14a. 5p. 2l.; total 30a. 1p. 4l.

The KANDY PATTINI DEWALE owns sixteen Service Panga here of 11a. 2p. 4l. fields, 6a. 0p. 9l. gardens, 6a. 2p. 2l. hen. Value of services Rs. 95-40:—

1. Pahalgodara Ganwasama (0a. 2p. 2l. field, 0a. 2p. 0l. garden).—Tenants: Pahalgoda. Services (commutable for Rs. 5-70): to go to the Perahera, Katti, and Alutal festivals once in three years; to give yearly a pingo of 100 kevil and a katkarawala of vegetables with forty leaves of betel to the Basnayaka Nilame, and to give an adukkuwa to the Vilane when he comes to the village; to give fifteen days' labour once in five years for repairs of the dewale and multengo.

2. Ilala Ganwasama (0a. 2p. 8l. field, 1a. 0p. 7l. garden).—Tenants: Kahawattegoda and Ilalgoda. Services (commutable for Rs. 6-80): takes turn every third year in the services of No. 1.

3. Idangodara Ganwasama.—Maruwana.

4. Karunadawa Yale Nila (0a. 2p. 6l. field, 0a. 0p. 9l. garden, 2a. 3p. 4l. hen).—Tenants: Karunadawayalagedara Appuwa Duraya (heirs of), Karunadawayalago Girangi. Services (commutable for Rs. 6-20): to carry yearly two loads of homba to Kandy; to go to Kandy for the perahera festival; to give at the perahera to the Basnayaka Nilame one pingo of vegetables and forty leaves of betel; to cultivate one pola out of the muttettu field and to store the paddy in the granary; to thatch the granary and to repair the dewale and multengo as in No. 1.

5. Karunadawa Yale Nila (0a. 3p. 6l. field, 0a. 1p. 6l. garden, 0a. 3p. 2l. hen).—Tenants: Karunadawayalagedara Ukkawa, Payindakaraya, Karunadawayalagedara Samara. Services (commutable for Rs. 9-30): same services as No. 4.

6. Ilamarakkara Nila (0a. 2p. 0l. field, 0a. 2p. 0l. garden, 0a. 1p. 4l. hen).—Tenants: Karunadawayalago Kiriya and Ukkawa, Ilalgodara Palinguwa and Kiriya. Services (commutable for Rs. 6-15): same services as No. 4.

7. Nila (0a. 1p. 0l. field, 0a. 0p. 1l. garden).—Tenant: Pahalgodara Kawala. Services (commutable for Rs. 5-80): to carry yearly three loads of homba to Kandy; to go to Kandy for the fifteen days of the perahera; to cultivate 5 labas of the muttettu field; to thatch the granary and to put the fence round it; to repair the Pattini Dewale and multengo as in No. 1; to present once a year forty betel leaves to the Basnayaka Nilame in Kandy; to give two adukku a year to the vilane when he visits the village.

8. Palkulaya (1a. 0p. 5l. field, 0a. 0p. 7l. garden), (note: 15 labas Paddadeniya is Maruwana).—Tenants: Ilalgodara Punchi Appu Gammaha. Services (commutable for Rs. 4-50): to carry yearly to Kandy nine loads of homba (4 kuruni for one load); the other services same as No. 7.

9. Aweddlum (0a. 2p. 0l. field).—Tenants: Ilalgodara Punchi Appu Gammaha and Gunamarala. Services (commutable for Rs. 6): to go yearly to Kandy for the perahera; to give to the Basnayaka Nilame 100 kevil, a ripe bunch of plantains, and forty leaves of betel.

10. Migalakumbura.—Maruwana.

11. Palkula (0a. 2p. 0l. field).—Tenants: Kahawattegedara Appuhami, Pahalgodara Kawala, Ilalgodara Punchi Appu Gammaha. Services (commutable for Rs. 7): to pound yearly for the dewale 6 amuna of paddy and to deliver the rice over to the Gammaha, and to give adukku twice a year to the vilane when he visits the village.

12. Kotakumbura (1a. 1p. 0l. field, 0a. 2p. 0l. garden).—Tenant: Tamahittiyawa Wilakkernilayagedara Bandirala. Services (commutable for Rs. 12): to go once a year to the perahera; to give a pingo of 100 kevil, a bunch of plantains, and forty betel leaves to the Basnayaka Nilame; and to give fifteen days in five years for repairs of the dewale and multengo.

13. Kotakumbura (0a. 0p. 5l. field).—Tenant: Arachchipanditayalagedara Tikiri Naide. Services (commutable for Rs. 1): to give yearly a pingo of pottery to the dewale or to pay two shillings.

14. Karandekumbura (0a. 1p. 6l. field, 0a. 2p. 0l. garden).—Tenant: Akuramboda Rana Henaya. Services (commutable for Rs. 4.50): to give bag to carry rice to Kandy, to give raga for one panduwa for five days of the perahera, and to put up ceiling cloths in the Idango when the vidane comes to the village.

15. Migahakumbura (0a. 1p. 0l. field, 0a. 2p. 0l. garden).—Tenants: Arachchipanditayalagedara Kiri Naide and Tikiri Naide. Services (commutable for Rs. 2): to give yearly a pingo of oil for the perahera and another for the Katti festival, or else Rs. 2.

16. Pidiwili (2a. 0p. 0l. field).—Tenant: Dullewe Loku Banda. Services (commutable for Re. 1.65): to give yearly five ridis (or 3s. 4d.) to the Pattini Dewale in Kandy.

17. Haramakkaraya (0a. 2p. 6l. field, 0a. 2p. 0l. garden, 0a. 3p. 0l. hen).—Tenant: Karunadowayalagedara Ukkuna. Services (commutable for Rs. 7.60): yearly to carry two loads of hamba to Kandy, to cultivate 5 labas of the muttet-tuwa, and to attend the perahera once in every three years, and to assist in repairs for fifteen days in five years.

18. Temmettan.—Tenant: Maruwena.

19. Palkadakumbura (0a. 3p. 5l. field, 0a. 1p. 5l. garden).—Tenants: Arachchipanditayalagedara Ukku Naide and Kiri Naide, Polwatta Dingiri Naide, Ihallagedara Tikiri Naide. Services (commutable for Rs. 10.70): to appear once a year before the Basnayaka Nilame with a piece of pottery.

Dullewe Adigar is registered as owner of seven Ninda Pangu (2½ pelas garden):—

1. Watu.—Tenant: Badalgo. Services (commutable for Rs. 3): to appear before the proprietor at the old year with a small offering, such as a comb, and at the new year with a pair of brass bangles, and to pound 6 pelas of paddy a year for the walawwa.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Watu.—Tenants: Arachchipanditayalago, Badde Vidanelayage, Upasaka Panditayalage. Services: at the old and new year to give a pingo of earthenware consisting of twelve small pots or a proportional number of large pots, and a separate penuma, such as a goblet or a jug if the tenant is expert enough to make them, if not he brings forty leaves of betel; he repairs the roof of the walawwa with tiles provided by the proprietor; on great occasions, weddings, or devil dances at the walawwa he brings cooking vessels.

8. Watu.—Tenant: Upasaka Panditayalago. Services: to appear before the proprietor at the old and new year with half a pingo of earthenware consisting of six small pots.

There are two Maruwena Pangu: Paluhitiyawa and Henayage.

KINIGAMA.—A village in Udapalata, Tumpane.

Stream.—Tumpole-ela.

Hill.—Balugahamulahinnakanda.

Population in 1871 (with Kaluwane) 197 (102 males, 95 females); in 1881, 127 (59 males, 68 females); in 1891, 146 (65 males, 81 females). The inhabitants are inferior Vellalas, whose ancestors were degraded by King Raja Sinha II., because they joined the Portuguese, or shewed cowardice in the war.

In 1878 33½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 3a. 1p. 4½l. (paid Rs. 24.48); redeemed 13a. 0p. 6½l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 7l.; total 16a. 2p. 8l.

Families.—Herat Mudiyansele, 3,450. Kotuwege, 1,016, D. C. Mad. (Talpota Saka 1673, 1744). Pallege 67, 1,016, D. C. Mad. (Talpota Saka 1673, 1744). Ratnekke, 56,873. Welikandage, 3,450.

Sumedha Unnanse, incumbent of Aludeniyē Vihare, Tumpane, said that lands were dedicated to the vihare by some inhabitants of this village upon Talpota Saka 1755. 19,295.

(1751 A.D.).—In this glorious year of Saka 1673. Whence Muppuhami and Konappu, who were the sons of the daughter of Appuhami Arachchila of Kinigama, in Narayenipalata of Tumpane, had rendered assistance to their

grandfather in giving him firewood and water, and nourished him with dainties and delicious food for a space of forty-five years. Thus he, Appuhami Arachchila, having received assistance from his two grandsons, and as he had no sons of his own, had granted his lands in equal shares to his said two grandsons. Muppuhmi and Konarahmi *alias* Kouappu bequeathed and granted to their joint son Sepalahmi the fields Palledeniya of 2 pelas, Kalugalahapahalapela of 1 pela, Deniyedewatagawakumbura of 8 lahas, Ginihiliyedeniya, Warakahenadeniya, and Marahenamaditta, and to their other joint son Tikirala the fields Tumpela of 2 pelas, Kalugala of 1 pela, Parugahachela of 8 lahas, and two marshy plots of ground situated on the other side of the stream, these lands were transferred and given, including the original garden and trees and Ginihillehena, Welikarehena, Angulahena, Hapugahamulahena, Munamalgahamulahena, Udakehena, Ratmalagollehena, Ihagulahena, Nariawattehena, Kalugahamulahena, Warakahena, Welangahamulahena, Marahena, Kurugohotenna, Ihalahena, Pahalahena, and Kalugalahena. These hen, fields, gardens, and trees, which belonged to Muppuhmi and Konarahmi, were transferred, in paraveni, in equal shares to Sepalahmi and Tikirala. (Imprecations follow.) Witnesses who know the same are Walagama Liyana Ralaya, Pallepola Kankaniya, Walpola Korahaya, Nekat Naidaya of Kinigama, Ekirigalage Appuwa of the same village, Ratnayakage Hantanahami, Aludeniye Welikande Arachchila, Pallege Arachchilaya, Ralaya of the same village, Medagola Nekat Ralaya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot was given. This Talpot was written by Walagama Liyana Ralaya.

(1822 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1714, on Friday, the seventh day of the increasing moon, of the month Nikini, under the constellation Utrapatupo. The portions of land which belonged to Gannilo Appuhami Arachchila of Kinigama, in Naranvenipattu of Tumpene, was obtained by Bindurala, who at the approach of death gave the same to Tikirala, who at the approach of death gave to Menikrala, who, as he had no male children, at the approach of death brought to his house his cousin's son Gunamula, and having received assistance from him, gave him his daughter Kuda Etana in marriage, but as both of them were too young, they were given in charge of Menikrala's cousin Meddumarala, giving at the same time to Gunamula the field Palledeniya of 15 lahas, Warakahena of 6 lahas, the field Kalugala of 15 lahas, including the high and low grounds, gardens, houses, and trees appertaining thereto. Witnesses: Minigomuwe Arachchi Hani, Pottila Attanayakage Appu, Ihalage Punchirala, Watte Vedarala, Paragahachela Vedarala, Pallege Kuda Appu, Pitiyege Appu. (Imprecations follow.) 67 and 1,016, D. C. Mad.

KINIGAMA.—A village in Iaggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, half a mile south-east of Hanwella. It adjoins Halminiya.

Streams.—Aliyawetunu-ela, Katumana-oya.

There is a small stream between Kinigama and Hanwella, of which the villagers drink, and when that supply ceases, they suffer much for want of water.

Hill.—Bolpanagodakanda.

Population in 1881, 65 (37 males, 28 females); in 1891, 51 (33 males, 18 females). Vellakas, very poor.

A Wesleyan Mission house, where a Catechist lives.

In 1878 36½ acres (18a. 1p. 1l.) paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 95.08 commuted tithes.

The ruins of a banna maduwa.

KIRALAGAMA.—A village in Pallogampaha, Hariapattu. It adjoins Kahawatto and Diddeniya.

Population in 1881, 185 (94 males, 91 females); in 1891, 126 (62 males, 64 females).

Familia.—Hingulwalage Punchirala stated that his mother's first husband Subu Nayakar Umanse was banished along with the deposed king, 849, D. C. Mad.

Gamage Punchirala said his mother Pappa was the daughter of Royal Nayakar, (597, 955, D. C. Mad.). His great-grandmother, Kiri Etana *alias* Kiridun Anna (wet-nurse), obtained lands from the king upon a Saunas Saka 1687, 18,038.

Wallahagoda Muhandirama having distinguished himself by his attachment to the British Government, lands in this village were granted to him at the accession, 18,038, 20,106, 20,107.

Kulatunga Mudiyanseelage Punchirala, Korala, purchased lands from Balawatwala Mahatmayo, widow of Balawatwala Gabada Nilame, who was beheaded by the deposed king and his lands confiscated, and which were restored to her after the accession, 1,408, D. C. Mad.

Kiralagama Kalu Punchirala said he was adopted by Balawatwala Gabada Nilame, who gave him lands upon Talpot Saka 1723. He produced a Talpot Saka 1699 in favour of the Gabada Nilame, 1,408, D. C. Mad.

Abeyakon Mudiyanseelage Arachchi of Kiralagama, *ante*, p. 210. Atanillo Vidanelage, 17,530 (Talpot Saka 1726). Batagollo Vidanelage, 17,530 (Talpot Saka 1726). Gamage, 597, 955, D. C. Mad., 18,038 (Talpot Saka 1576). Hingulwalage, 849, D. C. Mad. Huriyampolage, 22,381 (Talpot Saka 1727). Kiralagama Kalu Duraya (*Jud. Com., 4th April, 1833*), 5,221. Mahago, 20,106, 20,107. Medage, 22,381 (Talpot Saka 1727). Moore, 37,618. Mudiyanseelage *alias* Totapola Arambage, 38,636, 52,059. Palihanage, 37,618. Pallehenege, 38,636, 52,059. Pujapitiye Ukkurula, formerly a priest, *Jud. Com. 5th August, 1825* (Talpot Saka 1651). Pussegoda Pallege, 38,636, 52,059. Ridiwaturege, 414, D. C. Mad., 69,623, 105 (N. S.). Suriyampola Arachchila of Korlagama, *ante*, p. 335. Tennakonge, sold land to Moors, 17,473 (Talpot Saka 1732, 1741). Wallahagolage, 1,808, 20,106, 20,107. Wattege, 97,297, 97,656.

(1654 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1576, in the month of Wesak, on Tuesday, under the constellation Pusa. The following property belonging to me, Gamage Menkhami of Kiralagama, in Pallegampaha of Harispattu, viz., Dandhitiyawa of 1 amuna, Galchitiyawa of 3 pelas, Halankada of 3 pelas, Aswekluma of 8 lahas, Kumbakumbura of 1 amuna and 2 pelas, and Welanga of 2 pelas, Wamutewatta, Halangewatta, Aramba, Buwelikadawatta, Maha Aramba, Ehelagashinnechena, Nattegodahena, and Hamawakkadachena, the said high and low grounds, gardens and trees, have been finally transferred, in paraveni, to my cousin Ramawira Hami, as I have no children of my own nor grandsons. (Imprecations.) Witnesses who know the same are Danapala Hami, Akurutba Hami, Palipana Attaneka Achchila, Kaduru Hami, and Atapattu Appu, all of Kiralagama. 597, 955, D. C. Mad.

(1801 A.D.).—Signed Y. In the year of Saka 1726. Whereas I, the Etana of Batagollege Vidane of Kiralagama, in Pallegampaha of Harispattu, have been reduced to great distress and poverty, and whereas heretofore my own son Ukkurula has given a deed of final transfer to this Korala, I have hereby written and given a deed of final transfer of my paraveni lands, viz., the field Lintota of 1 pela, the portion of garden appertaining thereto, Ehelagashinnewatta, Morahelachena of 2 pelas, unto Atanillage Korala, from whom I have received 50 ridis and 7 amunu of paddy. (Imprecations follow.) Witnesses to this are Hukwattege Arachchila, Galapitige Rala, Galapitige Kudarala, Delideniyage Appuhami, Hingulwalage Arachchila of Kiralagama, Udiyage Sivurula of the same village, Korlatunge Vidana Hemaya of Warakadeniya. Known to these persons this land voucher was written and granted. 17,530.

(1805 A.D.).—On Thursday, under the constellation Berane, in the year of Saka 1727. Suriyampolage Punchirala of Kiralagama granted to his son Appuhami the field Palkala of 1 pela, together with its appurtenances Dewatagahashinnechena and the piece of land at Kowilawatta. Witnesses: Walpolapitiye Unnanse, Hingulwalage late Arachchi, Mudiyanseelage Appuhami, Udagama Tikiri Arachchila, Hunugama Tikiri Payindakaraya. Talpot written by Kurunduanage Lekama. (Imprecations.) 22,381.

(1810 A.D.).—Signed X Appurula Arachchila, X Menikrula. In the year of Saka 1726, the month of Navan, the thirteenth day of the increasing moon, being Saturday. Whereas we, Tennakonge Appurula Arachchila and son Menikrula, both of Bamunupola in Pallegampaha of Harispattu, do hereby say that we have finally sold and transferred, in paraveni, to Galagamage Ali Uduman Pulle of Bulukohotenna, for the sum of 340 ridis currency and 13 amunu and 1 pela of paddy, our paraveni property, viz., the lower 2 pelas of Ikkawa and its appurtenances, two-thirds of Hitinagewatta, two-thirds of Kotikam-sillechena, two-thirds of Ehelagashinne Siyambalagahamulahena, two-thirds of Katugollechena, two-thirds of Ganegodahena, two-thirds of Gurundeniyegewatta, two-thirds of Wilanegodatennechena. (Imprecations follow.) Witnesses who know the same are Pihillanage Mudiyanse of Owisa, Mudunage Arachchila, Mudunage Ukkurula, Mullegamage Arachchila, Mudiyannechela Abamadu Lebbe of Bulukohotenna, Dese Gurunnechela Mira Lebbe, Palihawadunage Punchirala, Wattege Punchirala. In knowledge of these witnesses this was written by Totapola Aramba Unnanse of Nattagoda.

(1819 A.D.).—Signed + + +. In the year of the illustrious King Saka 1741, the month of Unduwak, the full moon day, being Wednesday, under the constellation Hiyara. Kudarala and Dingirala, the sons of Tennakonge Appurala, and their mother of Kiralagama in Pallegampaha of Harispattu, all these three persons have sold, in paraveni, their hereditary property, the lower 16 lahas of Gedarakumbura and its appurtenances Hitinawatta, Kotikatuwehena of 2 pela, Ugurekagahamulahena of 2 pela and 5 lahas, Wilanegolahena 1 pela, to Ama Lebbe, the son of Ismail Naide, for the sum of 100 ridis and 55 amunu of paddy. (Imprecations follow.) Witnesses who know the same are Ilukgodage Dingirala Arachchila, Ilukgodage Menikrala, Mullegamago Appuhami, Pallchenego Tikirala, Kodituwakkuge Appu, Alagodage Appuhami of Mullegama, Mudiyannehele Kadi Naide, Abokke Naide, Omaru Kandu Adappaya, Ridiwature Punchi Naide, Kotikabaddage Sasira, Kotikabaddage Horatala. In knowledge of so many persons this land voucher was given. For writing this Talpot, Kiralagama Payindakaraya. 17,473.

NATTEGODA VIHARE.—Sannas 1775 A.D. :—

SRI.—By command of the king this sannas was offered on Monday, the fifth day of the increasing moon, in the month of Wesak, in the year of Saka 1697. The purport of the royal command is that for the purpose of continuing the services in Nattegoda Vihare in Pallegampaha of Sarasiya pattu, the said vihare be permanently endowed with the following, so that the Supreme Great Gate may acquire merit :—Ketalapota Deniya, Nugemulla Deniya with the 1 amuna extent of dry land intervening out of the Bandara Aramba of Kiralagama.

Kiralagama Kalu Duraya *vs.* Suriyampola Unnanse of Nattegoda Vihare.

Held that defendant had established his title by royal grant to Ketalapota Aswedduma (*Jud. Com., 4th April, 1833*), 5,221.

Action by incumbent of the vihare against Ridiwaturege Siman Naide for the same field, 105 (N. S.), see also 69,623, 414, D. C. Mad.

Adikari Mudiyanse of Owissa dedicated lands to the Nattegoda Vihare upon Talpot Saka 1697, 16,927.

KIRALESSA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Rapid.—Kanda-ela.

Hill.—Kabarakalakanda.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Giryagama.

Population in 1881, 62 (29 males, 33 females); in 1891, 66 (33 males, 33 females).

This village belongs to the Dambulla Vihare. It has twenty-nine Service Pangu here (24a. 2p. 0l. fields, 2a. 0p. 0l. gardens, 121a. 1p. 0l. hen), commutable for Rs. 220 25.

Fifteen amunu of paddy land were brought under cultivation for the Dambulla Vihare by Nagolle Attadhassi and Piyadassi Unnanse early in the eighteenth century, *ante p.* 127.

Vihare Pangu :—

1. Ganwasam (1a. 0p. 0l. field) held in turn by the twelve principal pangu in the village.—Services (commutable for Rs. 9.30) : the Gamarala for the time being presents a penun wattiya on appointment ; superintends the work of the tenants of the village.

2. Medawola Ihala (0a. 1p. 5l. fields, 0a. 2p. 0l. gardens, 13a. 0p. 0l. hen).—Tenants : portion 1, Burandagahagedara Ukkurula, Alutgedara Lensurala (0a. 1p. 0l. field, 0a. 1p. 0l. garden, 8a. 0p. 0l. hen) ; portion 2, Medagedara Undiyarala's heirs (0a. 0p. 5l. field, 0a. 1p. 0l. garden, 5a. 0p. 0l. hen). Services (commutable for Rs. 3.50) : to assist in putting up a torana at the Nanumura Mangalaya and to decorate it for the four festivals ; to repair and whitewash 8 ft. of the mandappe and vihare wall ; to cowdung the pandalana ; to keep in repair 6 ft. of the maha wahalkada ; in turn with eleven other pangu to give a kevilikada at a Nanumura Mangalaya, and again at the Alutsal ; to take the Ganumura with seventeen other villages, the pangu of this village taking mura also in turn two days at a time, and while in mura to pound a pela of paddy ; to give a neliya of oil at the Kutti Mangalaya, also with other eleven pangu ; at the new year and at the old year to give a penumkada and forty leaves of betel with other eleven pangu ; to contribute daily during the fifteen days of Was to the dankada of 4 neli of rice, 1 coconut, 3

vegetables, and sufficient condiments supplied by the twelve pangu, and also to contribute 4*l.* to the siurumila; to provide a man to carry the palanquin of the Nayaka Unnanse on one journey a year within 45 miles of Dambulla; to keep in repair and thatch one legunge of the pansala; to give with other eleven pangu one penikada every year, to consist of one muttiya of honey and a pumpkin.

The tenants of twenty-four pangu perform the same services; the tenants are Medage, Nalandege, Burandagahago.

27. Kiralesse Aswoddum (6*a.* 0*p.* 0*l.* field, 0*a.* 1*p.* 0*l.* garden, 20*a.* 3*p.* 0*l.* hon).—Tenant: Panampitiye Dingiri Amma. Services (commutable for Rs. 55-80): at the Nanumura Mangalaya to give a kevilikada, also one at the Alutsal Mangalaya; to give a neliya of oil at the Katti Mangalaya; in the honey season to give a penikada of one muttiya of honey and a pumpkin; in the Was season to give a dankada for three days twice a day; to give 2 seers of rice, 1 coconut, 3 vegetables, and sufficient condiments; to give 2*l.* as siurumila; at the old year to appear before the Nayaka Unnanse with a kevilipettiya and forty betel leaves, at the new year with an adukku and forty betel leaves.

28. Medamullawela Ihala (1*a.* 2*p.* 0*l.* field, 0*a.* 0*p.* 1*l.* garden, 22*a.* 1*p.* 0*l.* hon).—Tenant: Burandagahagedara. Services (commutable for Rs. 12-40): as in Panguwa No. 2.

29. Medamullawela Pahala (1*a.* 2*p.* 0*l.* field, 0*a.* 0*p.* 5*l.* garden, 26*a.* 0*p.* 0*l.* hon).—Tenant: Nalandegedara. Services (commutable for Rs. 12-40): part of Panguwa No. 28 and takes a share in its service.

Kiralesse Nilamo, *ante pp.* 425, 429.

KIRAPONE.—A village in Gangapahala korale, Udapalata, close to the town of Gampola. Kirapone, Illawatura, Molligodapitiya, and Agalakumbura form an Arachchi-wasam.

Stream.—Kirapone-oya.

Population in 1881, 241 (130 males, 111 females); in 1891, 271 (138 males, 133 females).

A Government Civil Hospital and doctor's bungalow.

In 1878 64½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7*a.* 0*p.* 1*l.* (paid Rs. 69-48); redeemed 2*a.* 0*p.* 2*l.*; temple land 21*a.* 1*p.* 1*l.*; sold by the Crown 1*a.* 0*p.* 0*l.*; abandoned 0*a.* 3*p.* 4*l.*; total 32*a.* 0*p.* 8*l.*

Mr. George Bird, of Sinhayapitiya estate, shot three elephants here when sitting on a jak tree about the year 1834; there was a hut on the tree, where people slept for fear of elephants (*T. L. C.* 209).

Families.—Katupatwalage Dingiri Amma produced Talpota Saka 1611 and 1706, and also a Talpot containing an historical account of the wars between Raja Sinha and the Portuguese, and a statement of the grants of land in the village (*Jud. Com., 19th December, 1823*). Balage, 41,980, 51,470, 51,471, 62,390. Beraliye Vitanage, 52,128, 58,333, 62,949. Chettien, 31,171, 37,702, 39,671. De Alwis, D. C., 41,980, 51,348, 51,470, 51,471, 57,806, 62,390. Dembeliyadde Mohottallage Ran Menika *alias* Isabella Perera, 30,214, 41,980, 51,470, 51,471, 62,390. Embekkege, 3,084. Erepolage, 31,171, 41,980, 52,128, 54,966, 58,333, 60,075, 62,919. Godakumbura Mudiyanse, 31,590 (Talpota Saka 1756). Hivurallage, 23,755, 62,907, 67,842. Ilukpitiyege, 31,590. Imray, D. R., 31,171, Jacoba, D. A., 41,980, 51,348, 51,470, 51,471, 57,806, 62,390. Jayabahu Jayasundara Mudiyanse, 51,760. Jayaratna, S., 58,333. Jayasuriya Arachchige, 30,214, 51,348, 57,806. Kataragama Dewale, actions by. against tenants, 19,222, 29,177, 31,329, 41,980, 51,170, 51,471, 62,390. Katupatwalage (*Jud. Com., 19th December, 1823*), 28,967. Kirapone Vidane, 3,084. Low-country Sinhalese, 7,458, 7,557, 19,222, 29,652, 31,171, 33,351, 37,401, 37,702, 39,671, 49,383, 51,470, 51,471, 51,760, 52,128, 53,937, 54,966, 60,075. Mallawa Arachchige, 29,652, 31,171, 37,702, 39,671, 54,966, 60,075, 63,464, 65,868. Manamperi, Notary, 29,652, 31,171, 40,059, 42,898, 45,279, 54,966, 58,151, 60,075, 65,453. Manannalage, 23,755, 62,907, 67,842. Mohottallage, 52,128, 53,937. Moors, 7,458, 7,557, 19,222, 37,401, 40,059, 49,383, 51,470, 51,471, 51,760, 59,291. Nonis, 51,348, 57,806. Panualage, 35,351. Patahage, 30,214. Pitagaldeniye Mudiyanse, 29,652, 31,171, 37,702, 39,671, 39,672, 52,128, 53,937, 54,966, 58,333, 62,919, 63,464, 65,868, 67,848, Test. 287. Stephen and Strachan of Kurunduwatta estate, 31,171,

42,808, 45,379, 54,966, 58,151, 60,075, 65,453. Tamils, 51,760. Tumpanage, 31,590, Udakumburege, 41,950. Uduwatto Vidanulage, 3,984, 28,967, 35,351. Uduwela, late Ratnamahatimaya, 40,059. Uyanwatto Migouputtiyalage, 23,755, 62,907, 67,842. Vidana Honayalage, 37,401, 38,776. Welegedara Ratnayaka Mudiyanwelage, 51,760.

The KANDY KATARAGAMA DEWALE has six Service Pangu here :—

1. **Multengo Mura.**—Tenants: Erepolage, Masinge, Polgolloge (Moora). Hold 4a 1p. 8l. fields, 4a. 1p. 3l. gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 134.20), to be performed by four: each to cook multen for three mura of one month each at the dewale; when on watch to get rations three times a day from multen offerings; to join the Pangukarayo, twelve in all, in cultivating the muttettu, the dewale to supply seed paddy and 5 labas paddy sustenance to each man; the tenants to attend the dewale on four festival days and five days at perahera; to give a penuma of a kemapettiya and forty betel leaves to the Basnayaka Nilame.

2. **Eliya Mura.**—Tenants: Erepolage, Pitagaldeniyege, Balage, Wedikkarage, Vitanage, Mohottallage, Isabella Perera, four Moormen, and one Chetty. Hold 9a. 2p. 4l. fields, 6a. 3p. 5l. gardens, 1a. 3p. 0l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 251.50), performed in eight shares: each share furnishes two tenants for duty. The tenants to be in mura at the dewale for three mura of one month each yearly; to join with the Multenkarayo in the cultivation of the muttettu, seed paddy and 5 labas of paddy as sustenance to be supplied by the dewale; to attend on four festival days and fifteen days of perahera; each share gives a new year's penuma of a kemapettiya and forty betel leaves.

3. **Atuwabalana.**—Tenant: Erepolage Appuhami. Holds 1 pola field. Services (commutable for Rs. 7): to take care of the atuwa at Kirapone and to thatch it with 50 bundles of muttettu straw yearly, also to give a penuma as above.

4. **Petawili.**—Tenants: four Moormen. Hold 1a. 0p. 2l. fields, 0a. 2p. 0l. garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 24.70): to remove the paddy of the Kirapone muttettu from the Kirapone granary to the granary at the dewale in Kandy; the tenant receives 1 pela of paddy for the whole job; each shareholder gives to the Basnayaka Nilame a new year's penuma of a dried fish and a leaf of tobacco.

5. **Hewisi.**—Tenants: Vedalage (two people), one Chetty, and Patahage Ganita. Hold 2 pelas field, 3 pelas garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 58.90), performed in two shares: the first three people represent one share and Ganita the other share; the service of each is to furnish a man to beat tom-tom at the dewale three times a day for three mura of one month each annually, also at the four festivals and fifteen days of perahera; the tenant in mura receives a ration of curry and rice daily at noon; each share gives to the Basnayaka Nilame a new year's penuma of a pingo of vegetables and forty betel leaves.

6. **Hunudena.**—Tenant: Vedalage Sarana. Holds 0a. 3p. 0l. fields, 0a. 1p. 2l. garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 13.29): to whitewash the dewale for the four festivals and perahera and to supply two mulu of kahahunu monthly to the dewale; to give to the Basnayaka Nilame four mulu kahahunu as a new year's penuma.

The NIYANGAMPAYE VIHARE has one Multen Panguwa of 2a. 1p. 0l. fields and 0a. 1p. 0l. garden.—Tenants: Multengo and Tumpanage. Services (commutable for Rs. 59.15), performed in two shares: each share furnishes a man to cook multen for eight mura of fifteen days each yearly at the vihara; to thatch the hall of the pansala with 100 bundles of muttettu straw; to join with the Ratmalakaduwa Nilakarayo in the cultivation of the vihara muttettu 5 pelas, the vihara supplies seed paddy, buffaloes, and iron ploughshares, and has the weeding and removal of crop done by cooly labour; to attend the four festivals and join in the decorations of the temple for the same; each share gives a new year's penuma to the incumbent of a dampettiya and forty betel leaves.

KIRIBATKUMBURA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Yatinuwara, on the Colombo road near the 64th milepost.

Stream.—Nanu oya.

Population in 1881, 188 (91 males, 97 females); in 1891, 207 (101 males, 98 females).

In the H. L. M. 41½ acres (20a. 2p. 0l.) paddy land arer registered. Owners: Walana Tuwakkukara Hamali Hani, Ugga Kaluwa, Tennakon Achchila, Bini Menuwara, Herat Uttama, Atapattu Wijaya, Dewarala Appu, Panikki Hitihami, Chandrasekara Nalde, Sumarakon Achchila, Panikki Hiti Kaluwa, Kiribatkumbure Appu.

In 1878 42½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 3p. 2l. (paid Rs. 71.38); taken for railway 0a. 1p. 6l.; redeemed 12a. 3p. 9l.; total 21a. 0p. 6l.

WALAWWA.—Kiribatkumbure Rajapaksa Herat Mudiyanse was the son of Kiribatkumbure Korala, who was, in 1810, beheaded and his property confiscated by the king. The Mudiyanse then fled to Colombo, and in 1815 returned to Kandy with D'Oyloy. On account of his loyalty the confiscated lands were restored to him after the accession (*Jud. Com., 15th August, 1822, 14th February, 1824, 7,809, 19,600*). He was afterwards appointed Basnayaka Nilame of the Embekko and Dodanwela Dowala. He married Kamburadeniye Walawwe Ukku Anna and had a son Dingiri Banda. His niece was married to an Attaragama Banda, *ante p. 240*. (27,873). He died in 1849 (Test. 37).

Kiribatkumbure Walawwe Loku Banda, Basnayaka Nilame of Embekko Dowala. By his first wife he had a son Loku Banda, and by his second wife, Diyakelinawala Walawwe Tikiri Kumarihani, two daughters. He died in 1876. 37,926, 68,001.

Dodanwela Udaha Walawwe Basnayaka Nilame's son Kiribatkumbure Banda, *ante p. 173*.

Families.—Algewattege, 29,412, 36,990. Dolampegamage, 39,110. Ekanayakage 29,633, 39,110. Ekanekge, grandson of Ekanek Mudiyanse, *alias* Maha Mudiyanse, *Jud. Com., 14th September, 1827, and 30th January, 1828* (Talpot Saka 1619). Ganhato Arachchila and Muhandirama (*Jud. Com., 15th August, 1822*). Heratge, 7,809. Kiribatkumbure Mudiyanse and Kiribatkumbure Siddharte Ummase, *ante p. 340*. Kotmalange, 47,555. Mampitiye *alias* Kiribatkumbure, 27,592, 46,844, Test. 37. Naranganmanage *alias* Bowala Mudiyanse, 19,600. Nuwarage, 37,345. Owala Sakra Durayalage, 47,555. Pallemullege, grandchildren of Ekanek Mudiyanse, *alias* Maha Mudiyanse (*Jud. Com., 14th September, 1827, 30th January, 1828*), 29,412, 30,349, 36,990 (Talpot Saka 1619). Pitige, 47,555. Samuel Gomes got a piece of land from Kiribatkumbure Basnayaka Nilame in 1827, 29,633. Sangakkara Mudiyanse, 27,592, 43,565, 46,844, 47,555, 69,113, Test. 37. Talawwe, 47,555. Werake Megasuri Mudiyanse, Arachchila (*Jud. Com., 15th August, 1822*).

KIRIMETIYA.—A hamlet of Gurudeniya, in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta. Population in 1881, 288 (166 males, 122 females); in 1891, 126 (63 males, 63 females).

Navana Muttappa Chetty *vs.* Navana Tungappa Chetty, for right to the water of a stream, 48,189.

KIRIMETIYAWA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1871, 131 (73 males, 58 females); in 1881, 194 (107 males, 87 females); in 1891, 187 (94 males, 93 females).

In 1878 15½ acres (7a. 2p. 8l.) paddy land were registered, of which 5a. 2p. 1l. paid Rs. 37.05 tax; the rest were redeemed.

Palipana Walawwe Loku Kumarihani owns a Ninda Panguwa heru (0a. 0p. 4l. field, 0a. 1p. 0l. garden, 0a. 0p. 6l. hen). Tenant: Horanekarayalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 1.65): to appear at the walawwa at the old year with forty betel leaves and a gift of a ripe bunch of plantains, some jaggery, and five piriweli of vegetables; to bury the deceased members of the landlord's family; on the occasion of a wedding or festival at the walawwa to carry there a bundle of plantain leaves and to distribute food to the guests, receives a handkerchief full of boiled rice, which is taken home; to take things that may be required for sick members of the family, such as medicine or oranges; to go on journeys with the proprietor carrying baggage not more than three times a year and not more than two days at a time, receiving food.

KIRINDA.—A village in Gangapahala korale, Udapalata. This village, together with Udaowita and Elpitiya, forms an Arachchi-wasam.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Stream.—Galgedi-oya.

Hill.—Kuragalakanda.

Population in 1881, 420 (213 males, 207 females); in 1891, 412 (212 males, 200 females).

In 1876 121 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 26*a.* 0*p.* 2*l.* (paid Rs. 247-07); redeemed 32*a.* 0*p.* 8*l.*; temple land 1*a.* 2*p.* 0*l.*; abandoned 0*a.* 3*p.* 2*l.*; total 60*a.* 1*p.* 7*l.*

Mr. Panabokka has given me the following account of the village:—

A well-watered village. Cultivation never fails for want of water. Fields very rich. Most of the lands belong to the Kirinde Walawwa. There are a number of Wahumpurayo tenants of the Walawwa. The rest of the villagers are Vellalas. There are no Potters, Washers, nor Smiths.

It is very hilly. A cart road to the Walawwa was opened by Panabokka Ratemahatmaya from the high road to Gampola branching off at the Galgedi-oya bridge. A minor road was opened by the District Road Committee, which has been abandoned.

There is an ambalama and two viharas.

The hill called Kuragala, once a coffee estate, but now abandoned, is situate on the boundary of the village. It is noticed in the *Itasurakiniya* as "Vatthulapabbata." Ceylon was at that time visited with a terrible famine called "Ikuminitiya Saya," which is said to have been the cause of the destruction of Anuradhapura. A certain family lived under the shade and nourishment of a tree. At the foot of this hill a Rahat priest appeared before them, and when they had laid before the holy man a portion of their scanty fare, the tree became a source of unfailing supply of food to the family.

WALAWWA.—Kirindo Ralahami had a daughter married to Dodanwela, *ante*, p. 135.

SANNAS (1804 A.D.).—While His Majesty, our Supreme and illustrious Sovereign, Emperor of the Island of Ceylon, sprung from the happy and celebrated race of the sun, affording delight and pleasure to the hearts of men, even as the autumnal moon causes the jasmine to be emblossomed, whose feet are illuminated by the splendour of the diadems of prostrating kings possessing all good qualities, was reigning in the city of Sriwardhanapura, which is replete with every description of ornament requisite for a city, he was graciously pleased to open and move the red lips of his lotus and divine mouth set with rows of teeth resembling strings of pearls and diamonds, and commanded from his gold throne dazzling with the numerous rays of the nine gems with which it is bedecked.

This Command, which was issued by His Majesty whilst seated in his throne, like another sun which is able to remove its enemies the dark and gloomy mists, was to this effect: Whereas Unambuwa Rajakaruna Tennakon Wahala Mudaliya rendered many services to His Majesty, the supreme king of kings with fidelity during the invasion of Kandy by the English, the landed property at Kirinda in the Gangapalata of Udapalata, consisting of Epamula of 1 amuna, Atiri of 2 pelas, Aswelduma 2 pelas, Kanda-anga 1 pela, Maliyadda 2 pelas, Palkada 2 pelas, Budamekkayekumbura 16 lahas, Murutagahamula 2 pelas, Welayedeniya 5 pelas, Alupota 2 pelas, Diddeniya 2 pelas, Bibila 2 pelas, making in all 7 amuna in extent, together with their appurtenances, high and low grounds, houses and gardens, trees and plants, forests, rills and streams, meadows and plains, have been bestowed upon this Mudaliya, to be possessed by him, his sons, and grandsons, down to the remotest posterity. This Sannasa was commanded to be given on Sunday, the third day of the waning moon, in the month of Wesak, and in the year of Saka 1726, and Rattaraksha.

This was the Command of His Majesty. 14,237.

The grantee of the Sannas was, in the two last reigns, Batwadana Nilame, and when he obtained the Sannas he was Kunam Maduwe Lekam (14,237). He was succeeded by his nephew Unambuwa Disawa, who had three daughters; the eldest married Dullewo Kuruwo Lekam, and after she was divorced she married Dunuwila Tikiri Banda. The second married Molligoda Kuruwo Lekam, after whose death she lived with Dunuwila, along with her sister; they had four children.

The youngest, Kirindo Walawwo Tikiri Kumarihami, married first, in bina; to Delwela Banda of Sabaragamuwa, a cousin of hers; after the Banda left her, she married, Panabokka Ratemahatmaya. There was litigation for her share of lands (45,254).

Kirinde Gebana Rala *vs.* Kirinde Pallege Kiri Banda. Plaintiff stated that during the rebellion, Kirinde Kankanam Nilame entrusted his movable property to Ihagama Nilame on a document, and also committed his wife, daughter, and grandson (defendant) into his care and protection, with instructions to

maintain them. Kankanam Nilame died four months after the rebellion, and Ihagama Nilame being transported to the Isle of France entrusted the care and protection of the family and property to plaintiff. The wife died in 1823 and the daughter in 1820. From the time plaintiff took over the family and property, up to 1832, he maintained them, performed the service for the land, and paid debts amounting to 120 ridis and 38 amunu of paddy. Plaintiff claimed either compensation or a portion of the lands. Defendant stated that his grandfather before he joined the rebellion transferred absolutely all his property to his wife and children. At her death, the grandmother bequeathed the property to defendant upon Talpot Saka 1751. 5,597, 67,576.

Kotakedeniye Dingiri Menika *vs.* Sella Migonpattiya. Plaintiff said land had been exempted from service during the king's government while plaintiff's uncle Kottalbadde Nilame held the office of Maha Lekam. Produced Mul Talpot Saka 1706 by Kotagaloluwo Mudiyanse to his daughter Kalu Menika. 8,917.

Families.—Atapattu Arachchillage, 20,123, 29,536, 62,603. Darandegge, 29,536, 31,148, 41,082. Deniyegge (Talpots Saka 1632, 1634, 1703, 1705, 1733), *Jud. Com.*, 29th July, 1824, 7,844. Ganahige, 31,148, 41,082. Katupullege, 70,165. Maluwege, 54,150. Medagodage, 20,123, 62,603. Melamahanuwara Walawwa, 29,536. Migonpattiyalage, 8,917, 30,567. Sobana Durayalage, 30,567. Tumpane Kituldora Girambege, 67,166. Welimullege, 47,613.

KIRINDE PARANA VIHARE.—The tradition is that Lanka Adikari founded the vihare in King Prakrama Bahu's time and dedicated lands.

In the last king's time the tenants performed no service, except Uliyan.

In 1858 Upasaka Rala said that there was no resident priest. He made the daily offerings; his grandfather did so before him.

The vihare is a small one, larger than a Malatunge. There is a bo-tree.

The vihare has two Service Pangu here (2 amunu fields, 8 lahas garden), valued at Rs. 58-90 (*T. L. C.* 220, office 215).

KIRINDE ALUT VIHARE.—

(1786 A.D.).—On Tuesday, the first day of Wesak, in the year of Saka 1703. On this day, under the constellation Rohena, Batwadana Nilame of Unambuwa, in Udapalata of Udunuwara, has, on account of the three gems, dedicated the paddy field Wewekumbura Patpeleliyadda of 2 pelas and the piece of high land below the road, of the chena Kuragatchena (forming a panguwa), being his hereditary property, to the priests headed by Ambanwela Ananda Bikshu, as an offering fit for their acceptance, in order that the priests may in accordance with their wish obtain maintenance. Witnesses whereof are all the believers and good people in Kirinda, Unambuwa, and Kapatitiya. Any person who would dispute or interrupt this will be born in hell; and by all the merits that may be derived by this dedication, Sakka, Brahma, and the whole assembly of gods, the god Maharaja of Sri Lanka, my parents, friends, and relations and I, will attain to final and eternal happiness in the heavens.

(1798 A.D.).—With a view that I myself, my mother, and father may obtain human and divine blessings and finally attain to Nirvana, the paddy field Gitaneekumbura of 2 pelas belonging to me, Batwadana Nilame of Unambuwa, in Udapalata of Udunuwara (the country of fountains and springs of water), is dedicated to Kirinde Alut Vihare, in order that the offerings to Buddha may be continued uninterruptedly.

In the year of Saka 1720, on Thursday, the first day of Wesak, in Pasa Nekata, this Talpot was caused to be written and granted, saying "Demi dunmi."

This dedication is made with the knowledge of all persons at Kirinda. Any person who would dispute or interrupt this will fall in the eight great hells called Sangiwaya, Kalasuttaraya, &c., and will never get out.

(1800 A.D.).—With the view that I, my friends and parents, may enjoy human and divine blessings and at the final end Nirvana, the field Amundeniya of 16 lahas and the high land Pillewa, its appurtenance, situate at Kirinda, belonging to Batwadana Nilame of Unambuwa, in Udapalata of Udunuwara (the country of fountains and springs of water), are dedicated to Kirinde Alut Vihare, in order that the offerings to Buddha may be continued without interruption.

At the lucky hour Wiseniya Nekata, on Wednesday, the fifth day of the month Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1722, is this Talpot written and offered, saying "Demi dunmi."

This dedication is made with the knowledge of all the people in Kirinda. Any one who should interrupt this will fall in the eight great hells, Sangiwaya, Kalasuttaraya, &c., and never get out.

(1806 A.D.).—With the view that my friends may obtain the riches of final happiness in the heavens, I, Batwadana Nilame of Unambuwa, in Udapalata of Udunuwara (the country of fountains and springs of water), have dedicated my hereditary property Metideniya of 16 lahas, and the garden thereto appertaining, situated at Kirinda, to Kirinde Alut Vihare, in order that the offering to Buddha may be continued without failure.

On Wednesday, a lunar day, the fifth day after the new moon, in the beginning of the month Durutu, in this year Shana of Saka 1728, is this Talpot written and granted, saying "Demi dunmi."

Any person who may interrupt or dispute this will fall into the eight great hells, Sanjiwiya, Kalasuttraya, &c., and never get out.

Haladassi Unnanse had been incumbent of the vihare for twenty-three years previous to 1858. He said he received it from his Gurunnanse, who held it for thirty or forty years. It was dedicated to his teacher's teacher by the Batwadana Nilame.

The claim for registration was rejected, as there was no proof of royal permission (*T. L. C. 222, office 217*).

The Embekke Dewale had an amuna of land here, *ante, p. 220*.

KIRINDEWELA.—A village in Udapone korale, Kotmale, in the Niyangandora Arachchi-wasam.

Population in 1881, 134 (73 males, 61 females); in 1891, 129 (69 males, 60 females).

KIRINDIKETIYA.—A village in Laggala Palleiya pattuwa, Matale East, about a mile south of Inaduwa. It adjoins Kelanwela.

Population in 1881, 52 (31 males, 21 females); in 1891, 75 (38 males, 37 females).

KIRIORUWA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Pihillo-ela.

Population in 1871, 122 (56 males, 66 females); in 1881, 146 (72 males, 74 females); in 1891, 119 (62 males, 57 females).

In 1878 160½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 42*a.* 0*p.* 5½*l.* (paid Rs. 169.02); uncommuted 33*a.* 1*p.* 3½*l.*; redeemed 2*a.* 1*p.* 5*l.*; sold by the Crown 2*a.* 1*p.* 8*l.*; total 80*a.* 1*p.* 2*l.*

In 1773 Ratwatto Disawa was chief of Kirioruwe Rata, *ante, p. 192*; in 1792 Errawwawala, chief of Kirioruwa, *ante, p. 200*; in 1805 Ehelapola, chief of Kirioruwa, *ante, p. 201*.

Families.—Awuruhami Arachchi, 60,140, 62,062. In the Akuramboda elephant case some families of elephant catchers here intervened, 62,062.

There is a ruined dagoba.

KIRIWANAGODA.—A village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale, forms part of Mawela. This village with Meddegoda, Nawangama, and Puhulpitiya form one Arachchi-wasam under a smith headman (Tuwan Naide).

Population in 1881, 66 (32 males, 34 females); in 1891, 44 (23 males, 21 females).

Galagoda Ralahami in 1790 gave Kiriwanagoda of 20 amunu to his son Galagoda Ratemahatmaya, *ante, p. 247*.

Families.—Lankesarage, 32,145.

Punchi Hewage Don Juanis de Silva (a Galle man) took a mortgage of lands here and at Nawangama from Navaneliye Konda Sinha Patabendige Juwan Naide, Arachchila of Nawangama. Plaintiff purchased the lands. In April, 1887, an inquiry regarding the obstruction by the defendant and his relations to the plaintiff's taking possession. 89,674.

KIRIWAWULA.—A village in Medapalata, Udunuwara. It adjoins Gadadeniya.

Population in 1881, 194 (100 males, 94 females); in 1891, 182 (90 males, 92 females). This is a smiths' village, who make spectacles.

In the H. L. M. 45½ acres (22*a.* 3*p.* 0*l.*) paddy land are registered in the names of Kappagoda Naide, Alutgama Muhandirama, Narayana Naide (2 polas dedicated), Nadeniye Naide, Nile Talawela Naide, Pallowela Naide, Kandepola Naide, Dodanwela Dewale Muttettu, Narayana.

In 1878 78½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 15a. 3p. 0l. (paid Rs. 96.40); redeemed 15a. 1p. 1l.; sold by the Crown 0a. 3p. 0l.; temple land 7a. 1p. 1l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 8l.; total 39a. 1p. 0l.

Families.—For the tradition regarding Kiriwawula Rala in Degaldoruwa, *ante*, p. 137. Hittarage alias Narayanage, 38,383. Kappagodage, 1,350. Mahenege, 1,850. Ratnadarage, 31,439, 51,655 (Talpot Saka 1713). Silvestrige, 31,439, 51,655. Ukku Nachchire *vs.* Kuda Naide, 13,601 (Talpot Saka 1723).

KIRIWAWULE VIHARE.—Atthadassi Unnanse was the incumbent in 1858. He said he repaired the vihare thirty or forty years before.

A witness said that the old vihare had been abandoned; it was given to Atthadassi by Narayanage Hittara Naide, who had dedicated land to it. The present vihare was modern.

The claim for exemption of the vihare lands from tax was rejected (*T. L. C.* 171, 20th March, 1858).

The GADALADENIYA VISHNU DEWALE has three Service Pangu here of fields of 2a. 2p. 1l., services for which are valued at Rs. 70, *ante*, pp. 236, 240.

The DODANWELA DEWALE has one Nila Panguwa, of 2a. 3p. 5l. fields, 2a. 1p. 4l. gardens, 1a. 3p. 0l. hon, held by four Vellala and three low-caste tenants. Services (commutable for Rs. 58.90): to attend the festivals and fifteen days of perahera; to cultivate 2 pela of the muttettuwa; to thatch the digge and rittage; to assist in repairs; to be in mura for three months and perform any services required; to appear once a year before the Basnayaka Nilame.

Regarding the Dodanwela Dewale muttettu field, see 97,843.

KITALANGAMUWA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbara.

Population in 1881, 140 (81 males, 59 females); in 1891, 65 (31 males, 34 females).

In 1878 36½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 14a. 1p. 0l. (paid Rs. 140.56); redeemed 3a. 1p. 9½l.; abandoned 0a. 2p. 0l.; total 18a. 0p. 9½l.

KITULDENIYA.—A village in Gangapalata koralo, Udunuwara.

In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Keliyalpitiya, Mampitiya, Alapala-wala, and Naranwala; population, 387 (207 males, 180 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 or of 1891.

KITULDORA.—A village in Ganatapalata, Tumpane, on the southern side of the Rambukkan-oya, under the Kolugala Arachchi.

Streams.—Kaikawala-ela, Karadotte-ela, Rambukkan-oya.

Hill.—Galasekanda.

Population in 1881, 102 (55 males, 47 females); in 1891, 90 (44 males, 46 females). Inferior Vellalas.

In the H. L. M. 45½ acres (22a. 3p. 7l.) paddy land were registered in the names of Gannilo Konara Achchila, Atapattu Kadura, Wadana Tuwakkukara Kalan-chiya, Kituldora Kapurala, Walpola Viharo, Pinwatta, Welagama Viharo, Atapattu Nallu, Weligolapola Viharo, Atapattu Wijaya, Weliwita Pattini Dewale, Mawatagama Bomaluwa, Atapattu Dotu, Atapattu Menuwara, Kapurala, Lansakara Wattu, Bini Tikira.

In 1878 46 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 18a. 0p. 8l. (paid Rs. 188.19); redeemed 3a. 3p. 4l.; Dalada Maligawa land 0a. 3p. 9l.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 0l.; total 23a. 0p. 1l.

Families.—The lands of Kituldora Muhandirama were confiscated in June, 1819, for adherence to the rebellion of 1817-18; litigation for his estate, 17,764, 18,126. Girambege, 30,033, 67,354. Kangarage, 520, D. C. Mad., 1,452 (Sannas Saka 1687, Talpot Saka 1711). Kankanana Rallage, 67,354. Kituldorage, 17,764, 18,126. Oli-angege, 520, D. C. Mad., 1,452.

SANNAS (1765 A.D.)—SRI. The command given is:—That Ekanaka Mudaliya of Murudeniya, in Ganatapalata of Tumpane, acted loyally and faithfully in the battle on the entrance of the Dutch to Kandy.

Therefore, the following lands were granted to him, viz., the fields Gedarawela 2 pelas, Kahagollekumbura 2 pelas, Dikkumbura 2 pelas, all situate at the village Muruddeniya, the fields Gelarakumbura 2 pelas, Udakumbura 1 pela, Deniya 1 pela, together with the high and low grounds attached thereto, situate at Kituldora, to be possessed by his children and grandchildren and their descendants without any interruption whatever.

Thus this Sanna was granted on Sunday, the sixth day of the waning moon, of the month Wak, in the year of Saka 1687. This is the command, and thus it is. 520, D. C. Mad.

(1789 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1711, the month of Durutu, the tenth day of the increasing moon, being Monday, under the constellation Rehena, Panikki Mudiyanse of Kituldora, in Ganatapalata of Tumpane, granted to his son Tikirala the lands, which he inherited from his ancestors, Oli-angekumbura of 1 pela, Udakumbura of 1 pela, Kahagalawela of 1 pela, a piece of ground of 1 pela which was given by Kotinkaduwa Itala, Kekatiyahena, Pusalahena, Muruddeniyewatta, and Kotuwegedarawatta. Witnesses: Dodange Punchirala, Kungarage Kirala, Giramaga Appu, Medagodage Appuhami, Walawwe Atapattuwa, Mapago Menika, Alutgama Henaya, Kumuda Henaya of Kituldora. (Imprecations.) 520, D. C. Mad., 1,452.

VIHARE.—Is a modern one.

KITULGODA.—A hamlet of Walgowwagoda, in Kandupalata, Yatinuwara.

Dugganna Walawwe Punchi Banda *vs.* Korallage Ukku Banda. Plaintiff, as the son of Dugganna Walawwe Kuda Banda *alias* Kitulgoda Banda, claimed a certain estate. Defendant said the estate belonged to his mother Dugganna Walawwe Kumarihami. 44,329.

One of the family dedicated land to Diyakelinawale Vihare.

Kitulgoda Dugganna Walawwe Jayasekara Horat Karunadipati Mudiyanse-lage Punchi Banda married a Galagoda lady and acquired land in Dehiye, where the family is now settled, *ante*, p. 249.

KITULGOLLA.—A village in Pallogampaha, Hariapattu.

Hill.—Katukitulekanda.

Population in 1871, 213 (171 males, 142 females); in 1881, 349 (186 males, 163 females); in 1891, 290 (157 males, 133 females).

Families.—Yakdehige Bilinda *vs.* D. H. de Silva Ranasinha Samaranayaka, Notary of Pujapitiya, 44,246, 55,643.

KITULPE.—A village in Gannewe korale, Upper Hewaheta. A Dalada Maligawa village in Bowala-wasam.

About the commencement of the first English war the Tooth-relic was brought from Kevulgama to this village, and when the king went to Wak-oya he ordered the relic to be taken back to Kevulgama.

About 1813 the village was taken by the king for his kitchen, when he began to distrust people of other districts and took those of Hewaheta into his confidence. Rahala Waragoda was given to the Maligawa instead.

In March, 1815, Kitulpe was restored to the Maligawa and Rahala Waragoda to Government (*Col. Sec. MSS., vol. 521*).

Population in 1871, 272 (152 males, 120 females); in 1881, 326 (170 males, 156 females); in 1891, 292 (150 males, 142 females).

Families.—Alanduwakage, 33,706. Galkamatege, 33,706. Pahalage, 15,220, 31,193, 32,159. Pandakkarage, 32,840, 37,860. Welikadage, 15,220. Wikramage, 7,906 (Talpot Saka 1724).

(1802 A.D.).—In the year of the illustrious King Saka 1724. The field Ukulgepote Aswedduma, which was possessed by Wikramage Kalu Appu Gammahē, was given to Siri Appu Gammahē to cultivate and possess, who afterwards gave it to Udage Din Gammahelage Dingirala, who possessed the same and gave it to Malhami and Punchirala of Kitulpe, in Megolatihe of Hewaheta. Witnesses: Rabbala-bokkege Kankanama of Kitulpe, Welkadaya of same village, Marapitiye Godapudda, Pahalage Kuda Duraya, Mudalihami, Agappolage Gammahē, Bole Nekatrala, Hindagoda Appu, Udabowala Amuhene Korala, Viharege Kudarala, Malanwatto Gammahē, Galege Vidane, Gannewe Veda Lensuwa, Bambaragama Haliyalage Nekatrala, Kalu Naide, Pupalagolle Duraya. (Then follow imprecations.) 7,906.

KITULPE VIHARE.—A rock temple, in good condition.

HORAUVE DEWALE.—In ruins.

The **DALADA MALIGAWA** owns thirty-two Service Pangu here, of 51a. 1p. 6l. fields, 25a. 0p. 3l. gardens, 26a. 1p. 5l. hen. Services valued at Rs. 601 :—

Three Ganwasam Pangu and eight Dura Pangu. — Tenants : Kankanige, Galkotuwege, Epitawattege, Galkamatage, Nawandeniyege, Uyanwattege, Diggalpottage, Udaweloge, Gammaheloge, Warapitiyege, Palkadage, Kiriambagahawattege, Haragganige, Pahalage, Andeniyege, Bowala Arachchila, Hapugasdeniyege, Welikadage, Helkumburege, Kolongastennege. Services (commutable for Rs. 282) : each panguwa to supply yearly the usual articles for a kada and a half (mahakat), viz., eighteen sorts of vegetables, two pumpkins, one bunch of ripe plantains, and two shillings as telmila, the kada to be conveyed by the Asweddumkarayo to the Maligawa, also to give two sorts of vegetables to the Kankanama in lieu of the forty betel leaves to be presented with the mahakada ; for the four festivals to give four kat to the Maligawa, three kat to the Diwa Nilame, one to the Kariyakaranarala, and two to the Vidano ; to attend at the Maligawa and perform the customary services for the four festivals for ten days of the perahera and for the two puja in Wesak ; to get the proper tenants to fell, prepare, and remove timber when required for the Maligawa or for the Diwa Nilame ; to supply four yokes of buffaloes for the muttettu works in Kitulpe, receiving 54 ridis (Rs. 18) from the Maligawa as Hemila, Yakadamila, and Viyakolamila ; to sow the muttettuwa ; to smooth the beds and to assist in threshing the corn and in thatching the atuwa ; when the Diwa Nilame or any other officer visits the village, the Gammahela to supply adukku and the Durayo to supply pehidun, also to give two penum consisting of the usual articles with two rolls of forty betel leaves to the Diwa Nilame ; to perform any other special service required by the Maligawa not exceeding seven days in one year.

Nine Nila Pangu.—Tenants : Kankanige, Udawela Gammahela, Udaweloge, Welikadage, Helkumburege, Pahalage, Andeniyege, Madamurege, Parapitiyege. Services (commutable for Rs. 120) : the services of the nine Nila Pangu together is to carry to the Maligawa the kat supplied by the village for the four festivals ; to give one shilling from each as telmila for the mahakat ; four or five men to attend at the Maligawa and perform the customary services for five days of the perahera for the four festivals and for five puja in Wesak ; each panguwa yearly to pound 3 amunu 2 pelas 4 kurunies of paddy issued from the Bandara atuwa in the village and to deliver the rice at the Maligawa when supplied with buffaloes by the Gammahela and the Durayo ; to attend to all the muttettu works from ploughing to storing, also to dry and carry straw to the atuwa ; to supply three kumba for the torana put up at the Maligawa for the Katti Mangalaya ; to remove to the Maligawa the timber felled and prepared by the Gammahela and the Durayo.

Six Asweddum Pangu. — Tenants : Dunuko arawego, Kuruambagahawattege, Siyambalawattege, Palkadage, Hapugasdeniyege, Darandakumburege, Pahalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 113.50) : yearly to be in mura at the multenge for four turns of fifteen days each, and while in mura to fetch water, to remove the ashes from the hearth, and to keep up the fire ; to grind saffron and chillies ; to fetch talukola and to sweep the multenge ; to assist in decorations for the four festivals, supplying two young coconuts, one plantain tree with a bunch of plantains, and eight sticks ; to give one shilling as telmila for the mahakat ; to supply kumba for the torana put up at the Maligawa for the Katti Mangalaya, the six Asweddum Pangu together give three kumba a year ; to thatch with straw the digge near the atuwa ; the six Asweddum Pangu have together to deliver at the Vidano's 3 amunu of paddy a year, the paddy to be given from the Maligawa atuwa. When in mura at the multenge the tenant receives daily a bat pattare for morning meal and a hunduwa of rice for the evening.

Two Asweddum Pangu.—Tenants : Galkotuwege, Ellekumburege, Helakumburege. Services (commutable for Rs. 13.50) : to attend at the four festivals and at the perahera, and to carry a kodiya and to assist in decorations and supply a kumba for the perahera ; to carry the mahakada monthly to the Maligawa.

Three Badde Pangu. — Tenants : Haragganige, Badullage, Berakarage. Services (commutable for Rs. 60) : to attend and perform the customary services for the four festivals, for the perahera, and for the puja in Wesak ; to bring arecanut trees from any Bandara aramba for the torana put up for the Katti

Mangalaya ; to accompany the Diwa Nilame on journeys carrying baggage not more than fifteen days a year ; when he visits the village to fetch fuel and water for the Idamegedara and to put up the privy ; to carry the Vidane's luggage on five journeys a year connected with the Maligawa ; to thatch with straw the digge near the atuwa.

One Walandena Panguwa.—Tenant : Panditage. Services (commutable for Rs. 8) : yearly to supply nine chatties to boil rice and twelve chatties for the four festivals ; to give a penuma of a walankada to the Diwa Nilame, one to the Kariyakaranarala, and one to the Vidane.

One Nawan Panguwa.—Tenant : Kalugomuwege. Services (commutable for Rs. 6) : iron and charcoal being supplied to make mamoties and ploughshares for the Bandara fields ; to present a penuma of one arocanut cutter to the Diwa Nilame, one to the Kariyakaranarala, and one to the Vidane ; to do blacksmith's work at the Maligawa for seven days a year, being fed while employed.

Walapela Panguwa and Murapela Panguwa—Maruwena.

Appu Naide Vidane obtained a Sannas in 1804 A.D.:—

SRI.—This is the royal edict made by His Majesty at Kandy seated on his golden throne set with gems in all the effulgence of the rising sun. At the time of the disturbances by the English the Tooth-relic had been removed to Kitulpe and offerings made to it there by one Appu Naide Vidane Karaya of Kitulpe, who was a Kankanama of the Maligawa, and he had also supported the priests who were there to take care of the relic. Thereafter, when the relic was removed back to Kandy, he submitted to His Majesty an account of what he had done. The king was so pleased at it that he gave him the fields Kolongastenna of 2 amunu and 1 pola, situate in Kitulpe Gabadagama, in Egodatihe of Hewaheta, the field Ekiriya Hettiarawa of 16 labas, and the upper 1 pola of Nubullekumbura in Gannoruwa of Yatinuwara, in all 2 amunu 8 polas and 6 labas, with all the appurtenant high lands, plantations, and buildings, so that he and his children, grandchildren, and their generations may possess the same, and it was also commanded that his office of Vidane should be held by him during his life. This Sannas was granted on Saturday, the fifth day of the waning moon, in the month of Nikini, in the year of Saka 1726.

KIWULA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, adjoins Ulpotapitiya and the Bandarapola tea estate, and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Matale town on the Godapola road. It is under a Duraya.

Population in 1871, 170 (86 males, 84 females) ; in 1881, 217 (117 males 100 females) ; in 1891, 201 (103 males, 98 females). Moors and Durayo.

In 1878 about $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 1a. 3p. 0l. (paid Rs. 6.04) ; uncommuted 0a. 1p. 3l. ; redeemed 4a. 0p. 0l. ; total 6a. 0p. 3l.

Don Samuel Wikramasekara owned a considerable extent of land here (Test. 1,565).

Families.—Sellen's son Andi vs. Tenno Duraya, for damages for preventing plaintiff from cultivating a coffee garden on a false statement that it was Crown land, 65,424. Tenno Duraya's son Menika, 67,781. Kogollege, 52,465. Kuruluge, 1,803. Moormen, 42,758, 68,378.

KIWULEWADIYA.—A village in Laggala Pallosiya pattuwa, Matale East, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Karagana.

Hill.—Galpadikanda.

Population in 1881, 90 (45 males, 45 females) ; in 1891, 113 (63 males, 50 females). Low caste, very poor.

In 1878 $43\frac{1}{2}$ acres (2a. 1p. 7l.) paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 14 as titho.

KOBEGALA.—A village in Udalapata, Tumpane, above Gunadaha, under a Vidane Duraya.

Stream.—Narangala-ela.

Hill.—Kobegalakanda or Kahagalakanda, on the boundary of the North-Western Province.

Population in 1881, 260 (134 males, 126 females) ; in 1891, 98 (42 males 56 females). Jaggery caste.

In 1878 10 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 2a. 3p. 4l. paid Rs. 25 tax; the rest (2a. 1p. 7l.) were redeemed.

Families.—Haturusinha Dewayalage, 31,342. Iriyagahamadage, 23,183, 2,561 (N. S.). Kande Medage, 31,342. Ogradupola Bilindajja, *ante*, p. 246. Paluwattege, 31,342. Suduhakuruge, 3,118 (N. S.). Waliyaddege, 31,342, 2,561 (N. S.). Wirasinhage, 3,118 (N. S.).

KOBBEKADUWA.—A village in Gangapalata, Yatinuwara, 4 miles from Iriyagama and 2 miles from Aladeniya on the minor road. The vihare and walawwa lie to the left and west of the road.

Stream.—Kobbekaduwe-ela.

Hill.—Kobbekaduwekanda.

Population in 1871, 296 (152 males, 144 females); in 1881, 270 (144 males, 126 females); in 1891, 273 (122 males, 151 females).

In the H. L. M. about 13 acres paddy land were registered, of which the owners were Molagoda Appuhami, Kulatunga Achchila, Irugalhami, Arachchihami, Palipana Appu, Katupolelle Appu, and 20 acres registered belonging to the vihare.

In 1878 65 acres paddy land were registered, of which nearly 24 acres were redeemed and 17 were temple land.

There is a little forest remaining on the hill above the vihare. In August, 1840, 200 acres of Government forest, Polgolla, were advertised for sale.

MAHA WALAWWA.—In the beginning of the eighteenth century Kobbekaduwarala was a Disawa. He had three sons, Loku Appuhami, Modduma Ralahami, and Kuda Ralahami. To the eldest son he gave this deed in 1729 A.D. :—

(1729 A.D.)—I, Panawo Disawa of Kobbekaduwe Maha Walawwa, in Gangapalata of Siduruwanabada, Yatinuwara, (who am) possessed of Nugekumbura of 1 amuna, Medakumbura of 3 pelas, Bamunupela of 1 pela, Kosanga of 2 pelas, Welanga of 1 pela, Weralumaditta of 2 pelas, the appurtenances of which are Hitinawatta, Bamunupelewatta, Weralumadittewatta, Pounajjiwatta, and of the hen appertaining hereto, Morakolehena 2 amunu, Kiriwanamadittchena 3 amunu, Muttettuhena 3 amunu, Weralumadittchena 3 amunu, Welangehena 6 pelas, Karawugahamulahena 3 pelas, Dambakadamadittchena 1 amuna, Uvatennahena 2 pelas, Delatuduwehena 1 amuna, Anguldeniyahena 1 amuna, Budulugallenagawahena 2 amunu, Adappatennehena 6 pelas, Weliketiyehena 2 pelas, Delatuduwe Egolahena 3 pelas, all this estate, containing these muddy and high lands, houses and gardens, is hereby absolutely granted to my son Loku Appuhami to be possessed by him. Witnesses: Kobbekaduwe Pallo Walawwe Muhandiram Nilame I know, Ambadenigoda Duggannarala I know, Dodandeniya Naidappa, I know, Heratge Nekatralla I know, Migonipattigam-mahe I know, Palugama Subaya I know, Ganegama Vidane I know, Hunaduraya I know, Peyappu I know. In the presence of these witnesses this deed of conveyance for lands has been caused to be written on Sunday, the third day of the waning of the moon, in the month of Wesak, in the year of King Saka 1651. Should any one dispute or question the validity hereof, he shall be cursed, but my begotten son Loku Appuhami shall not suffer anything should he even pass through the five ordeals, and thus have I granted this.

The second son, Modduma Ralahami, gave a deed in 1724 A.D. to his son Panchirala :—

(1724 A.D.)—In the year of the illustrious Saka 1646, in the month of Bindara on Monday, the seventh day after the full moon. The lands acquired by Modduma Ralahami, the begotten son of Kobbekaduwe Disa ralahami of Medapalata in Yatinuwara, to wit, Medakumbura of 1 amuna, Katawalahinnchena above Halgolle-chelchena, Weralumadittchena, Anguldeniyehena, Delatuduwehena, and the bit of garden on this side of the corner of the ridge and this side of the dul bush in the fence, and the Aramba near the rotten jak tree (Kahal-kosgaha), and all other things belonging to the said Ralahami are hereby bequeathed to his begotten son Panchirala to be possessed by him absolutely. To these presents Kehiralipulwan, the four gods of the Devas of the world, the sun and the moon, and the god of the earth, are witnesses. The following are also witnesses: Kobbekaduwe Nekatge Kalinguhami I know, Tikirirala of the same gedara I know, Heratge Ungurala I know, Kumburege Gamage Appu I know, Naidappa I know. Any one who disputes or questions this grant shall be cursed. Panchirala may pass through the five ordeals without any harm, and any other disputant shall be accursed. Thus this deed has been

executed. Any one who puts in an adverse claim or disputes this grant shall suffer in hell. Whoever assists to establish the claim founded on this grant shall inherit happiness in heaven. When the panguwa of Warakagoda Kuda Arachohirala was redeemed by Deliyadderala 50 ridis and 7 amunu of paddy, and to Nikapolawatterala 7 amunu of paddy and 12 ridis were paid. Palipana Appu I know, Nanduhumi of the same village I know, Pelawa Dinga Duraya I know.

Loku Appubami and Kuda Nilame had one wife, Galagoda Kumarihami (*ante*, pp. 247, 248), daughter of Galagoda Disawa, and they had two sons and two daughters, one married to Dawulagala Haluwadana Nilame, the younger married to Pallo Walawwa and had a son Pallo Walawwe Lekam. One son, Kuda Banda, became a priest; he was the Nayaka Unnanse of Poya Maluwa Vihare. He was tutor to the last king (*ante*, p. 228), and hence was styled Rajaguru.

Kobbekaduwo Anu Nayaka of Poya Maluwa Vihare died 15th March, 1820. The Resident on 17th March asked Government for authority to pay the cost of the funeral and of the ceremony matakadane (*Rev. Com. Diary, 17th March, 1820*).

The elder brother of the Rajaguru Nayaka Unnanse was Loku Banda. He married and had three sons and a daughter, Kobbekaduwo Diwa Nilame, Maha Walawwe Medduma Banda, Kobbekaduwo Unnanse, and Kapuwatte Diyawadana Nilame's Kumarihami. (9,003, 21,743).

The Diwa Nilame, in October, 1815, being unwilling to attend the Governor in Colombo, asked leave to resign the office of Diyawadana Nilame.

Kobbekaduwo Batwadana Nilame on 10th November, 1815, went on duty to Colombo to attend the Governor. He was allowed to take fifteen attendants.

Pallo Walawwe Kiri Banda married Maha Walawwe Kuda Monika and had Pallo Walawwe (Lekam of the Upper Treasury, 1810, *ante*, p. 63; Atapattu Lekam, 25th February, 1815), and seven daughters married in Diga. One married to Dohigama, *ante*, p. 146.

The Lekam's son was Kobbekaduwo Buddharakkhita Unnanse, the pupil of Kobbekaduwo Unnanse (21,743).

Kobbekaduwo Nayaka Unnanse's brother's grandson was appointed Basnayaka Nilame in 1815 of the following Dowala: Lankatilaka, Embekka, Gonigoda, Dodanwela, Gadadeniya, Wegiriya, Wallahagoda, Alawatugodu (*Resident's Diary, 19th March, 1815*).

Kobbekaduwo Basnayaka Nilame of the Kandy Pattini Dowale assessor in 1819.

Kobbekaduwo Disawa of Nuwarakalawiya assessor in 1824-25.

Kobbekaduwo Disawa married a niece of Niranulle Muhandiram (her sister married Ehelapola Adigar's older brother), and had a son.

He joined the rebellion and escaped in 1818. He made an attempt to excite discontent and was captured 30th May, 1820. On 25th October, 1820, the Lieutenant-Governor transmitted to the Resident for publication Sinhalese translations of the warrant for executing the Disawa for his treasonable acts in the rebellion of 1817-18 (*Rev. Com. Diary, 23rd June and 27th October, 1820*).

Notice of the Disawa hearing a case seven times and giving a decree (*Jud. Com., 13th January, 1818*).

Action by the Disawa against Millawa Ratemahatmaya to recover a small gold chain weighing 16 or 17 pagodas belonging to the Disawa, given by Keppitipola to the Ratemahatmaya (*Jud. Com., 16th December, 1818*).

Kobbekaduwo, Basnayaka Nilame of the Kandy Kataragama Dowale in 1859 (19,222), of the Dodanwela Dewale in 1858, *ante*, p. 176.

Kobbekaduwa, Ratemahatmaya of Udunuwara in 1869, afterwards president, married from Errawawala Walawwa (*ante*, p. 135) and has issue.

Kobbekaduwo Banda, Ratemahatmaya of Yatinuwara, 1894.

Kobbekaduwo Srinivasa Buddharakkhita Unnanse of Lankatilaka Vihare died 13th June, 1885, leaving paraveni and acquired property. His heirs were two brothers and a sister (Test. 1,409, 98,016).

Loku Kumarihami Galagoda Kobbekaduwo Walawwe *ra.* the administrator of the estate of Kobbekaduwo Unnanse, 98,016. Kobbekaduwo Tikiri Kumarihami *ra.* Tikiri Banda Aluvihare, 641 (N. S.). Kobbekaduwo Buddharakkhita Unnanse *ra.* Pallo Walawwa President, 81,662. Kobbekaduwo Tikiri Mahatmayo, wife of Talgahagoda, 89,191.

Kobbekaduwo Pallo Walawwe Tikiri *alias* Kuda Banda, action against two Tamils for a garden, 33,276.

AMRADENIGODA WALAWWA.—Ambadenigoda Nilame and Kalu Banda were brothers. Kalu Banda had a son Kalu Ukku Banda and a daughter Kumarihami. The son litigated with his uncle, the Nilame, for his father's share of the estate (1,668, 1,689). A grand-daughter of Kalu Banda married an Amunugama Nilame and had eight children (5,663).

Families.—Ambadenigoda Uda Walawwe Tikiri Kumarihami, 92,324. Dodanwela Maha Walawwe Banda owned land here, 29,748. Gamage, 2,978. Ganegama Vidanelage, 8,715 (Talpota Saka 1625, 1720). Heratgo, 8,715 (Talpota Saka 1625, 1720). Ihalago, 11,185, (Talpot Saka 1730). Medago re. Ambadenigoda Uda Walawwe Tikiri Kumarihami, 92,324. Medago re. Ihala Walawwe Tikiri Monika, 91,459. Owitigama Senanayaka Pandita Mudiyanse Megoda Walawwe Kuda Banda of Deldeniya, 81,662. Palle Walawwa, 29,748. Tamils, 52,403, 53,276. Vidanalage, 11,185, 52,403.

(1703 A.D.).—On the fifth day, being Monday, of the month Durutu, in the year of Saka 1625. I, Herat Hani of Kobbekaduwa, in the Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, having adopted my grandson Appu, and in receiving assistance granted, in paraveni, the extent of 2 pelas, together with the trees standing in the garden (from this side of the water-course called Arambemala-ela) attached thereto, as well as the 5 labas extent of the field Aswakkuma, which I, the said Herat Hani, possess as my paraveni property, to my grandson Appu. Witnesses who know the same are Udago Kalahani, Walawwe Rala, Disawalaye Appuhani of the same village, Gammaho of the same village, Balappu, Pattiye Gammaho of the same village, Ganegama Vidanelage Appu, Abaranayalage Wattuwa Duraya of Pelawa, Palugama Sepala Duraya, and Kaluwajja. (Imprecations follow.)

(1798 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1720. The portion of land, including the garden, trees, high, and low grounds, belonging to Heratgo Kudarala of Kobbekaduwa transferred to Dodandeniya Vidanelage Vedarala for the sum of 10 ridis and 8 amunu and 16 labas of paddy. Ridis 14 paid to Kudarala's older brother Punchirala. Witnesses: Ambadenigoda Nilame of Kobbekaduwa, Vedage Ukkurala, Egoda Walawwe Medage Nilame, Heratgo Ukkurala, Ganegama Vidane, Hunu Duraya. (No imprecations.) 8,715.

KOBBEKADUWE VIHARE.—

In the thirtieth year of the reign of the blessed Sirisangabo Sri Sena Sammata Wikrama Bahu, the emperor of the world, and who is like an eye unto the three worlds, a Tilaka gone to the further shore of all knowledge, a receptacle of many virtuous gems, a joy to the learned, a purifier of the mind's-eye of innumerable people, lord of the three Sihala, lord of nine kinds of gems, has decreed that from the Atapattu Senanayaka portion of the Kobbekaduwa the 5 amunu of Ambeloluwakumbura, bounded on the east by the road, south by the anthill on which the velan tree stands, west by the ridge of rocks, and on the north by the stream Mudunlena Parakandura, the wanata of the paddy fields, the ela of Salkakumbura and the road, all the land included within the boundaries aforesaid with every appurtenance thereof, consisting of houses, gardens, and plantations, having been offered to the venerable Mawala Ratnawalli for his maintenance. He it known that in future so long as there are any pupillary descendants of this priest, no king, prime minister, general, minister of state, nor a koral, soldiers, elephant-keepers, cattle-keepers, shall dispute or take away any part or portion hereof. Accordingly has this sannas been caused to be prepared by the royal mandate at the palace of Kandy before the assembly of the priests.

The Venerable Srinivasa Buddharakkhita of Kobbekaduwa.

The vihare is in the gift of the Kobbekaduwe Walawwe family.

Kobbekaduwo Kuda Banda, in September, 1876, when examined before the Buddhist Temporalities Commissioners, said: "Our family possesses the Kobbekaduwo Vihare. The incumbency must always be held by a member of my family, and for that purpose some member becomes a priest and is specially educated for the office. The present incumbent is my first cousin. Kobbekaduwo Vihare has 12 amunu of mud land, of which 3 amunu are muttettu, 1 amunu of which is cultivated by the Nilakariyo, and the produce is stored for the vihare. There are ten registered tenants, who cultivate 1 amuna. The other two amunu are given out in ando to strangers. There is also a coffee garden of about 15 acres belonging to the vihare, and there are coconuts and coffee in the Viharowatta. The tenants, besides cultivating the 1 amuna of the muttettu, put up fences and

do repairs when called upon. They do not pay any money. Their services are worth in my opinion Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per annum. The vihare and pansala are in bad repair. The 1 amuna yields 15 amunu, the and a share of the other two is 12 amunu. These fields are not fertile. The net profit of the coffee garden is about £50 per annum, the Viharewatta is worth £8 per annum; the total revenue is about £90 per annum."

The vihare has four Paraveni Pangu here:—

1. Nila (two shares).—Tenants: Ganegama Vidanelayo. Hold 4 acres field, 6½ acres garden, 17 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 32.95): to cultivate the muttettuwa for the maha harvest only, assisted by the other tenants, all implements, &c., being supplied, and being fed when employed in other field work than weeding, 1 amuna of paddy is divided between tenants who weed; to join with the other tenants, except Hunupangukarayo and Radapangukarayo, in thatching the vihare and repairing its fence and keeping it in repair; after the new year to give a penuma, each, of a danpottiya and betel.

2. Uliyan.—Tenant: Garuhamillayo Appu. Holds 1 acre field and 2 acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 7.35): same as No. 1, with the addition of keeping the privy and bathroom of the pansala in repair and to thatch it, supplying straw.

3. Uliyan.—Maruwenna.

4. Hunudena.—Tenants: Hunugo. Hold 1½ acre field, 1½ acre garden, half an acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 8.80): to supply five bushels chunam for mastication yearly; to assist in cultivating the muttettuwa, except weeding, threshing, and binding straw; each to present betel after the new year.

5. Rada.—Tenant: Henayalage Appuwa. Holds about 1 acre field and 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 8.80): to wash all clothes of the vihare, also to hang up or stretch cloths on festive occasions; to assist in cultivating the muttettuwa, except weeding, threshing, and binding straw; to present betel.

KOBWEWALA.—A village in Kandukara Ihala korale, Udapalata.

Stream.—Kobbewala-oya, which falls into the Mahaweli-ganga.

Population in 1881, 153 (87 males, 66 females); in 1891, 152 (77 males, 75 females).

In 1878 47½ acres paddy land were registered, of which 44½ paid Rs. 226.75 tax; the rest were redeemed.

WALAWWA.—Kobbewala Diyawadana Nilame, born about 1787 A.D., was the grandson of Kobbewala Maha Mudiyanse Ralahami and cousin of Kapuwatte Maha Nilame, who brought him up and gave him lands upon deed 1824 A.D. Angammuna Dugganna Nilame was married to the Diyawadana Nilame's aunt's daughter (14.231).

In 1859 Angammuna Nilame granted to Pilima Talawwo Kumarihami, Siyambalawekumbura 0a. 3p. 0l., Mahakumbura 1a. 0p. 5l., Badalangekumbura 0a. 2p. 0l., Welangekumbura 0a. 2p. 0l., Hondappugekumbura 0a. 3p. 0l., Idaladeniyekumbura 0a. 1p. 0l., Yatapitiyekumbura 0a. 2p. 0l., Kobbewala Walawwewatta of 1a. 2p. 0l., and other high lands.

In 1860 and 1880 the Kumarihami gifted these lands to her adopted daughter Angammuna Uda Walawwo Loku Kumarihami, daughter of Udanwita Nilame and grandniece of the Diyawadana Nilame and wife of Urapola Walawwo Tikiri Banda (48,969). Loku Kumarihami built a walawwa here.

Family.—Suppen Chetty had a coffee garden in this village, which was sold to Mr. Imray for £300, who planted it with tea. Ekanayaka Mudiyanse-lage, 38,133. Mudiyanse-lage, 469 (N. S.). Nekatgo, 19,487, 30,000. Ratnayaka Mudiyanse-lage, 19,487, 30,000. T. B. Rambukwella owned land here, 36,855. Udawatto Vidanelage, 38,133.

APPALLAGODA VIHARE.—The Temple Land Commissioner rejected the claim of the incumbent to have lands registered. It was stated that the vihare had about 2 acres paddy land, which were given in ande yearly. Kobbewala Walawwo Mudiyanse Ralahami dedicated lands before the last king's time (T. L. C. 200-227).

The Kobbewala Walawwa took the vihare lands in mortgage and the vihare was abandoned.

KOBWEHERA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Population in 1881, 90 (46 males, 44 females); in 1891, 59 (24 males, 35 females).

In 1878 45½ acres (22a. 3p. 0l.) paddy land were registered, of which 15a. 0p. 3l. paid Rs. 60 tax; the rest were uncommuted.

KOCHCHIKADUWA.—A village in Udapalata, Tumpane.

In the Census of 1871 Minigomuwa and Kochchikaduwa were grouped together; population 221 (119 males, 102 females). It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

Abekonge Dingirala of Kochchikaduwa in 1797, *ante*, p. 358.

KOHILA-ELA.—A village in Udapalata, Tumpane.

In the Census of 1871 the population of Kohila-ela, Pahalamulla, Medamulla, and Ihulamulla was 233 (122 males, 111 females). It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

KOHOKA KORALE.—A division of Upper Hewaheta. Bounded on the east and south by Maturata, west by Gannewa korale of Lower Hewaheta, north by Diyatilake and Gangapalata korales of Upper Hewaheta.

Population in 1881 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
496	599	1,556	1,481	3,037

Village.	Population.	Village.	Population.
Ankendagolla	36	Korahagoda	11
Bogamuwa	141	Makuruppe	254
Dehipo	258	Moragolla	127
Deniko	334	Pallowela	252
Dimbulkumbura	77	Ratninda	79
Ehelamalpo	130	Udalumada	258
Elgama	230	Wadawala	150
Galuke	117	Welampo	97
Godagama	100	Welapahala	145
Iiyadala	79	Wilwala	162

Population in 1891 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
704	704	1,352	1,460	2,713

Village.	Population.	Village.	Population.
Alawattogama	69	Korahagoda	10
Ankendagolla	26	Kumbukwela	33
Badalagama	68	Makuruppe	143
Bogamuwa	120	Moragolla (part)	86
Dehipo	286	Palle Makuruppe	73
Deniko	128	Pallowela	105
Dimbulkumbura	67	Ratninda	73
Ehelamalpo	103	Udalumada	259
Elgama	231	Wadawala	157
Galuko	131	Welampo	48
Godagama	102	Welapahala	132
Hapupe	6	Wilwala	179
Iiyadala	74	Outdoor	4

These villages are grouped in six Arachchi-wasam : Dehipo includes Dehipo, Galuke, Elgama, Welapahala, Iiyadala; Wadawala includes Wadawala, Hapupe, Ratninda, Badalagama, Alawattogama; Wilwala includes Wilwala, Ehelamalpo, Godagama, Korahagoda; Deniko includes Deniko, Welampo, Udalumada; Bogamuwa includes Bogamuwa, Makuruppe, Dimbulkumbura, Moragolla (part); Pallowela includes Pallowela, Palle Makuruppe, Ankendagolla, Kumbukwela.

KOHOLANWELA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North. The wasam includes Dalupota and Dimbulgomuwa.

Stream.—Kinigama-ela.

Population in 1881, 110 (61 males, 49 females); in 1891, 95 (53 males, 42 females).

In 1878 27 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 0p. 5l. (paid Rs. 22.12); uncommuted 3a. 0p. 3l.; redeemed 3a. 1p. 5l.; total 13a. 2p. 3l.

KOHOMBA-ANGA.—A halmot of Inigala in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, inhabited by Moormen.

Families.—Magudu Lebbe Pichche Tamby and Alliar Lebbe Mohammodu Mira Neyna *vs.* Miyapulle Mohammodu Midin and others, for a field and hena, 29,148, 34,120, 39,603, 45,180, 46,302, Test. 654.

KOHONA *alias* **KOHONA-PUWAKGAHA-ELA.**—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North. The wasam includes Kohona, Moragaspitiya, and Miyanakolamada.

Population of the wasam in 1871, 127 (66 males, 61 females).

Population of Kohona in 1881, 39 (20 males, 19 females).

Population of Kohona-Puwakgaha-ela in 1891, 135 (67 males, 68 females).

In 1878 119½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 18a. 1p. 9l. (paid Rs. 49.10); uncommuted 22a. 2p. 9l.; Crown land 1a. 1p. 0l.; redeemed 8a. 3p. 8l.; temple land 3a. 3p. 0l.; sold by the Crown 4a. 2p. 0l.; total 59a. 2p. 6l.

WALAWWA.—Miyanakolamado Loku Ralahami gave a deed in 1717 A.D. to his daughter Menik Etana, who married Alutwowe Rate Rala, and had a daughter Miyanakolamado Dingiri Menika, who had two sons, Ehelepola Uda Walawwe Banda and Punchirala (1,347, 2,121, D. C. M.).

(1717 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the ninth day of the increasing moon, in the month of Il, in the year of Saka 1639. Miyanakolamado Loku Ralahami granted to Menik Etana, in paraveni, the field Miyanakolamada 1 pela, the dwelling-house and garden, 2 coconut trees, 4 jak trees, and 3 hen, situate at Homapola above Wewahiro Makulkanuwa and the two hills. Witnesses: Attanage Agandale Punchirala, Manawele Rala, Puwele Rala, Liyanarala Loku Appuhami of Kohona, Punchibanjanayale Nanduwa, Moragaspitiye Punchirala, Beligomuwe Veda Naide. (Imprecations.) 1,347, 2,121, D. C. Matale.

Henayalagedara holds a Ninda Panguwa of a field of 2 acres and a garden of 1 acre for the services (commutable for Rs. 10) of washing for Adikaram Walawwa, for Migahakumbure Imbulgashena Walawwa, for Henkumbure Lekam Walawwa, Kapukotuwa Walawwa, Ratemahatmaya Walawwa, and Uda and Ihala Walawwa.

Migahakumbura Imbulgashena Walawwa has a Ninda Panguwa of a field of 8 kuruni held by a smith to give betel and an arecanut cutter. Service valued at Rs. 2.50. Tenant paid tax.

Adikaram Walawwa has a Ninda Panguwa of half an acre garden held by two Vellalas to present betel and sweetmeats at the old year. Service valued at one rupee.

KOHONSIYA PATTUWA.—A division of Matale South. Bounded on the north by Asgiriya Udasiya pattu, east by Udasiya and Modasiya pattu, south by Harispattu, west by Seven Korales.

Population in 1881 :—

	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kohonsiya Pattuwa	1,564 ...	1,847 ...	4,572 ...	3,978 ...	8,550
Matale Town	... 749 ...	... 929 ...	... 2,589 ...	... 1,443 ...	4,032
		Total ...	7,161	5,421	12,582

Village.	Population.	Village.	Population.
Agalawatta	... 383	Nagahatonna	... 69
Dehipitiya	... 73	Nagolla	... 387
Dodandeniya	... 559	Owilkanda	... 642
Dombagasdeniya	... 58	Owilla	... 215
Esalmada	... 31	Padiwitagama	... 210
Gala udahena	... 119	Padiwitawela	... 203
Ganegoda	... 49	Pahalagammedda	... 228
Gongawala	... 456	Pahalawela	... 164
Halangoda	... 221	Pannagama	... 849
Harasgama	... 193	Paranagantenna	... 88
Henepola	... 186	Patangigolla	... 123
Hulangomuwa	... 473	Purijjala	... 391
Kadawatgama	... 52	Tonna	... 221
Kaludowala	... 40	Tibbotuwawa	... 259
Kaluwalgoda	... 9	Toralanda	... 279
Kandegedara	... 52	Ududeniya	... 53
Kandegedara	... 43	Udupihilla	... 458
Kirimetiyawa	... 194	Wademada	... 95
Kotuwegedara	... 183	Wanduramulla	... 86
Kumbiyangoda	... 72	Warakamura	... 104
Letihena	... 59	Watagoda	... 103
Makulemada	... 260	Outdoor	... 58

Population in 1891 :—

	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kohonsiya Pattuwa	1,551 ...	1,575 ...	3,645 ...	3,494 ...	7,139
Matala Town	... 927 ...	... 946 ...	... 2,481 ...	... 1,716 ...	4,197
Total	...	...	6,126	5,210	11,336

Village.	Population.	Village.	Population.
Agalawatta	... 426	Nagahatonna	... 70
Dehipitiya	... 61	Nagolla	... 205
Dodandeniya	... 298	Owilkanda	... 584
Dombagasdeniya	... 59	Owilla	... 176
Esalmada	... 22	Padiwitagama	... 221
Gala udahena	... 44	Padiwitawela	... 161
Ganegoda	... 61	Pahalagammedda	... 143
Gongawala	... 494	Pahalawela	... 144
Halangoda	... 165	Pannagama	... 384
Harasgama	... 176	Paranagantenna	... 93
Henepola	... 179	Patangigolla	... 127
Hulangomuwa	... 194	Purijjala	... 392
Kadawatgama	... 49	Toralanda	... 205
Kaludowala	... 29	Tonna	... 162
Kaluwalgoda	... 8	Tibbotuwawa	... 236
Kandegedara	... 28	Ududeniya	... 59
Kandegedara (Harasgama)	13	Udupihilla	... 400
Kirimotiyawa	... 187	Wademada	... 90
Kotuwegedara	... 172	Wanduramulla	... 60
Kumbiyangoda	... 60	Warakamura	... 108
Letihena	... 59	Watagoda	... 54
Makulemada	... 263	Outdoor	... 8

In 1878 1,206 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 294a. 3p. 9½l. (paid Rs. 1,652-17½); uncommuted 16a. 0p. 9l; abandoned 10a. 0p. 7l; Crown land 2a. 2p. 5l; redeemed 247a. 0p. 6½l; temple land 18a. 1p. 6l; sold by the Crown 13a. 2p. 2l; total 603a. 0p. 4½l.

KOLUGAIA.—A village in Ganatapalata, Tumpano, on the southern part of the koralo. A stream, Kolugal-oya, descends from Kolugalkanda and joins the Rambukkan-oya at Weliwita; the united streams flow westward. Kolugala, Eramuduliyadda, Kituldora, and Randeniya form one wasam.

Streams.—Hal-ela, Kolugal-oya, Kumbalkande-ela, Nagaha-ela.

Vills.—Hinneakanda, Kalugalakanda, Kolugalkanda, Kumbalkanda.

The village is mountainous and rocky.

Population in 1881, 303 (165 males, 138 females); in 1891, 226 (115 males, 111 females). The inhabitants are inferior Vellalas, with a few low-caste people, and are the poorest in the district.

In the H. L. M. 50½ acres (25a. 1p. 3½) paddy land are registered. Owners: Gannilo Uttama Appu, Herat Achchila, Padikara Wattu, Atapattu Disanekala, Bini Tikira, Padikara Bodiya, Atapattu Ratnekala, Ukku, Atapattu Huwandu, Bini Menikhami, Madure, Atapattu Hinkenda, Menuwara, Wanduro Geliya, Padikara Wattu, Padikara Attaneka Achchila, Atapattu Sabarakon Achchila, Atapattu Kulneka Achchila, Kolugala Vihare, Atapattu Moragediya, Padikara, Bannekala, Adikari Achchila, Bini Siri.

In 1878 84 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 36a. 2p. 4l. (paid . 360 12); redeemed 2a. 0p. 2l.; sold by Crown 0a. 1p. 0l.; abandoned . 0p. 2l.; total 41a. 3p. 8l.

Families.—Disanayakage Punchirala had a coffee garden called Kolugalawatta of 11 acres in 1883, and Kuluwe Anu Nayaka Unnanse a garden of 12 acres.

Bulumullege, 108, 610, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1722). Chetties, 48,545, 49,194, 53,293. Dombagahage, 126, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1691). Girambegge Unnanse, 108, 610, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1722). Henegge, 126, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1691), 2,488 (N. S.). Kammalpelege 467, D. C. Mad. (Sittu Saka 1656). Kolugala Disanayakage, 48,545, 49,914, 53,273. Mondaragala Unnanse, 707, D. C. Mad. Panditaratna Arachchillage, 2,488 (N. S.). Viharege, 707, D. C. Mad. Wiballege, 467, D. C. Mad. (Sittu Saka 1656).

SITTU (1734 A.D.).—Whereas a dispute arose between two persons named Wiballege Meddumarala and Tikirirala of the village Weliwita, in Ganatapalata of Tumpane, concerning the portion of land which belonged to Kankanama. The said dispute was inquired into by Angammana Maha Nilame. The pela which is lying at the lower part of the rock of the field Wepolapatakumbura, the field Bopitiya of 1 pela, part of the garden which lies at the upper side of the rock Maholpitiyawatta, the garden Ambalanpitiya, and the part of the garden Hukurewila, towards the lower end of the granary, the hen Dunumudalahena, were adjudged and decreed to Tikirirala. This decree was given on Thursday, the fifth day of the increasing moon, of the month of Wak, in the year designated Chitra Banu of Saka 1656. Thus this is by me, Pattapola Ralahami, who holds office over the Atapattu of Kandy and Harispattu, including the command of the Provinces of Anaivilundapattu and Munnesaram. 467, D. C. Mad.

(1769 A.D.).—In this year of Saka 1691. That as Pulingurala, the son of Henegge Kudarala of Madawala, in Naranvenipalata of Tumpane, became deeply indebted, the pela of field belonging to him with its appurtenances were given in paraveni to Alawatugoda Kapurala and received from him 32 ridis. Witnesses who know the same are Madawala Panikkirala, Kumburege Dingitta, Appurala, Wirakon Mudiyanse of this village, Achariya of the said village. With the knowledge of these persons this Talpot was given. 126, D. C. Mad.

(1800 A.D.).—In this year of Saka 1722, on Friday, the fifth day of the decreasing moon, of the month Binara, under the constellation Pusa. The lower 1 pela of Kebellagoda and 1 pela of Welhiuna and the 7 hen appertaining thereto, with the 12 coconut trees and two houses, which were given to me by my grandfather Girambegge Kudarala of Kolugala, in Ganatapalata of Tumpane, were given by me, in paraveni, to my younger brother Dhammarakkhita Unnanse, receiving from him 75 ridis. Those who would dispute this grant shall suffer by oaths, and there shall be no sin of oaths to Dhammarakkhita Unnanse. Witnesses who know the same are Dedunupitiyo Rato Mohottala, Heratgo Korala, Disanayakage Appurala, Madiligama Kirala, Jayawira Rala, Diyapalagoda Duraya, Bannekge Arachchi, and with the knowledge of many others this Talpot was caused to be written and granted. This Talpot was written by Moladando Samanera Unnanse. 108, 610, D. C. Mad.

KOLUGALA VIHARE is very ancient. The cave is said to have been used as vihare in Walagambahu's reign (88 B.C.), and that he dedicated Koluwanahambura and Galkotuwekumbura and watta. The incumbents were members of the Viharegedara family by Sivuru Paramparawa. The vihare became Padawi King Kirti Sri's time.

Huluwe Unnanse was appointed incumbent by Galgiriya Nayaka Unnanse about 1838.

The Temple Land Commissioner registered as exempt from tax the lands which had formerly been exempted. The vihare has no Sannas nor Talpot (*T. L. C. 372, office 505*).

Under the vihare the tenants hold one panguwa, consisting of 0a. 1p. 8l. field, 0a. 2p. 0l. garden. Services commuted for Rs. 10-25.

Viharege Punchi Etana and her brother Loku Appu vs. Mondaragala Unnanse of Mondaragala Vihare in Yatinuwara. Plaintiffs said in King Wikrama Bahu's reign Kolugala Vihare was formed in a stone cave, and he dedicated lands. The incumbents of the vihare were members of plaintiffs' family by Sivuru Paramparawa. The temple fields were cultivated by the lay members of the family. Their family, when there was no priest of the family, selected another priest. Their grandfather Vedarala performed religious services at a time when there were no priests. Plaintiffs' father brought Potuhera Loku Unnanse and maintained him, and after him Potuhera Kuda Unnanse. Kuda Potuhera behaved badly, was in jail, and was about to be disrobed, when he escaped from jail. Defendant said that the vihare belonged to the Maha Nayaka Unnanse of the Malwatta Vihare, who had the power of appointing and dismissing incumbents. The Nayaka Unnanse appointed the two Potuheras. Kuda Potuhera was deprived by the Maha Nayaka and the defendant appointed. He said the plaintiffs were only Nilakarayo, and had been ejected from the vihare lands by the elder Potuhera. 707, D. C. Mad.

KONAKALAGALA.—A village in Udagampaha, Harispattu. It adjoins Digala, Dunuwila, and Wilano.

Population in 1871, 619 (327 males, 292 females); in 1881, 773 (414 males, 359 females); in 1891, 481 (228 males, 253 females).

In 1878 about 57 acres paddy land were registered, of which 8 only paid tithe Rs. 25-50; the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Bulatsinhalage, 59,331. Dagomage, 32,694. Dambagollege, 46,810. Deniyage *alias* Kotuwege, 69,887. Dinangomuwege, 32,694. Elwalage, 39,623, 40,899. Galpoge, 52,325, 56,527. Gonagulage, 37,116. Kolagoda Kottege, 43,235. Marahelage, 69,887. Maruddanage *alias* Welakumburege, 39,623, 40,899. Moora, 32,694, 52,325, 56,527, 59,331, 73,110. Pinnagasptiyage, 59,331. Ranputangige, 43,235. Ratukohogo (Durayo), 73,110. Singappulige, 59,331. Talagastennege (Durayo), 73,110. Walimunipedige, 73,110. Wedikkarage, 52,325, 56,527. Wewelgalage, 52,325, 56,527.

KONDADENIYA.—A village in Kuluganmanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, on the minor road from Katugastota to Haloluwa. It adjoins the latter village.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Hill.—Moragirikanda.

In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Gohagoda and Inigala.

Population in 1881, 564 (303 males, 261 females); in 1891, 552 (279 males, 273 females).

In 1878 140 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 19 paid Rs. 97-22 tax, 70½ were redeemed, 41½ belonged to temples, 8 to the Dalada Maligawa.

Kondadeniye Disawa was Disawa of Matale five years after the Dutch war at Kurunegala and Negombo, in the reign of King Kirti Sri (*Jud Com., 5th March and 27th October, 1819*).

The granddaughter of the Disawa, Kondadeniye Mahatmayo, was owner of the whole of this village, except a few pangu. She died without issue, and was succeeded by Walala Bandara. When he fell into disgrace in the last king's reign and was banished to Mampitiya, some lands were given to the Kondadeniye Vihare, and the greater part of the village to the Kandy Pattini Dewale.

In 1859 Nugawela Basnayaka Nilamo stated that this village was verbally dedicated to the Kandy Pattini Dewale by the deposed king in the third year of his reign. He recollected the dedication. The village had become a Gabadagama when Walala Bandara's lands were confiscated. There was no sannas given, but the lands were registered in the H. L. M.; this was the custom in the last reign. The dewale was in want of tom-tom beaters, and the king having observed that there was no village near at hand attached to the dewale from which the service of watchers could be obtained, dedicated the village to the Pattini Dewale, except a small portion belonging to the vihare and to the Dalada Maligawa (*T. L. C. 285*).

Families.—Watarantenne Aspantiye Muhaudiram Nilame owned land here. He had a son Watarantenne Loku Nilame, whose children brought action against his widow Bannekge Ukku Menika and her second husband Yalagoda Banda and two of his illegitimate children for land here and at Yatihalagala, 17,076, 18,198, 18,170.

Aladeniye Wattoru Nalde got land here on a sannas dated Saka 1689, *ante*, p. 9. Udawattego Punchi Kankanama said that he had no Talpot, but produced a billhook (ketta) given to his father by the deposed king for land, for taking care of the king's pineapple plantation in this village (*Jud. Com.*, 25th November, 1828).

Amarakon Mudiyanse, 39,491 (Talpot Saka 1749). Annatugoda Vidane, 2,582. Atuwagawage, 36,868, 42,179. Dikmadugodage, 85,007. Dingiriya-deniyage, 55,502. Dolangaha-muduno Wattege, 67,411. Honayalage, 85,007. Hettigedara Ranhami (Proctor), 43,915. Ilukkumbure Sattambilage, 55,502. Kandage, 39,491. Kapukotuwege, 66,928. Kondadeniye Tikiri Guruhami, 862, D. C. Mad. Kondadeniye Vihare, 862, D. C. Mad., 2,582, 22,523, 24,729, 27,508, 28,951, 29,866, 36,953, 53,349, 55,502, Test. 226. Kumburege, 37,946. Medage, 36,868, 43,721. Moora, 42,179, 60,106, 73,175. Navaratna Hetti Mudiyanse, 31,910. Nekat Honayalage, 66,848, 68,761. Nugodala Walawwa, 62,318, 64,051, 61,690, 78,465, 79,153, 79,154, 85,889, Test. 834. Okundalage, 55,502. Pallo Walawwa, 43,915. Ratmale Hatarakoralege, 43,721, 66,848, 68,761. Siyambalugadeniyage, 57,951, 67,411. Sudaligarage, 29,866. Talawinnege, 37,946. Watarantenne (Ihala) Walawwa, 79,154. Wedage, 43,721. Welimankadage, 67,856, 66,928. Weragalage, 55,502.

KONDADENIYE WERAGODA VIHARE.—Built near an old bo-tree in Welimanda, in the hamlet Mangalagama.

(1785 A.D.).—The high and low lands Gohagoda Dingiriya Deniya of 3 pelas paddy sowing extent, the portion of land included within the ditch from the top of the deniya which is below the heap of stones in Ambalawalagoda to the stream at the bottom, and Kalupattiniyagewatta, situate within the village called Mangaladeniya, in Kulugammanasiya pattu of Sarasiya pattu. I, Siwuge Mudiyanse's granddaughter, Kondadeniye Mahatmayo, for the purpose of enjoying the worldly and heavenly bliss, and to obtain the immortal pleasures of Nirvana, on this Thursday, the fifth day of the increasing moon, in the month of Wesak, in the year of Saka 1707, in the presence of the four priests Maraluwawekanda Walpola Unnanse, Kanumulle Unnanse, the officiating priest of Dalada Maligawa, Kitulwatte Unnanse, and several priests who are not ordained, and Mangaladeniye Kumburegedara Vidane, Punchirala of the same gedara, Talawinnegedara Appu, Gampala Vidane, Ratmale Vidane Panditaya, Kona Panditaya, Balaya, Gumpala, Kokahenaya, Kumara, Panditaya of Inigala, Tennakon Arachchila of Kondadeniya, Koralegedara Monikrala, Mapagedara Kalingurala, Boyagoda Achari Naide, Galwadu Naide, Sadenungodara Punchirala of Yatiwawala, Hettla of Haloluwa, Siyambalawewa Kapu Naide, the officiating Kapurala of the Sri Vishnu Dewale of Dambulla, and also in the presence of several noble and insignificant persons assembled at the offering near Weragoda Vihare, I Kondadeniye Mahatmayo, hereby offer these lands to Daluwela Unnanse and his pupillary successor to obtain the Sri-pusa. Whoever disputes this will not be able to come out of the four hells during a period that a thousand Buddhas attain Buddhahood. Those who assist even by word of mouth will, after enjoying worldly and heavenly bliss, lastly attain Nirvana.

(1807 A.D.).—This vihara offering (පොද්ධාන) lawfully and in due order made to me, Nawinna Dhammadassi, Chief Priest of the Agiri Vihare, by Kondadeniye Mahatmayo, of mind illumined in the Three Gems, for the purpose of obtaining hereafter happiness in heaven, to hold and enjoy, by officiating and properly performing the Buddhist ceremonies in the Wehara and Vihara founded by her (the following), to wit: Gernyakkumbura of 3 pelas, Dimbulkumbura of 3 pelas, and the deniyas and high lands appertaining thereto, which she, the said Kondadeniye Mahatmayo, granddaughter of the Disawa, Panditatilaka Mudiyanse, of the Siva profession, the proprietor of the lands, offered for the due performance hereafter of the offerings and ceremonies at the dagoba containing the relics of the body of our Buddha, which she raised at Weragoda, not far from where a former bo-tree had stood in the village Mangalagama, in Kulugammanasiya pattu in Balawiti Rata, on the west of the royal city of Senkadagala, the fixed residence of the prosperous sovereigns of Tri Sinhala, and at the vihara she erected upon pillars near the bo-tree an image of Buddha; the garden in which the washers reside and the 1 pela of paddy sowing extent appertaining thereto, for the purpose

of keeping the curtains and ceilings of the vihare clean and for such work as may be required; the garden in which the Guruwo reside and the field they possess she offered as the property of Buddha, for the purpose of chank blowing and getting any other requisite work performed; all these high and low lands, with their gardens, trees, and marshes lying within these boundaries, viz. the nuga tree in Hakura-ambapitiya on the east, Palliyawatta's dwelling garden below the ditch of Aswedduma on the south, the land mark of Hengama on the west, and the large ditch of the coconut garden of the Walawwa, she offered for the use of a pansala which she built near this vihare. In like manner the land, both high and low, belonging to the Aswedduma on the side of the river Mahaweli-ganga: bounded on the east by the river; on the south by the jak tree which stands where the wicket-gate of Gohagoda city had been placed, the rock where the Pattirippuwa had been constructed, and by the demata tree on the plain, and the nitul tree where the hut had been put up; on the west by the deniya which has been cultivated by Attaragamaya; and on the north by this side of the ela where Veda Hemaya has his washing place, and on this side of the estuary where this ela falls into the river. The said Mahatmayo also offered 12 labas of Halgasumulle Ulehela by the side of Mahaweli-ganga for the purpose of performing the Buddhist offerings at the bo-tree which she brought from Anuradhapura and planted in Welimankalawatta, as also the coconut and jak trees standing within the boundary ditch of the said garden, and the 6 labas of ground which were cultivated by Doragamuwa for the pansala she built near the bo-tree.

Also, the priest-offering made for our support called Bokkawelatenna, and the two asweddumized deniyas and the high and low lands appertaining thereto, being the paraveni property of the two Durayo, Wewala Horanekaraya and Angekumbura, and which were offered to me by them after having been enlightened by my preaching during a whole night from a pulpit beautifully ornamented and placed in a bana hall, which was erected by Wewala Horanekaraya, Angekumbura, and other pious people in the plain called Bokkawela, in the Pannaya village Wewala, in the Galasiya pattuwa, the boundaries whereof are, on the east by the fence and ditch which enclose the pansala garden, on the south by the boundary of Panna Duraya's bana and Palliyagodella, on the west by the jak tree fence and gurenda tree, and on the north by the prohibited forest. All these belonging to me I give and have given to my pupil Potubera Ratana-pala, the officiating priest of the Dalada temple, who has assisted me much, both temporally and spiritually, for his future enjoyment, and in order that I may acquire hereafter heavenly riches.

Besides the said vihare offering and the priest offering thus lawfully obtained, all the herein mentioned were given to the said Potubera Nayaka Unnanse, to wit: Anuragala Vihare, in Alutgama of Pallegampaha in Dambura, in order that, without desecrating the high and low lands, gardens, trees, and goods, &c., belonging thereto by any profane or lay use, the ceremonies and offerings therein may properly be performed therewith, and that what remains may be used in teaching religion and morality and for the benefit and advancement of the places; also 1 paha of Golumadittaleniya, which was offered by Wewekumbura Anachehi of Alutgama, the garden that belongs to it, the portion of the aramba and the bana near Anuragala Vihare, besides the 2 pelus and 5 labas of Kahawandalakumbura offered as a "Kathina" by Leuke Disawa, whose mind was illumined in the Three Gems at the pansala he newly constructed on the Bahirawakanda hill. In like manner the vihare offering, viz., the 6 amunu of land, with their high lands, jungles, gardens, &c., out of the vihare lands which had become private property, and the garden called Haminne Dalupota included in the boundaries shown in the Tudapata formerly obtained, were granted to Potubera Tera, to belong to Buddha, for the future due performance of the services of the vihare, by His Majesty Kirti Sri, King of Lanka, who being informed, when he was causing many Wehara and Vihara of Lanka which were in ruins to be repaired, that Uturupau Vihare, in Hetahayepattu of Hiriya korale, was destroyed in the Portuguese war, and that the lands and fields which it had for the performance of Buddhist services had reverted to the korale, and that the place was in ruins, directed the priest Potubera to repair the same; and accordingly, when the said priest finished all the works of repairs and painted the eyes of the images of Buddha in great festivity, the king having given valuable articles with 800 masu worth of things as hire to the painters employed in the work, he granted the afore-mentioned lands for the future performance of the religious services of the said vihare, to him who superintended the same.

That in order that these offerings made to Potubera, Chief Priest, who is full of all virtues and good qualities, by these donors in the due order of offering may continue firm to his pupils without any molestation and dispute from any person:

The Sovereign Sri Wikrama Raja Ginha, the two lotus of whose feet embellish the looks of half on other neighbouring sovereigns' heads, seated upon the golden throne under the white umbrella, and surrounded by his attendants like the god Sakraya, in the city of Konthadagala, full of all royal riches: in consideration of having repaired the statue of Kirti Sri Raja Ginha and having placed it in Dumbulla Vihara, and in consideration of having preserved with great difficulty the wish-conferring gem, the Dalada relic of Buddha, the sovereign lord of the universe, during the wars of the Dutch and the English, and performed many things conducive to the temporal and eternal benefit of the royal palace. This Panuwa was ordered to be given to Potabera, Chief Priest, in the year of Buddha 2330 and of Saka 1729. 54,934.

Panawa Unnanne sued Annatugoda Vidana for a vihara field (2,502).

Panawa Dipankara Unnanne left a pupil, Ahugoda Sudduta Unnanne (862, D. G. Mal.). Panawa died in 1805, and before his death bequeathed by will to Ahugoda the vihara and its endowments (29,954, 29,865, Teat. 236). Litigation between Potabera and Ahugoda, 36,953, (34,723, 22,253).

Ahugoda died in 1862, and was succeeded by Ahugoda Ratanapala Unnanne and Nikawelle Buddharakkhita Unnanne, who both lived in the panala.

Land belonging to the vihara in Four Korales were exchanged for those at Hakabawala, which had belonged to Mulligoda Maha Nilame. The claim to have the lands dedicated by Lauke Dissanayake is reported (T. L. C. 808, after 157).

In 1861 and 1867 Ahugoda Sudduta Unnanne bought in perpetuity lands of the vihara to Okandakara Juma Appu (53,342, 65,502).

The Vihara owns three Service Pangu here :—

1. Rala.—Tenant: Ungahenajalaga. Holds 1 pala field and 1a. 1p. 0l. garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 7.35): to wash clothes, robes, &c., for the priest and his pupils, and curtains for the use of the vihara; to decorate the vihara for the four festivals and pinkam days; to give one month's domestic labour of one man in a year; to give three times a year one pingo of vegetables or a box of sweetmeats, a bunch of ripe plantains, and forty leaves of betel to the incumbent. The tenant on duty gets congee and curry and rice.

2. Hakgoda.—Tenant: Guruge Simala Hama. Holds 8 kurunna field and 6 kurunna garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 6.45): to blow the shank at the vihara for the four festivals and on pinkam days; to help to decorate the vihara for the four festivals, receiving congee in the morning, curry and rice at noon; to offer a pingo of vegetables and forty leaves of betel, or a box of sweetmeats, a bunch of ripe plantains, and forty leaves of betel three times a year.

3. Rajakarukena.—Tenant: Heligalkorakaga, a low-country man. Holds 2 pala 6 kurunna garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 4.50): to decorate the vihara for the four festivals and to perform domestic work for the priest for one month in the year; the tenant receives congee in the morning, curry and rice at noon, when on duty.

The DALADA MAHAIA owns three Service Pangu here :—

1. Mura.—Tenant: Kumbaraga, Talawannaga, Korakaga, Diggalaga. Hold 1a. 3p. 7l. field, 3a. 0p. 2l. garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 18.40): to perform one mura of fifteen days per pala of paddy land, the tenant on duty remains at the Maligawa for fifteen days and nights and has to sweep the digge early in the morning and again after udo and mahadana tenawa; to remove the flowers offered at the tenawa, to do any other domestic service at the Maligawa which is not contrary to the custom of his caste, to be sent on messages to any distance by the Diwa Nilame, while on duty the tenant gets curry and rice in the morning and in the afternoon, and a bundawa of raw rice in the evening; when travelling on duty is entitled to three good meals of curry and rice; after the cow year to present to the Diwa Nilame a box of sweetmeats and forty leaves of betel.

2. Wattoru.—Tenant: Kumbaraga Appahama. Holds 0a. 3p. 6l. field, 0a. 0p. 0l. garden, 1a. 0p. 0l. garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 26.05): to attend at the Maligawa for the four festivals and ten days of perahera, and to walk in the procession; to present to the Diwa Nilame a box of sweetmeats and forty leaves of betel after the new year. The tenant is eligible for selection by the Diwa Nilame to the office of Wattoru.

3. Pandura.—Tenant: Dagabaga. Hold 2 pala field and 2 pala garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 14.70): to give two pattara of kital syrup to the Maligawa in six months each year, in lieu of two pattara, six mals of jaggery

may be given ; to give a ponuma to the Diwa Nilame of forty leaves of betel after the new year.

The KANDY PATTINI DEWALE owns five Service and five Maruwena Pangu :—

1. Maludena.—Maruwena.

2. Mura.—Tenants : Hatarakoralege, Welimankadege. Hold 3 pelas fields, 1a. 0p. 5l. gardens, 2a. 1p. 8l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 16-20) : to be on guard at the dewale for four mura each (eight mura), each mura lasts fifteen days ; each to offer to the Basnayaka Nilame a new year's ponuma of a box of sweetmeats and forty leaves of betel. (See 66,928.)

3. Rada. — Tenants : Kumarabenayalage, Kapukotuwehenayalage. Hold 3 pelas fields, 1a. 0p. 6l. gardens, 2a. 1p. 2l. hen (in two shares). Services (commutable for Rs. 23-50) : No. 1 to decorate the dewale with cloths for the four festivals, the two Puja Mangalaya, and the fifteen days of Perahera, and on those fifteen days to spread piyawili from the dewale to the elephant which carries the image of the goddess ; to wash curtains, veils, &c., for the dewale whenever required, and to give the Basnayaka Nilame a new year's ponuma of forty leaves of betel. No. 2 to supply piruwata once a week to the Multenrala and Kapurala ; to keep a dunwiyam stretched under the roof of the multenge, when the dunwiyam becomes soiled, it must be renewed ; to wash curtains, &c., for the dewale when required, and to give the Basnayaka Nilame a new year's ponuma of a hat and forty leaves of betel.

4. Nawan. — Tenants : Bowegodagurunnchelage. Hold 0a. 1p. 5l. field, 0a. 2p. 0l. garden, 0a. 2p. 8l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 11-70) : to supply one billhook, one coconut scraper, one arecanut cutter, one mamoty, one kitchen knife yearly for the use of the dewale ; to perform at home or at the dewale, blacksmith's work not exceeding one man's labour for two months in the year without rations, and to give to the Basnayaka Nilame an arecanut cutter and forty leaves of betel.

5. Walandena. — Tenants : Hatarakoralege, Veda Naidelage, Medage. Hold 1a. 1p. 1l. fields, 2a. 2p. 0l. gardens, 5a. 1p. 9l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 32-50) : Nos. 2 and 3 to supply each to the dewale six pingos of earthenware during the year : six taligedi, two kalagedi, two koras, two nobili, and one otilya for the Wesak Mangalaya ; six taligedi for the Perahera ; fifty kattipan for the Katti Mangalaya ; fifty nanumuramutti, five kusalan, one wilkoras, and one kalagedi for the Nanumura Mangalaya ; two agasmutti for the Alutal Mangalaya ; also six loku taligedi during the season of cultivating the maha paddy crop ; also to give an old year's ponuma and a new year's ponuma of one pingo of earthenware to the Basnayaka Nilame.

6. Nila.—Eight tenants. Hold 4a. 2p. 2l. fields, 5a. 3p. 5l. gardens, 11a. 2p. 7l. hen, in eight shares. Services (commutable for Rs. 145-75) : each to furnish one man to attend the dewale for fifteen days of perahera and the four festivals ; to decorate the dewale for festive occasions with four kumba and two tender coconut leaves ; to join in the cultivation of the muttettuwa for the maha harvest. The dewale supplies seed paddy and buffaloes for ploughing and threshing, also one amuna of neln-wi to the entire panguwa. The tenants supply implements and perform all agricultural works, from preparing the ground for reception of seed to the storing of the crop in the dewale granery at Koudadeniya. Each to give two weeks' labour towards the repair of the dewale or other work connected with the building. Each to give a ponuma of sweetmeats or vegetables and forty leaves of betel to the Basnayaka Nilame twice every year. The tenants to supply the Basnayaka Nilame with board and lodging when he visits the village. During the four festivals the tenants receive a single meal of curry and rice.

7 Vidana, 8 Kankanan, 9 Howisi, 10 Horane are Maruwena.

KONDAGAMA.—A hamlet of Alagalla, in Pallepallata, Tumpano.

Population in 1891, 18 (20 males, 28 females).

Families.—Iriyagama Pahala Walawwe Loku Banda owned land here, 18,678. Dedunupitiye Punchirala Korala purchased land from the brother of the Banda, 29,691. Disackge, 401. D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1565, 1683) Galwaluge, 252, D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1728, 1736). Hanganage, 401, D. C. Mad.

(1643 A.D.).—On Monday, the full moon day of the month Wak, in the year of Saka 1665. The account of the property of Disanayakage of Alagalla, in Toldenipalata, is as follows: Nalde Hani having possessed Maligatenna 2 pelas, Kodagama 3 pelas, Dulpatdeniya 3 pelas, and Berawulala 1 pela, gave to Tonhami. (Imprecations follow.) Witnesses to this are Gamage Naide I know, Tennukongu Hiddappu I know, Wijaya Appu of the same village I know, Konnappu of the same village I know, Egola Wirakon Mudiyanse I know. May it prosper.

(1761 A.D.).—On Saturday, the seventh day of the increasing moon, of the month of Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1683. Kodagama 3 pelas, Pilapitiye Donbaga-gaha-anga 16 lahas, Eruwenugekumbura 16 lahas, Kandekumbura 16 lahas, a garden, the field Berawulala Gamawela 1 pela, the hen Malawassawchena, Udaweluhena 15 lahas, Dabbarchena, Aramba, Panagalahena, Aramba, Gulandehena, and Wiyadandukogahamulahena were granted by Ilangamage Arachchila to Tikirala and Punchirala. Witnesses: Alagallo Appuhami, Disanayakage Kawrala, Galapitige Mudiyanse Itala, Binnage Arachchila, Gamage Dingirala, Hitihumillo Punchirala, Heratham, Udage Kawrala, Marahenege Kawrala, and Gurunnehola Appuhami. (Imprecations.) 401, D. C. Mad.

KONDURUWAWA.—A village in Ganga'a Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East. It adjoins Elahera.

Streams.—Altankada, Kiri, Kottapitiya, Radawigo, Ranpana oya.

Hills. Andawalapatana, Anganmedille, Banmadagala, Konduruwa, Pekkulan, Sudukanda.

Population in 1891, 31 (19 males, 12 females).

In 1878 21½ acres (10a. 3p. 3l.) uncommuted paddy land were registered.

There is a bund between Elahera and Kondurawawa.

When the whole body of the river was diverted from its course the waters receding must have spread themselves over many miles of flat or imperceptibly rising ground to the foot of the Kondrowawa range of hills, and nine large streams being turned by the embankment a series of lagoons extending from Elahera to Kondrowawa must have been the consequence (*Adams, Churchill, and Bailey's Report*, p. 77).

Forbes says:—

The sea of Prakrama must have ceased at Kondrawawa, for from the point where the communication branches off to Minery and Giratella the reduced proportions of the embankments and the altered nature of the country show that canals only extended to Minery, Ganlatana, and Giratella

A range of hills extends in a N. E. direction from Kondrawawa to within half a mile of the Minery lake.

Monks. Adams, Churchill, and Bailey, in 1855 found considerable difficulty in obtaining any one who would undertake to guide them to Kondurawawa, for though many had crossed the embankment at different places, no one had ever gone along it, and the distance and difficulties of the route were greatly exaggerated by the people from their utter ignorance of it, and their fear that no water might be found by the way.

The country between Elahera and Kondurawawa is an almost impenetrable jungle, destitute of water in the dry season, and with only the site of a deserted village here and there.

KONGAHAWELA.—A village in Ganga'a Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, 6 miles from Naula, from which there is a minor road which passes through Pilihudugolla and Dodanattawela.

Streams.—Atupola-ela, Kalugala-oya.

Hill.—Endagalakanda.

In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Radawela.

Population in 1881, 48 (31 males, 17 females); in 1891, 36 (20 males, 16 females).

In 1878 61 acres (30a. 2p. 3l.) paddy land were registered, of which 38 acres paid Rs. 93.02 tax; the rest were uncommuted.

By Proclamation of 21st November, 1818, to mark the good conduct of the chiefs and people in Kongahawela, the rate of taxation was reduced to one-fourteenth.

There is a Government dispensary here.

KONGOLLA.—A hamlet in Wagapanaha korale, Matale North, belonging to the Dambulla Vihare.

Kolongollewola Panguwa held by Haduwe Dingiri Banda, 2 amunu field, 8 amunu hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 18.55): to keep in repair and whitewash with mukul 8 ft. of the mandappe and vihare wall, and to do many other repairs; to give presents of honey, &c.; ten days' labour of one man for timber work; to attend the Nayaka Unnanse on journeys; to contribute to the dankat for fifteen days in war, &c.

KONWEWA.—A hamlet of Watuwala in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East. In 1878 10 acres (4a. 3p. 9l.) of uncommuted paddy land were registered.

KORAHAGODA.—A hamlet in Wilwala-wasam, in Kohoka korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Population in 1881, 11 (7 males, 4 females); in 1891, 10 (4 males, 6 females).

(1797 A.D.).—On Monday, the fourth day of the month Navan, in the year of Saka 1719. Grant by Medage Menik Etana of Wilwala to her son Dingirala of the field Pihille-arawa 3 pelus, the dwelling garden, and 2 hen. Witnesses: Heratgo Korala, Nekatgo Dingirala Arachchila, Hettiliyewde Sirala, Udarawege Tikirala, Godagama Nekatrana. 651, D. C. N. E.

Korakohagoda Arachchila, *ante*, p. 255.

KORAWAKKAWA.—A hamlet of Watawala, in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Watuwala; population 283 (159 males, 124 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

KORALEGAMA.—A hamlet of Gannoruwa, in Ganzapalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Families.—Wimaldege Kalu Menika for herself and her children *vs.* Korallege Ukku Menika and Kiri Banda, for the estate of Wimaldege Kawrala Korale Achchila, the uncle of the plaintiff's husband, Hani, and grandfather of the defendants. Plaintiff's husband obtained the lands from his uncle in 1846 upon a deed. 20,926.

KOSGAMA.—A village in Palispattu West, Lower Dumlara, on the Knuckles road, 4½ miles from Madulkele, three-quarters of a mile from Hulu-ganga bridge.

River.—Hulu-ganga.

Streams.—Daluk oya, Moragaha-oya.

Population in 1871, 263 (167 males, 96 females); in 1881, 191 (106 males, 85 females); in 1891, 145 (81 males, 64 females).

In 1878 12½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 2a. 2p. 2l. (paid Rs. 12.44), redeemed 3a. 0p. 5l.; abandoned 6a. 2p. 0l.; total 6a. 0p. 7l.

Gamage, 3,987.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has one Service Panguwa here (6a. 0p. 7l. field, 1a. 1p. 5l. garden). Services commutable at Rs. 49.40.

KOSGOLLA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East. It adjoins Kumbaloluwa and Imbulgolla.

Population in 1871, 155 (88 males, 67 females); in 1881, 91 (56 males, 35 females); in 1891, 63 (34 males, 29 females).

KOSGOLLA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North. It is near Kandewatta.

Population in 1881, 49 (23 males, 26 females); in 1891, 39 (21 males, 18 females).

KOSHINNA.—A village in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta, on the minor road from Kershaw's bridge to Talatu-oya.

Stream.—Talatu-oya.

Hills.—Eramudugolle, Mudunepitiya, Muttettuwo, Vedahitigalagawa, Veli-kandepatana.

Population in 1881, 465 (261 males, 204 females); in 1891, 283 (152 males, 131 females).

In 1878 there were registered as in this village and Kotawala 44 acres paddy land, of which 35 paid Rs. 110.32 tax, and 7 acres redeemed.

Familia.—The Hunkirige family held land here to supply milk to the last king, holding a white cloth over the milk that was carried to the palace, and also to supply fodder for the calves (*Jud. Com.*, 20th December, 1821).

Beddawela, T. B., 29,829. Bernard, J., owned coffee land here, 35,179, 39,793. Bogahage, 29,719, 35,166, 43,120, 45,951. Carlo Chetty Mudaliyar, 35,166, 35,368, 43,120, 45,759, 45,951. Galagala Walawwe, 31,769. Hangidige, 37,127, 43,406, 48,818, 50,820, 51,471, 67,671. Hippola Wirasekara Mudiyansele, 29,917. Hunkirige, 29,829, 31,769, 59,755. Hukkumbure Mudiyansele, 33,599, 45,301, 56,211. Jayasin Mudiyansele, 66,289. Jayasundara Mudiyansele, 58,929. Koshinne Mudiyansele, 35,179, 39,793. Koshinne Korala, Koshinne Basnayaka Nilame, *ante*, p. 201. Kulasekara Mudiyansele, 32,127. Lewulo Mudiyansele, 29,917. Lewule Naidelage, 32,127. Liyana Arachchige, 66,289. Masa Korallage, 59,755. Matalawege, 67,671. Mudiyansele, 42,330, 4,011. Pandakkarage, 32,810, 35,651, 37,869. Pieris and Wijesekara owned extensive coffee land, 33,688, 35,910, 35,911, 40,319. Ratnayaka Mudiyansele, 31,769. Tamila, 50,820, 53,980. Udahene Gammahelage, 17,888, 29,917, 32,127, 37,617. Upenge, held land under the Kunam Maduwe and Patti Vidana Departments, 5,836, 6,329, 18,236, 30,658, 35,368, 43,120, 45,759, 61,238. Welikadage, held land under the Kunam Maduwe and Patti Vidana Departments, 5,836, 6,329, 18,236, 30,658, 39,758, 61,238. Yaddchige, 33,599, 56,211. Yapa Mudiyansele, 4,011.

(1753 A.D.).—On Friday, the eleventh day of the month of Nikini, in the year of Saka 1675. I, Welikula Rala of Koshinna, in Megolatihe of Hewaheta, do hereby declare to have transferred to my daughter Kiri Etana the field Agalamullekumbura of 2 pelas and the high and low ground attached thereto, agreeing that none of my descendants shall make or cause to be made any complaint or dispute whatever concerning the same, and whosoever will do so he shall suffer vengeance, but the said Kiri Etana will not have to suffer; and I also agreed to assist and pay 37 ridis and 1½ annam of paddy, being the debt of Welikula rala. Witnesses who know the same are Atapattuwe Arachchila, Samarapalli Arachchila, Adawala Appu, Pandakkaraya, Achari Naido, and Kahapatwela Naido.

KOSHIINNA.—A hamlet in Dimbula Metagama, Uda pone korale, Kotmalo.

Population in 1891, 47 (24 males, 23 females).

KOSKOTE.—A village in Pallegampaha, Harispattu, near Bamunupola and Gonapola.

Population in 1881, 30 (18 males, 12 females); in 1891, 29 (12 males, 17 females).

KOSPOTA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Beligamuwasam. It adjoins Ranwediya and Walakumbura.

Population in 1881, 23 (17 males, 6 females); in 1891, 14 (8 males, 6 females).

In 1878 50½ acres (25a. 1p. 4l.) paddy land were registered, of which 17 acres paid Rs. 21.19 tax; the rest were uncommuted.

Uda Walawwe Punchi Banda has two Ninda Pangu here of 3 pelas fields. Tenants: Manahida Naide, Hombawe Rankiri, Elamalpota Ibura. Services, nominal, commutable for Rs. 7.50.

In Kospota Ranwediya, Dullewe Adigar, and Upatissanam Wahala Atapattu Mudiyansele Banda have five Ninda Pangu (9a. 1p. 0l. fields, 0a. 0p. 6½l. garden). Tenants: Ranwediya Naide, Pitche Kanduru Vedage Ahamaduru Kanduru, Dambagahage Ahamaduru Kanduru and others, Siyambalagahage Abulakkara Tambi and others, Umaru Lebbe Watte Gurunnehe, Ranwediya Palliye Gurunnehe. Services (commutable for Rs. 97.50): to do uliyan work, to give presents, attend on journeys, &c.

KOSWANA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 162 (86 males, 76 females); in 1891, 173 (80 males, 93 females).

In 1878 31½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 1a. 1p. 7l. (paid Rs. 8.22); uncommuted 0a. 1p. 9l.; redeemed 13a. 3p. 8l.; total 15a. 3p. 4l.

Families.—Gallindego, 2,824, D. C. M. Hulanbaddero *alias* Wisl Arachchige, 41,311. Mallawage, 2,824, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1643). Patarangahage, 41,311.

(1763 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1685. This is what Mallawa Arachchi says: Nissangedeniya of 2 pelas, Berawapitiyewatta, five coconut trees, the house in Koswano, Totillagollehema, five mamoties, four kettas, one adze, five chisels, two axes, two chunam boxes, three hela cloths, three bullocks, and one cow, these I give unto my daughter; the ketta and mamoty used in clearing aswelduma and a bag of rice I offer to Anuradhapura; a ketta, mamoty, and a bag of rice I offer to Mayyangana; a ketta, mamoty, and a bag of rice I offer to Adam's Peak; a ketta, mamoty, and a bowl of rice I offer to the Maligawa. Of these merits the Great Gate and his five chief ministers will partake. This Talpot was made and given on Friday, the fifth day of the increasing moon, in the month of Medindina. The witnesses hereto are Ravanayaka Achchila, Pannagama Achchila, Elasuri Achchila, Jayatu Ilami, and Pusso Achariya. Nissangedeniya of 2 pelas was given, so if any one were to dispute this, he will have to go through an ordeal, and Kalu Etana, my daughter, may pass through five ordeals in safety. The five chief ministers of the Great Gate who will defend this right may hereafter see Maitri Buddha and attain Nirvana. 2,824, D. C. Matale.

KOSWATTA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Population in 1881, 140 (66 males, 74 females); in 1891, 115 (56 males, 59 females).

In 1878 107 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 21a. 2p. 8l. (paid Rs. 97-08); uncommuted 19a. 2p. 9½l.; abandoned 0a. 2p. 0l.; redeemed 11a. 2p. 5l.; total 53a. 2p. 2½l.

Families.—Adikara Nayaka Mudiyanseelage, 47,874, 87,275. Disanayaka Mudiyanseelage, 47,874. Dombawalage, 55,718, 87,275. Esweelage, 80,192. Kekiriya-kotuwege, 41,516. Panalubola Mudiyanseelage, 41,516. Udage, 43,581, 55,718. Udakeulo Mudiyanseelage, 37,188, 41,516. Koswatto Basnayake Nilame, *ante*, p. 41. Koswatto Badanede Rala, *ante*, p. 103. Koswatto Appuhami, *ante*, p. 52.

Uda Walawwa and four others have a Ninda Panguwa field of 2 acres. Tenants: Pallego, Balitiyannege, Tolambapitiyege. Services (commutable for Rs. 10): to accompany the proprietor on journeys not more than four times a year and for not more than two days at a time, carrying light articles, food being provided.

Adikara Nayaka Mudiyanse Kirala withdrew a claim made by him to have a Ninda Panguwa registered.

KOTABOGODA.—A village in Medapalata, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Nanu oya.

Population in 1881, 296 (147 males, 149 females); in 1891, 231 (133 males, 98 females).

In H. L. M. 6 amunu paddy land were registered as belonging to the Kotabogoda Vihare and 3 pelas to the Daluda Maligawa.

In 1878 about 80½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 10a. 1p. 0l. (paid Rs. 83-38); abandoned 0a. 1p. 7l.; redeemed 20a. 2p. 3l.; Temple land 6a. 3p. 7l.; Maligawa land 0a. 3p. 5l.; taken for railway 1a. 1p. 1l.; total 40a. 1p. 3l.

Families.—Abekon Mudiyanseelage, 31,913 (Talpot Saka 1719). Attapitiyege, 31,913. Deniyege Punchi, widow of D. C. Wijesinha, 82,928. Gamage, 13,257. Gunadeniyege, *Jud. Com.*, 20th January, 1820 (Talpots Saka 1661, 1718, 1730). Horanekarage, 13,832, 37,025, 38,903. Inguruwatto Korala (*Jud. Com.*, 11th November, 1825), 32,458. Navaratna Mudiyanseelage claimed vihara land, 44,326. Oya-alabodage, 31,913 (Talpot Saka 1719). Pujagolage, 11,619. Pujagola Mohottallage, 13,832. Rambukwelle, T. B., 36,855. Rammegolage, 2,432, 97,080. Siriwardana Peliyalage, 37,025, 38,903. Walapame Hangidige (*Jud. Com.*, 29th January and 5th July, 1820, 25th November, 1823), 1,021, 35,992, 46,031, 70,866 (Talpots Saka 1661, 1718, 1730). Weraliyadde, 13,257.

KOTABOGODA VIHARE, founded before the fifteenth century. In the reign of King Kirti Sri, Kotabogoda Abhayaraja Teru owned the vihare, and he having died about 1760, it was left in a dilapidated state for some time, when Kotabogoda Mohottala, of the family of Abhayaraja Teru, assuming right,

uilt the vihara at great cost, and also built a pansala in his own hereditary den. He offered it to the vihara. This charitable act being submitted to king, he granted all the lands, which had belonged to Abhayaraja Teru, to Mohottala, reserving the vihara rights, and at the same time conferred on the title of Navaratna Mudaliya. He held the vihara and was in possession the lands, and in 1795 A.D. bequeathed his estate to his three daughters. (p. 13,257, 44,396.)

(1795 A.D.). — Talpot caused to be written and granted by Kotabogoda Mohottala of Kandupalata, in Sinduruwanabada, Yatinuwara. Whereas the vihara at Kotabogoda being reduced to a state of dilapidation for a considerable time without the performance of the religious rites and offerings, I, at the cost of great labour and exertion, having repaired the same, procured a great many relics, paintings, and images, and built a dagoba of 7 ft. high therein, and for the ceremony of Bodi Puja have caused to be raised a stone table and a room for the offering of flowers, and within the vihara having got images modelled, so that the offerings and rites of the religion may be held in continuance, have built the pansala, and set apart for the maintenance thereof gardens, high lands, and fields: And whereas the remaining lands which I, from the goodwill of my parents, have obtained, to wit, Egala Wariko of 1 amuna and its appurtenant Pujagodawatta and hema, Velango of 2 pelas, and the hema Bambaragalahema, have set apart for Ran Menika; and the lands which I acquired by purchase for money, namely, Oliliyadda of 2 pelas, with its garden, Kadareko of 3 pelas, and Kitulanga of 2 pelas, I set apart for Tikiri Menika; and Mahaliyadda of 2 pelas, in the muttettu field, situate in this village, which I owned from Navaratna Mahatmaya of Kellekumbura in Four Korales, and the thereto belonging high and low grounds, comprising 3 amunu, I set apart for Dingiri Menika. The above described lands I gave and have given unto my three daughters, who are as dear to me as my eyes and soul, and if any stranger or relative whomsoever, or any of my descendants, shall happen to contest this, they shall not only suffer the ordeals of oath, but shall be born in hell. My three daughters or any of their descendants shall not suffer the ordeals of oath even at the seventh time. It is talked by some in the world objecting to the succession of females to the lands, and therefore I have said "Demi dumni." Whosoever assist these even by a word they shall partake of the merits I do, and shall be born in heaven. Having said this on Wednesday, the second day of the increasing moon, in Navan, in the year of Saka 1717, and having brought the subject hereof to the knowledge of Pilima Talawwe, Maha Adigar, at the Fort of Negombo, this Talpot was given. Witnesses who know this are: from Udunuwara, Angunawala Arachehi and Polgaha-ango Arachehi of the Nanayakkara Lekam Department, and from Yatinuwara, Urapola Payindakaraya, Doluwe Payindakaraya, Mamudawala Jasinahaya, Maguruanga of the same village, Weligamayalago Nekata of Kandangama, from Tumpane, Jayawirago Arachehi, from Dumbura, Danago Arachehi of Sirimalwatta, Dehideniyo Arachehi. With the knowledge of these this Talpot has been given.

TUDUPATA (1803 A.D.).—In the year 2290 of our illustrious, prosperous, and supreme Buddha, the lotus of whose feet are illumined by the splendour of the diadems of prostrating gods, such as exalted Brahma, Indra, Vishnu, being the first of heavenly beings of the whole race of gods, lord of Dhamma, the delight of the three worlds, and one eye as it were to the three worlds; supreme and illustrious King Chakrawarti of the Dharma, master of the three worlds, expounder of the Dharma; King Kirti Sri, who is like a treasure to the royal race of Maha Sammata, possessing courage and who with devotedness to the cause of Buddha with great expense adorned with all sorts of stones the shrine containing the Buddha's holy relic, glass, chanks, stones, coral, &c. His Majesty King Kirti Sri Raja Sinha, who was reigning in Lanka, caused the above enumerated meritorious works to be done, and His Majesty, like the new moon which causes jasmine to blossom, pleased the world and caused stone walls and pillars to be raised, steps to be formed, esplanades to be extended, built the Dalada Temple in Kandy anew, which resembles another mansion of the gods, and His Majesty did adorn the altar therein standing, and a shrine resembling the shape of the crown of Indra caused to be placed thereon, in which the sacred Tooth-relic is enshrined. This illustrious king did likewise make offerings of his own ornaments of gold and set with gems, pearls, and diamonds, high and low lands, men slaves and women slaves, elephants, horses, white and black cattle; all these things did he then offer to the relic, and at a time when the doctrines of Buddha were nearly extinguished in the Island of Lanka, and at a time when there was not a single ordained priest in Lanka. His Majesty with pleasure sent

ministers to Ayodya, the illustrious capital of Siam, sending there excellent gifts, brought over ten priests, including Upali Maha Thero, having the strength of devotion, wisdom, shrewdness, and possessing abilities supreme and pre-eminently fortunate, and who caused them to instruct thousands of youths who were robed on their arrival in Ceylon, some of whom were directed to study Pali literature, others to meditations and religious dogmas, and the whole of Sriwardanapura was filled with vihara and panmalas, which were constructed for the reception of the said priests. Thus, priests being located, the king rendered to them the five essentials to priesthood, dilapidated vihara and dagobas were restored to their former state, thus this king reaped a vast deal of merit by these meritorious works, and was reigning with wisdom and fulfilling the ten laws of righteousness, swaying the sceptre of Lanka with ten-fold righteousness in the city of Senkadagala. That as the vihara at Kotabogoda in Kandupalata, in the Sinduruwana division of Yatinuwara, had in process of time fallen into decay, the beams and other things becoming rotten, Navaratna Mudiyanse of Kotabogoda, descended from this Vihare Paramparawa, with the aid of Dolanwela Adigar, collected timber and formed a new temple, and a vihara, 5 cubits in length and 3 cubits in breadth, was constructed upon stone pillars ; within it was made a seat in the form of Palma Samuda, and upon it an image in a sitting posture having painted teeth, together with two other images, also in the same posture, an image of the expected Buddha, and that of Vishnu were also painted on the two side walls, the eight pictures of Rahat priests, flowers, creepers, and lions were painted, on both sides of the entrance are the images of two porters, so much having been done, the doors being finished, the festival for the depicting of the eyes of the images took place in the year of Saka 1695. To this building a room was made for offering flowers near the bo-tree, and an octangular piece of stone was placed near the same on the western side of this bo-tree and the vihara, a dagoba was constructed of solid stone to the height of 7 carpenters' cubits ; in the year 1699 was made a stone wall, in length 135 cubits, encompassing this vihara, the bo-tree, and dagoba; in remuneration to the labourers for all these works, things to the value of 1,200 ridis were given, and the paternal property of Kotabogoda Mudiyanse, the Gedarawatta, was offered to the priests who come from the four corners of the earth. The offering was made for the convenience of the priesthood, and a ditch around the said garden, in length 85 fathoms, was opened and a fence made thereon within the limits of the boundaries of the vihara, flowers, coconut and plantain trees were planted, and all these things having been finished within six years, the landed property which belonged to Abahaya Raja Perawana, namely, two Wereke fields, in extent 10 polas, Hapugaskumbura 3 polas, Dambere 6 polas, Welinge 3 polas, Aswedduma 3 polas, Hittaraliyadda 3 polas, Pujapitiyehena, Ganayagederahena, Millagahatenne Viharewatta, Danuwatta, Pandawatta, all this property, for the advantage of the vihara, high and low grounds appertaining thereto, have been set apart for the use of the three-fold objects of worship. The King Sri Wikrama Raja Sinha, born in the illustrious race of the sun, having partaken of the merits of these works , in order that the things offered to this vihara may be preserved with regularity, this Tudupata was caused to be written by His Majesty on Saturday, the fifteenth day of the increasing moon, in the month of Navan, in the year of Saka 1725, and in the year Rudhira.

SANNAS (1804 A.D.).—SRI. His illustrious and supreme Majesty, abounding in many good qualities , condescended to command : Whereas the vihara at Kotabogoda, in the Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, in the Sinduruwana division thereof, being the property of Abahaya Raja Terunnanse of Kotabogoda, fell in process of time into ruin, the usual offerings and other rites having also wholly ceased, by the unremitted exertions of Navaratna Mudaliya of Kotabogoda, who is also one of the descendants of this Vihare Paramparawa, it was repaired; he added to the former edifice a viharage, made a new outer hall, an image (having within it relics) in a sleeping posture on a seat placed in the centre of the viharage, and two others in standing posture on either side thereof. The walls likewise of the viharage contain the pictures of the eighty followers of Buddha, whilst flowers and creepers are delineated on the canopy thereof; a stone for offerings at the bo-tree has also been formed. A dagoba of solid masonry, to the height of about 7 carpenters' cubits, was also raised on the esplanade facing the vihara, enshrining relics and images, a steeple was placed on the top. Having completed all these works, he dedicated and made a free gift of his paraveni garden to the pan-mala and for a means of maintenance for the priests who would come thither from the four corners of the earth to be freely enjoyed in common. He, the said Mudaliya, also opened a ditch to the length of about 185 carpenters' cubits and made a fence enclosing the

vihare and the pansala, having planted within the garden flowers and fruit-bearing trees. Thus, these things having been accomplished, and having set apart for the benefit of the three Chettias, he submitted the whole account of these works to His Supreme Majesty, who thereupon felt desirous of participating in the merits of the works, and therefore this Sannas was given to the vihare with the view of establishing regularity in the performances of food offerings, &c., to the vihare. And consequently the fields, the two Werekekumbura being 10 pelas in extent, Hapugaskumbura 3 pelas, Danabahave 5 pelas, Aswelduma 3 pelas, Welanga 2 pelas, Hittaraliyadda 3 pelas, the hen Puja-gola, Ganegola, and Millagahatenna, the gardens Danwatta and Kandowatta, have all on this Sannas been set apart for the benefit of this vihare, ordaining that from henceforth until the final extinction of the religion of Buddha none shall dispute these lands. This Sannas was given in the year of Saka 1726 in the year of Raktakshi, the second day of the decreasing moon, being Sunday, in the month of Esala, with the sanction and command of His Majesty.

Notice of a man dedicating a pela of land to the vihare (*Jud. Com.*, 22nd July, 1817).

In 1839 Walgowwagoda Unnanse was the incumbent. He said that the deposed king gave the vihare to him at the request of his tutor Kobbekaduwa Srinivasa Maha Nayaka Unnanse. He further said that there was a document in the shrine of the temple which contained the names of all the lands belonging to the temple and the services which the people holding them had to perform (13,257).

The vihare has two Paraveni Pangu in this village:—

1. Nila — Tennants: three Vellala. Hold 2a. 2p. 3l. fields, 2a. 2p. 5l. gardens, 3a. 3p. 5l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs 60.35): represented by ten, of which five services are of No. 1, three of No. 2, and two of No. 3, to clean and weed the maluwa: No. 1 cleans about 4 fathoms in breadth of the northern portion, Nos. 2 and 3 the adjoining 4 fathoms, No. 1 to decorate the northern and western walls of the vihare for the festivals, and Nos. 2 and 3 the southern and eastern walls; to keep in repair the walls of the maluwa and vihare building 15 yards square; each to present after the new year, curry and rice and betel to the incumbent.

2. Uliyan.—Tenants: (three shares). Hold 1a. 3p. 0l. fields, 0a. 1p. 2l. gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 38.25): to clean 4 fathoms broad of the maluwa along the southern wall and to keep in repair its western and southern walls; Nos. 1 and 2 to keep in repair the bo-kotuwa and decorate it for the festivals; No. 3 to keep in repair the dagoba and decorate it. All to keep the privy and bathroom in repair and thatch them, temple supplying straw. About six times a year to decorate the pansala for pinkam. Each to present to the incumbent one basketful of curry and rice and betel.

Attadassai Unnanse was incumbent in 1859.

Horanekarayalage *rs.* Pujagoda Mohottallage, for a field held for the service of blowing the horn. 13,832.

Weraliyadda Menika and Botota Banda *rs.* Walgowwagoda Unnanse and Gamage Appuhami. Claim for a field Aswelduma of 3 pelas, said to have been given in a Sannas to plaintiff's father Kotabogoda Muhandiram *alias* Kotabogoda Mohottala, who built the vihare. 13,257.

KOTAGALOLUWA.—A village in Kandupalata, Udunuwara. One of the seven villages of Ganhato.

Population in 1881, 70 (29 males, 41 females); in 1891, 88 (41 males, 47 females).

In the H. L. M. 21½ acres (10a. 3p. 0l.) paddy land were registered in the names of Kotagaloluwe Arachchila, Unambuwe Basnayaka Nilame, Kotagaloluwe Korale Achchila, Dalada Maligawa, Kotagaloluwe Undiyarala, Elikowela Lama Appuhami.

There were in 1878 11½ acres (5a. 3p. 3l.) paddy land registered, of which 5 acres paid Rs. 12.47.

WALAWWA.—Kotagaloluwe Muhandiram, one of those who met the Dutch Ambassador at Sitawaka in 1721 A.D. (*Valentyn*, p. 352).

Kotagaloluwe Nilame married Hanawana Mahatmayo, *ante*, pp. 33, 335.

Kotagaloluwe Unnanse, *ante*, pp. 82, 93.

Kotagaloluwe Mudiyanse in 1784 gave a deed to his daughter, *ante*, p. 449.

Kotagaloluwe Herat Mudiyanse and his son Punchirala re. Kotagaloluwe Korala, *ante*, p. 274.

Kotagaloluwe Gunaratna Anu Nayaka Unnanse, *ante*, pp. 249, 363.

Talpot Saka 1706.—Deed of gift by Kudarala to Kotagaloluwe Samanera Unnanse, the elder, for the family land. Another gift, Saka 1743, by Kotagaloluwe Unnanse to his sister's son Elikewela Appuhami (*Jud. Com.*, 21st February, 1823).

Families.—Hapugahakumburego, 28,893. Herat Mudiyanse, 28,893, 64,232. Munotagodage, 28,893.

KOTAGEPITIYA.—A village in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewahota.

Population in 1881, 162 (92 males, 70 females); in 1891, 77 (38 males, 39 females).

Families.—Edirisingo, 39,549. Ganomankadage, 40,566, *ante*, p. 270. Malmikadage, 39,549. Waduge, 40,566.

The HANGURANKETA PATTINI DEWALE has twenty-four Service Pangu in this village (18a. 1p. 0l. fields, 5a. 2p. 6l. gardens, 11a. 3p. 1l. hen). Services commutable for Rs. 272.20 :—

1. Ganwasam Panguwa (1½ amunam field, 6a. 1p. 7l. garden, 3 amunu hen). — Tenants: Ganmankadage, Gammaholego. Services (commutable for Rs. 17.65): one man from the panguwa to hold the large fan for the 15 days of the perahera; to superintend the felling and removing of timber from the dewale; at the new year to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame and present five penumwatti and forty leaves of betel; when the Basnayaka Nilame visits the dewale for the perahera to supply him with adukku and pehidun, also to appear before him at the perahera with five penumwatti, six ridi (four shillings), and forty betel leaves. This panguwa is entitled to 1 pola of paddy a year from the muttettu crop.

2. Ganwasara (1½ amunam field, 2 pelas garden, 3a. 3p. 2l. hen).—Tenants: Ketanpalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 21.15): same as No. 1.

3. Nila (1 amunam field, 1 amunam hen).—Tenants: Udapitiyego Ukku and Rawanoyego Adam Pullo. Services (commutable for Rs. 11.70): to hold pandan for fifteen days of the perahera; to clear the maluwa; to thatch the pilimage, multenge, and gabadage; to construct an arch for the perahera; to store the muttettu crop; to carry 3 pelas of hamba-wi yearly to the dewale; to repair five yards of the wntadage, also to repair the dewale, supplying timber; to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame at the new year with forty betel leaves, also to present forty betel leaves at the perahera; to attend the four festivals; to accompany the Basnayaka Nilame on his visit to the dewale for the perahera carrying his box of clothes; to assist in preparing his lodging for the perahera; to pound a pola of paddy issued from the granary in the village and deliver the rice to the Basnayaka Nilame; to carry to the Basnayaka Nilame the pehidun supplied by the Ganwasam. This panguwa is entitled to 2 lahas of paddy yearly from the muttettu crop.

4. Nila (3 pelas field, 1½ amunam garden, 2 pelas hen).—Tenant: Ketanpalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 19.40): to hold kodi instead of pandan. In other respects the service is the same as No. 3.

5. Nila (1 amunam field, 2 pelas garden).—Tenant: Ketanpalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 25.85): same as No. 4.

6. Nila (1½ amunam field, 2 pelas garden, 2 pelas hen).—Tenant: Kande-kumburego. Services (commutable for Rs. 21.15): same as No. 4.

7. Nila (1 amunam field, 2 lahas garden, 2 pelas hen).—Tenant: Migas-kumburego. Services (commutable for Rs. 25.85): same as No. 4.

8. Nila (1 amunam field, 2 lahas garden, 2 pelas hen).—Tenant: Vasin Mudiyanse. Services (commutable for Rs. 11.70): same as No. 4.

9. Mura (1½ pola field, 8 lahas garden).—Tenants: Pallewela Gammaholego. Services (commutable for Rs. 4.40): yearly to be in mura for one month and fifteen days at the dewale.

10. Mura (5 lahas field).—Tenant: Rambukkellego. Services (commutable for Rs. 1.35): yearly to be in mura at the wahalkada for eight days.

11, 12, 13, 14. Mura Pangu.—Small holdings, with different lengths of service in mura. Tenants: Pahalage, Panditage, Visinge, Ketanpalage, Warapitiyege.

15. Marumura (1½ amunam field, 4 lahas garden).—Tenants: Andeniyege, Palloge, Migaskumburege. Services (commutable for Rs. 17.65): to supply daily vegetables and plantain leaves for the multenge for six months in the year; to assist in repairs at the dewale occasionally when the other tenants are called out.

17, 18. Telmura Pangu.—Tenants: Idinsinge and Honayalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 6): yearly to give oil or to pay twelve shillings a year.

19. Hambakotana (1 amunam field, 2 pelas garden, 4 kurunies-hen).—Tenant: Ketanpalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 23.50): monthly to pound 8 pelas of paddy for six months in the year.

20. Badahela (2 pelas field, 7 kurunies hen).—Tenant: Panditage. Services (commutable for Rs. 5.85): yearly to give two walankat, one for the perahera and the other for the Alutsal; to present a walankada to the Basnayaka Nilame at the perahera; to make tiles when required (clay and firewood being supplied); to shift the tiles of the dewale.

21. Apullana (3 pelas field, 8 lahas garden, 1½ amunam hen).—Tenant: Honayalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 17.65): to put up cloth ceilings in the dewale for the perahera and the four festivals; to supply dambu for two pandan at the perahera; to carry the Nettimala and the Ethette from Kandy to Hangurankota for the perahera; at the perahera to present a hat or one massa (8l.) to the Basnayaka Nilame; to give piruwata for the multenge; to spread piyawili for the perahera; to tie wian at the Basnayaka Nilame's lodgings for the perahera; to give the kapurala a hat at the perahera.

22. Apullana (3 pelas field, 2 lahas garden, 4 kurunies hen).—Services (commutable for Rs. 8.80): part of Panguwa No. 21 and does service with it.

23. Asweddum (6 lahas field).—Tenant: Kandekumburege. Services (commutable for Rs. 1): yearly to give two seers of oil for the perahera or give two shillings.

24. Asweddum (1 pola field).—Tenant: Pahalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 3): yearly to give six seers of oil or pay six shillings.

KOTAGEPITIYA.—A village in Pallopone korale, Kotmale. This village, Morapo, Ranantalawa, and Mayippola form one Arachchi-wasam.

Population in 1881, 230 (118 males, 112 females); in 1891, 252 (129 males, 123 females).

In 1878 54½ acres paddy land were registered, of which 36 paid Rs. 128.48 tax, 13 were redeemed, and 5½ were temple lands.

In this village lived Urupelelle Gammaha. Prince Dutugemunu lived with the Gammaha's daughter, *infra*, p. 480.

Families.—Konagedarakumbura and other fields in Welegedara Ratamahatmaya's inventory in Test. 926 entered as Nindagama (58,349).

Maswala Welegedara Deyyanwela Navaratna Yapa Mudiyansele Tikiri Kumarihami of Kotagepitiya. She was adopted by Welegedara, Ratamahatmaya of Kotmale. Married to Panabokka Lekam, and after his death to Ganegedara Appuhami Korala *alias* Hin Appu Lekam, and died without issue in 1884, leaving a will, whereby she bequeathed her extensive estate to her husband, two brothers, and a sister (94,584, 95,950, Test. 1,357).

Galgolage Korala of Tispane, 5,256. Kalingu Arachchillage, 69,178. Nawalage, 49,593, 51,876. Palloge Mudiyanse, 68,816, 68,817. Samaratunga Mudiyanse, grandson of Punchirala Sattambi. 67,460, 68,816. Unakumburege, 80,031. Wijekonge, 49,593, 51,876, 58,349. Wirasurige, 5,256.

The MORAPE KATARAGAMA DEWALE has Wadawala and Makumbura Pangu. Tenants, Mayippalpallege and Makumburage, who carry the randoliya and the paliha at the perahera.

KOTAKEDENIYA.—A village in Gangapalata, Udunuwara, close to Dehipagoda.

Population in 1881, 169 (86 males, 83 females); in 1891, 164 (74 males, 80 females).

In the H. L. M. 27½ acres (13*a.* 3*p.* 0*l.*) paddy lands were registered in the names of Talmuke Nilame, Ganharo Rala, Wadana Tuwakkukara Lekam, Dalada Maligawa, Embokke Dewala, Pallo Aludeniye Vihare, Kotakedeniye Arachchi, Kumara Henaya, Unga Henaya.

In 1878 53 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 18a. 3p. 9l. (paid Rs. 135-06); redeemed 4a. 2p. 6l.; temple land 2a. 8p. 8l.; total 26a. 2p. 3l.

Families.—Kotakedeniye Walawwa, 24,589; the family held the Eladette Vihare, *ante*, p. 210. Talmuke Siralu Nilamo gave a deed Saka 1740 (1818 A.D.), to his nephew Talmuke Payindakarana Nilamo, 6,501. Arachchillage, 27,826. Ganage (*Jud Com.*, 5th October, 1825). Hendeniyege, 27,926. Pallokohege, 6,501 (Talpot Saka 1738).

KOTAKEDENIYE VIHARE.—

(1591 A.D.).—On the third day after the day of full moon of the month Binara, in the year of our Lord Buddha 2134. Be it hereby known that the hereinafter-mentioned lands, which are from the first in the name of Eladeni Vihare and Kotakedeni Vihare, situated within Sinduruwana, Udunuwara, to wit, Udakalde and Yatikalde of 10 pelas, Udakiribona and Pallekiribona 2 amuna, Palliyadda and Dodan-anga 1 amuna, Boyegama 5 pelas, Halpindeniya and Koholana 1 amuna, Owitikumbura 6 pelas, Yatikandekumbura 5 pelas, and Galamulla 2 pelas, with the buildings, plantations, and forest land thereof are made over by the King Wimala Dharma Suriya of the city Sengadagala Nuwara at the Poya Maluwa Vihare, in the presence of the chief priests of the Uda-rata, Disanayakas, Muliyanas, Koralas, and other common people, unto Bhuwaneka Bahu Tera, the tutor to the king, for the benefit of the king's soul.

Dhamma Rakkhita Unnanse was incumbent in 1857; he had been so for twenty-one years. He said the vihare originally stood on the rock above, and had been removed to other places. Chandajoti Unnanse was his tutor. The incumbency, he said, descends in his family to any member of the family who takes robes. He was a native of Harispattu, his family never lived here, nor had they any lands in the district. He said that the high priest cannot interfere with the appointment of a priest.

The priest produced a deed, Saka 1518 (1596 A.D.). It stated that after dedication one of the fields was alienated and re-purchased and given back to the priest.

By Kandyan custom lands dedicated to the temple to Buddha were inalienable, but land dedicated to a priest was alienable; but no good priest would alienate, though it might be right to mortgage lands for the improvement of the temple.

Piyadassi Unnanse of Petiyagoda said there was no doubt that lands dedicated from motives of friendship in the Kandyan time were alienable.

Ananda *alias* Kotakedeniye Unnanse had the Arattana Vihare in Upper Hewaheta.

Lands in Uda-owita and those appearing in the original Talpot were registered as exempt from tax (*T. L. C. case 224, office 210*).

The vihare has four Paravoni Pangu, consisting of between 6 and 7 acres, in this village:—

1. Nila.—Tenant: Palikohege Kiri Banda. Holds 1 amuna field, 0a. 3p. 5l. garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 35-30): to supply one amuna paddy, one bottle oil for Katti Mangalaya; to thatch and repair the temple; to attend the festivals.

2. Apullana or Rada.—Tenants: Dhobies. Hold 0a. 1p. 2l. fields, 0a. 3p. 0l. gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 7-35): to wash the robes of the priests and the clothes of their attendants; to hang up cloths in the pannala when required; to supply 100 cotton wicks for the Katti Mangalaya; to thatch and repair temple; to attend festivals.

3. Nila.—Tenants: Ukkuwa and Pinhami. Holds 0a. 1p. 6l. fields, 1 amuna gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 7-85): No. 1 to give one pola paddy, No. 2 6 laba, both to thatch the vihare; to attend the festivals, and each to give one kotala of oil for the Katti Mangalaya.

4. Horano.—Maruwena.

5. Hewisi.—Maruwena.

6. Toldena.—Tenants: four (one Vellala and three Dhobies). Hold 2a. 1p. 0l. gardens. Services (two shares), (commutable for 75 cents): each share to give two kotala of kekuna oil.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has a Wattoru Panguwa, 3a. 1p. 0l. fields, 1a. 0p. 0l. garden. Services commutable for Rs. 89-90.

'AKUMBURA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Naranwature-ela.

Hill.—Kohombagalakanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Polwatta and Tembaitiyawa.

Population in 1881, 56 (36 males, 20 females) ; in 1891, 16 (10 males, 6 females).

In 1878 2½ acres (1a. 1p. 0l.) paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 4.16.

'ALIGODA.—A village in Kandupalata, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Kotaligoda-ela.

Hill.—Anditenne, Kandureliya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Doluwa.

Population in 1881, 268 (134 males, 134 females) ; in 1891, 278 (127 males, 1 females).

In 1878 62½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 19½ paid Rs. 88.60 ; rest redeemed.

Families.—Etlugamage, 47,767, 52,304. Gonigodage, 34,096. Horatalpedige, 32,458, 33,910, 33,932, 34,096, 62,208. Maludennalage (Talpot Saka 1736), 13,988. Panawala Ganitayalage, 32,458. Paranagama Ratamahatmaya had land here, 32,458. Pitawalage (Talpots Saka 1535 and 1725), 8,062, 47,767, 52,304. Ranhawadige, 68,587. Rankira Nekata, 21,987. Ranungodage, 33,910, 33,932. Talingodage (Talpot Saka 1736), 13,988. Wadapedige, 60,498, 96,515.

Bambaragama Ukku *rs.* Balaya Maha Lekam Doluwe Payindakaraya. Action for two fields. Ola of Saka 1633 (1711 A.D.) considered genuine, ola of 1671 (1749 A.D.) held a forgery (*Jud. Com., 7th July, 1810*).

(1616 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1538. On Thursday, the thirteenth day of the increasing moon, of the month Poson, under the constellation Denete. Peruma Duraya, the grandson of Horatal Peliya of Kotaviligoda, in the Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, granted his lands Tis-anga 2 pelas, Welipela 2 pelas, Pitawela, and their appurtenances, to his daughter-in-law Bilidijja. (Imprecations.) Witnesses: Kuda Duraya, Mohotajja, Horatal Peliya, Hapuwa, all of Kotaviligoda, Dandudeniye Mutugal Peliya, Moladanda Payindakaraya, Iriyagama Arachchila, Doluwe Hangili Naide, Doluwe Anurappu Panikkila, Menikdiwele Punchirala, Menikdiwele Alahakonge Appuhami.

(1774 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1696, on Monday, the third day of the increasing moon, of the month Poson, under the constellation Mula. I, Horatalpedige Pahittara of Kotaligoda, in the Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, declare that my paraveni property Waraka-anga 2 pelas, and the 1 pela which was given to Doluwe Dingiri Naide for blacksmith's work, and the upper pela of Navanpela with the high and low grounds thereto belonging, have been granted to my nephew Siriya to possess in paraveni, he having paid the debts I incurred, viz., 50 amunu of paddy, 60 ridis, and 7 tuppappu tuppotti cloths. Witnesses to this are Kudaya Vidane, Hatanapitiya, Kumburege Hulawaliya, Kotaligoda Liyana, Udawatte Maha Duraya, Egodawatte Maha Duraya, Horatalpedige Mantarakaraya. This Talpot was written by Dambarawe Ganitaya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher was written and given. May it prosper. (No imprecations.)

(1792 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1714, on Tuesday, the seventh day of the waning moon, of the month Poson, under the constellation Mula. Transfer of the field Tis-anga Ithalaliyadda 6 labas, together with the house and appurtenances, by Singajja of Kotaviligoda, in the Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, to Bajjoda Payindakaraya for 60 amunu paddy, 10 ridis, 1 tuppotti cloth and 1 uramale. Witnesses: Siriyajja, Tisarajja, Pahalage Liyana, Jasinge Vela, Doluhangidiya Udagedaraya, Udapitiya, all of Nilabebila. (Imprecations.)

(1803 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1725, in the month of Durutn, of the increasing moon. Grant by Elamalpote Kiriya of Doluwa, in the Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, to his son Muda, of Dunuke-anga 3 pelas, 2 pieces of ground attached thereto, and three gardens at Dunuke-anga and houses. (Imprecations.) Witnesses: Silvat Unnanse of Ketapitiye Vihare, Doluwe Walawwe Loku Banda, Nilabebile Maha Duraya, Megodahage Duraya of Pitawala, Muluwe Duraya of Elamalpota, Owitige Sobana 8,062.

(1804 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1726, on Wednesday, the seventh day of the increasing moon, of the month Poson, under the constellation Hata. Grant of the lands mentioned in the Talpot of Saka 1714 by Singajja to his niece Indaru, on her returning to the purchaser the things and money paid for the lands. Witnesses: Doluwe Loku Banda, Godigomuwe Tikka, Elamalpotayalage Mutuwa, and Pahalage Ukkuwa. (Imprecations.) 11,407.

KETAPITIYE VIHARE.—The vihare was built, it is said, in the reign of King Kirti Sri by the villagers of Doluwa and Kotaligoda. The claim to have lands registered from exemption of tax was rejected by the Temple Land Commissioner, because the lands had all been dedicated by the villagers in small bits, and notwithstanding the dedication the same services were rendered to the king for the Mul Pangu as before.

In the H. L. M. 2a. 1p. 7l. paddy land are registered as belonging to the vihare. Buddharakkhita Unnanse, incumbent of Ketapitiye Vihare, re. Nilabebile Kiri Baiya and Kalingu, tenants of the vihare, 19,246.

(1783 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1703. Tewane Etana, born to Nila bebile Hettiya of Kandupalata, in the Sinduruwanakula, Yatinuwara, has, for and in consideration of the benefit of the next world, offered to Ketapitiye Vihare the piece of garden and deniya belonging to her. Witnesses who know the same are Kotaligoda Payindakaraya, Veda Duraya of the same village, Kodituwakkaraya of Doluwa, Elumalpotaya of the same village, Ganitaya of Ratmiwala, Bowala Appu who has rendered assistance, the Silvattana of Diyapalagoda, Kodituwakkaraya of Nilabebila. In the knowledge of these persons this land-offering was made. The assistance rendered to Mahawala Duraya by Nilabebile Hettiya for the purpose of obtaining this piece of garden and deniya was the rendering of assistance during five and thirty years by giving him dry fish, meat, milk, and curd, and after his death the body was covered with a cloth worth the sum of 10 riddis. A debt of 22 amunu in paddy and the sum of 5 riddis borrowed and given on account of a forfeiture were paid on behalf of the son of the said Walu Duraya. These were offered to the vihare. 19,246.

KOTAMBE.—A village in Alutgama-wasam, Angiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South. Population in 1881, 80 (54 males, 26 females); in 1891, 35 (19 males, 16 females).

In 1878 $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres (3a. 0p. 6l.) paddy land were registered, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres paid Rs. 8.02 tax; the rest were redeemed.

KOTANEPOLA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, near Nagahapola and Kandowatta.

Population in 1881, 60 (28 males, 32 females); in 1891, 49 (22 males, 27 females).

KOTAWAGURA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbura, near Munamal-pelessa and Gerandigala.

Population in 1881, 53 (26 males, 27 females); in 1891, 33 (15 males, 18 females).

In 1878 32 acres paddy land registered, of which 29 acres paid Rs. 71.89 as tithe.

KOTIKA-AMBE.—A village in Gannewe korale, Upper Howahota, in the Bambara-gama Arachchi-wasam.

Population in 1881, 33 (17 males, 16 females); in 1891, 58 (30 males, 28 females).

The Kotika-ambe-ela irrigates $4\frac{1}{2}$ amunu.

KOTINKADUWA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu, near Maratugoda and Gettiyawala.

Population in 1881, 75 (36 males, 39 females); in 1891, 51 (21 males, 30 females).

In 1878 about $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of paddy land were registered, 4 of which paid Rs. 20.98 as tithe; the rest were redeemed.

WALAWWA.—Itanadoniya Nilame *alias* Kotinkaduwe Rala or Mudiyanse, who died in 1803, had a son and two daughters. The son, Punchirala, married the sister of Palipana Disawa (who was Mudiyanse's nephew) and had a daughter Kalu Menika.

One of the daughters of Mudiyanse married Doranogama Wedikkara Lokam who was Ratamahatmaya of Hariapattu after the first English war; the other daughter married a Kotagoluwe Banda and had a son, Kotinkaduwe Banda, who litigated for a division of Mudiyanse's estate.

There was a dispute about land heard in the palace before the last king. Neither Mudiyanne (the plaintiff) nor his son could enter the palace to conduct the suit; their rank or office did not permit of it (*Jud. Com.*, 9th and 31st July and 25th August, 1823, and 6th, 8th, and 10th March, 1824).

The king did not hear any cases personally for two or three years after he came to the throne—not until Puswelle Gabada Nilame was appointed. The first case tried was that of Moratota Unnanse (*Jud. Com.*, 6th and 8th March, 1824).

Families.—Samaranayaka, Notary of Pujaipitiya, owned a considerable extent of land here, 56,114. Kotinkaduwe Ukkurala, *ante*, p. 257. Pahala Rankot Durage, 96,665. Wijayasundara Mudiyanse, 56,114.

KOTMALE.—A division of the Kandyan country, containing 236½ square miles, 22 miles long by 10 broad. It is bounded on the east by Hewaheta, on the south by Uva, on the west by Uda Bulatgama, and on the north by Uda Palata. It extends from near Pussellawa on the north to Horton Plains on the south, and from Wigton estate on west to Sita Eliya on the east.

Under the Kandyan kings, and indeed until recent times, the greater part of Kotmale was forest. Only the lower valleys of the rivers and streams were inhabited.

The oldest tradition is of Sita's imprisonment and rescue at Sita Eliya.

Then the tradition of King Dutugemunu:—

Prince Dutugemunu was the eldest son of King Karantissa, who being very old, called his two sons, Gemunu and Tissa, and said to them: "My sons, I am now very old, and will not be able to live long, and before I die I wish to give you some advice, i.e., that when I am gone you will both continue in this kingdom and pay tribute (kappan), as I have done, to the Tamil King (Sati Rajah)."

Tissa, the younger son, received the advice of his father calmly, but Gemunu scoffed at his father's words, at which the enraged king called his courtiers and ordered them to take this Duta Gemunu (wicked Gemunu) and slay him. The prince would have been killed had he not taken warning from his mother, with whom he was a favourite, and fled to Kotmale, where he, under the name of Dutugemunu, sought shelter at the house of Urupelelle Gamarala at Kotagepitiya.

The prince continued here at first as the cattle-keeper of the Gamarala, when he built an enclosure of three large stones for the protection of the calves. After some time, being tired of the menial life he led, he turned his thoughts to agriculture, and asweddumized a tract of land of about 7 amunu, still known as Rajatalawa.

The prince traced the cla from its head with his walking-stick, and as he dragged the stick along the ground the water freely flowed behind him. The cla (Meda Ma-cla) exists to this day, and the villagers say that it is the best traced cla in the Kotmale district.

The prince (in the garb of a servant as he was then) went to a blacksmith's forge and asked the blacksmith to make a hoe. The blacksmith turned round upon him and said: "I am not here to make hoes for the Gamarala's servants; if you want one you may make it yourself from the iron refuse (boraketa) that is lying about the place." The prince obeyed at once, and taking some of the boraketa threw it into the furnace, and as it heated there a perfectly well made hoe formed of itself. The blacksmith seeing this, knew that the prince must be a great person, went down on his knees and worshipped him, who cautioning him to silence quitted the place taking the hoe with him. With the hoe the prince had little trouble in cutting up the ground.

The prince borrowed a plough from a villager, who was very unwilling to lend it. After getting the plough he was at a loss for want of buffaloes, when two wild ones came of their own accord and yoked themselves to the plough. These two animals were called Egoda kandekankota and Megodakandekankota, the enmity that had existed between them was so great that previous to this these two always met once in seven days and fought.

After all the work of the field was over, the prince asked his master, the Gamarala, for some seed paddy; when the Gamarala pointed out a large quantity of chaff (boll) lying on the dunghill, the prince removed it and sowed. It sprung up, and at the harvest there was not a field in the place that bore a larger crop.

Urupelelle Gamarala, though loth to give his seed paddy, when he saw the large crop that was about to be reaped, repaired to the kamata to take his share for the seed paddy lent, when a jackal from the adjoining jungle appeared before him and sneezed. The Gamarala exclaimed: "What is this dirty jackal

doing here?" Whereupon the jackal said: "Excuse me, Gamarala. I am come to get some bull milk (gonkiri)." The Gamarala smiled and said: "When, oh foolish jackal, was there milk drawn from bulls." The jackal in his turn cried out: "If milk cannot be drawn from bulls, where can you get paddy from chaff?" The Gamarala taking the hint quietly retired.

No labourers were employed to carry the paddy to the granary which was built by the prince. It is said, as the prince walked from the kamata the paddy followed him and got into the granary.

Then later is the tradition of Queen Henakanda Biso Bandara:—

During the reign of Sri Wira Prakrama Bahu there sprang up from a bell fruit in a garden in Four Korales a princess named Henakanda Biso Bandara. This princess was adopted in the palace of King Prakrama Bahu. When she had attained her age, finding that she was not of human parents, and that she could not marry a human prince and live in a public city, she implored the king to build her a retired city. The place hit upon was Meddegota in Kotmale (known then as the Male Rata), and there on the banks of the Mahaweli-ganga a palace was built and furnished with all the requirements for a princess; and Princess Biso Bandara took up her residence in this lonely spot.

While living here the princess dedicated certain gold ornaments to the Pattini Deity, and a dewale was built to deposit these articles. Kapurales were appointed to look after the dewale and 9 annams of paddy land were given to them for the rajakariya. The dewale exists up to this day, nothing but a tradition of the city remains. No one knows what happened to it.

Population:—

In 1881	...	...	...	56,525
In 1891	...	...	...	67,494
			1881.	1891.
Europeans...	...	...	491	522
Burghers ...	...	...	135	289
Sinhalese ...	...	...	9,918	12,854
Tamils ...	...	...	43,949	51,272
Mohammedans ...	...	...	954	1,401
Malays ...	...	...	71	210
Others ...	...	...	1,007	926
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	56,525	67,494
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Christians ...	...	...	4,165	5,046
Buddhists ...	...	...	9,621	12,653
Hindus ...	...	...	41,480	47,478
Mohammedans ...	...	...	1,196	1,751
Others ...	...	...	63	6
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	56,525	67,494
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Able to read and write	...	...	5,168	6,964
Unable to read and write	...	...	29,098	33,066

Population of the estates in 1891 52,084.

Almost the whole of the forest has been cleared and the hills are planted with tea. Kotmale includes the great district of Dinbula, and Pussellawa, Ramboda, Pundalu oya, Great Western, Nuwara Eliya, &c.

Heights.—Pedurutalagala 8,296 ft., Great Western 7,264 ft., False Peduru 6,782 ft., Agrakanda 6,574 ft., Kinyaketiya 6,568 ft., Nuwara Eliya 6,174 ft., Talankanda 6,137 ft., Pilot 5,870 ft., Kotagala 5,747 ft.

The stream which divides Nuwara Eliya was the old boundary of Kotmale: the part of the town, which lies on the east bank, was formerly in Uda Pussellawa.

The upper valley of the Kotmale river extending to the Horton Plains, and Totapola was in Uva, but was recently added to Kotmale.

There are 2,389 acres under paddy cultivation, which in 1880 was estimated to yield a crop of 85,980 bushels: but as this estimate is nearly 36 bushels to an acre, I venture to think it must have been greatly in excess of the real crop.

One authority says: "A good return in Ceylon is twelve to fifteen fold (it may rise to twenty fold with better ploughing and manure)." Sir Charles Layard, in 1867, considered the average return for the country to be about

eight fold (20 bushels of paddy for each acre of 2½ bushels sowing extent), but a Paddy and Irrigation Commission in that year, after taking full evidence, put it down at not more than five fold.

The kinds of rice grown are *sudu-wi*, *girosa*, *latiyul*, which ripen in seven months; and *ma-wi*, *raclunda*, *tatu-wi*, and *hinati*, which ripen in six months. *Sudu-wi* is most cultivated.

The fields as a rule are cultivated once a year only for the *maha* season; reaped in February–March (*Administration Reports, 1884, p. 37.1*).

Irrigation by streams only. Rainfall ample, and always sufficient to provide for the wants of cultivation (*Administration Reports, 1884*).

Hill paddy is but little sown. Two kinds of *kurakkan* are sown: (1) *Kobho-wala*, which is sown in May and August and reaped in September; (2) *Kola-kurakkan* (rare) sown in September and October. Yala crop of *kurakkan* reaped in July–August.

There are but few coconuts in the district; a few arecanuts in Tispano and Kadadora.

Kotmale is under a *Ratennahatmaya*.

The *Weligedara* family in *Maswela* have frequently held the office in recent times. There are two *korales*, *Udapono* and *Pallepono korales*. The former includes the valleys of *Ramboda*, *Pundalu-oya*, and the upper valley of the *Dimbala* and *Kotmale* rivers, the latter is the lower valley of the united streams.

There are forty three villages, which for administrative purposes are grouped into eighteen divisions under fourteen *Arachchies* and four *Durays*.

The great mass of the *Kandyan* population in *Kotmale* is of low caste. The *Wellala* population is of an inferior grade, the principal landowners in the king's time were *Sattambis*; but in this district, as in all others, men of inferior position assume the names and titles, which used to belong exclusively to the classes above them.

As is natural in a country inhabited mainly by low-caste people, there are but few *vihares*. *Pusulpitiya*, *Niyangandora*, *Tolalo*, *Dimbala* and *Metabage Vihara* and *Medakumbura* and *Morape Dewala*.

Villages in *Pallepono korale* :—

Kahulpitiya, including *Nugotota*, *Koholdeniya*, *Pokunuwatta*, *Uda* and *Palle Gammeda*, *Tambaligama* or *Marakkalagama*, *Hedunawawa*, *Meddogoda Rategammeda*, *Muwankeliwela*, *Palalora-ela*.

Maswela, including *Palle* and *Uda Gammeda*.

Mawela, including *Tanmittiya*, *Kahatadema*, *Kiriwanagoda*, *Nekatigammeda*, *Panagammeda*.

Nawangama, including *Pusulpitiya*, *Dohintalawa*, *Konsingammeda*, *Viharegama*.

Wataddora, including *Welandagoda*, *Polwaturegammeda*, *Kurampitiya*, *Borawagama* or *Berawatalawa Dowita*, *Kalugalapatana*, *Welagamatenna*.

Tispano, including *Uda* and *Mela Gammeda*, *Aluwela*, *Kodikarigammeda*.

Harangala, including *Lappanagama*.

Hapugastalawa, including *Polwatura*, *Doruwadeniya*, *Medagahawatura*.

Kadadora, including *Uda* and *Palle Gammeda*, *Nugawela*, and *Welimada*.

Morape, including *Kotagapitiya*, *Mappola*, *Ramantalawa*, *Borawagama*, *Neliwatta*.

Villages in *Udapono korale* :—

Dimbala, including *Lindula*, *Agrapatana*, *Kotagala*.

Nanu-oya, including a part of *Udakiinda* in *Uva*, *Ambawela*, *Pattipola*, *Middle Camp*, *Railway Gorge*.

Ramboda, including *Mathewa*, *Ambahela*, *Palagolla*, *Gerandi-ela*, *Labugolla*, *Kuda-oya*, *Kondagala*.

Otalawa, including *Ambatalawa*, *Gankewala*, *Handapangama*, *Sangilipalama*, *Kosgolla*.

Niyangandora, including *Uda* and *Palle Gammeda*.

Kumbaloluwa, including *Kirindewela*, *Egodawela*, *Medakanda*.

Panangammama, including *Deluntalamma*, *Tavalantenna*, *Karagastalawa*, *Helloda*, *Katukitula*.

Madakumbura, including *Kadadorapitiya*, *Halpola*, *Gabbela*, *Pundalu-oya*, *Karagahapitanyalutenna*, *Dronkedeniya*.

Udagama, including *Uda* and *Palle Gammeda*, *Rawanagoda*, *Wijepahukanda*.

Metagama, including Uda and Pallo Gammedda, Koshinna, Katarandena, Hinmarangolla.

	Commuted Fields.		Redeemed	Uncom- muted.	Temple Fields.	Abandoned Fields.
	Extent.	Tax.	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.
	A. P. K.	Rs. c.	A. P. K.	A. P. K.	A. P. K.	A. P. K.
Udapone Korale :—						
Ramboda ...	18 3 4	150 82	0 0 1	—	—	0 1 5
Mallawa ...	24 2 5	239 1	—	—	—	0 1 6
Handapangama ...	32 1 3	231 25	1 0 6	2 1 6	1 0 0	1 0 0
Gankewala ...	10 1 1	93 91	—	—	2 0 0	0 2 7
Ambatalawa ...	9 0 7	64 33	—	—	—	—
Otalawa ...	14 1 0	92 83	—	—	—	—
Panangammana ...	30 2 6	258 97	1 1 5	0 3 0	—	0 0 4
Deluntalamada ...	26 2 7	185 60	0 1 2	—	—	1 3 0
Niyangandora ...	35 2 2	303 77	0 2 9	—	—	—
Kumbaloluwa ...	44 1 9½	355 47	6 0 3	—	—	2 3 9
Madakumbura ...	67 0 9	570 39	0 2 1	—	—	0 1 4
Halpola ...	5 1 1	36 12	—	2 0 0	—	—
Kadadonapitiya ...	24 2 9	179 20	0 2 0	—	—	1 0 0
Dimbula Uda ...	86 3 1	728 68	—	1 1 0	—	0 0 9
Dimbula Meta- gama ...	92 3 0	786 39	2 1 0	1 1 0	0 3 0	0 3 9
Total ...	523 2 4½	4,256 74	12 3 7	7 2 6	3 3 0	9 3 2
Pallepono Korale :—						
Mawela ...	67 2 1	483 54	33 2 8	12 2 2	8 0 4	0 2 0
Maswela ...	43 2 9	300 75	21 0 1	5 2 4	6 2 7	0 2 9
Morapo ...	34 1 7	241 22	4 3 1	—	8 3 7	—
Kotagepitiya ...	17 2 1	128 48	6 2 1	—	2 3 3	0 1 8
Kadadora ...	45 2 9	347 2	5 0 9	—	0 1 8	1 0 4
Polwatura ...	10 0 7	71 99	0 2 1	—	—	0 3 0
Hapugastalawa ...	8 3 6	58 83	—	—	0 3 7	—
Harangala ...	18 3 7	123 94	—	—	—	—
Trispane ...	90 1 8½	589 23	1 0 6	1 0 0	0 1 0	—
Wataddora ...	58 1 7½	402 93	0 1 5	—	2 0 0	1 2 8
Kurampitiya ...	7 1 2	71 7	0 2 8	—	—	—
Dowita ...	8 2 4	55 38	1 0 0	—	3 1 2	—
Nawangama ...	7 0 6	46 4	3 1 7	—	—	0 1 9
Pusulpitiya ...	0 3 3	4 61	3 0 3	—	1 1 8	0 0 3
Nuggetota ...	11 2 5	86 26	—	—	—	0 1 2
Kalalpitiya ...	54 0 8	386 37	2 1 0	1 1 0	1 2 6	—
Hedunuwawa ...	2 1 5	11 20	—	—	—	—
Meddegoda ...	8 0 3	70 3	—	—	1 2 6	0 3 4
Total ...	599 3 5	4,813 60	16 0 3	7 7 6	7 0 2	10 3 8

KOTTAGODA.—A village in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South, near Imbulandande and Dombawala.

Population in 1871, 84 (48 males, 36 females); in 1881, 124 (68 males, 56 females); in 1891, 81 (42 males, 39 females).

In 1878 264 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 3a. 0p. 7l. (paid Rs. 1701); uncommuted 6a. 2p. 1l.; redeemed 3a. 2p. 5l.; total 13a. 1p. 3l.

Maapitiye Kumarihami, widow of Molligoda senior, first Adigar, owned land here, which she sold to Punchirala Muhandarama, and by his executor it was sold to a Moorman, 18418—Moors, 18418 31.551

KOTTALA.—A village in Diyatilaka korale, Upper Howahota, in Madanwala. Ara heli wasam, half a mile from Rikiligaskada.

Population in 1881, 62 (36 males, 26 females); in 1891, 73 (40 males, 33 females).

The Kottale-ela irrigates 3 amunu, the Kottale-oye Uda-ela 1 amuna, the Kottale-oye Deweni-ela 3½ amunu, the Kottale-oye Hataraweni-ela 4 amunu.

There is a minor road from Bondera and Batgala to Kottala.

Population. Herit Mudliyanse, 21,350 (Talpat Saka 1738). Kottalage, 16,140½. 21,450 (Talpat Saka 1728).

The HANGUTANKETA MAHA DEWALI has two Service Pangu here of an amunu field and small gardens and hen. Tenants: Udagamago. Serviceon (commutable at Rs. 6); in turn to attend the Hangutanketa perahera for fifteen days and to carry the mutukudo; to be in mura four months a year, offering flowers twice a day; to attend the Basmyaka Nilame; to repair the Pattirippua.

KOTUWEGEDARA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matala South.

Population in 1871, with Wanduramulla, 165 (89 males, 76 females); in 1881, 183 (99 males, 84 females); in 1891, 172 (90 males, 82 females).

In 1878 26½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 0p. 8l. (paid Rs. 28.27); uncommuted 1a. 0p. 0l.; abandoned 2a. 0p. 0l.; redeemed 3a. 0p. 2l.; total 13a. 1p. 0l.

WALAWWA.—

SANNAS (1765 A.D.).—Sri. The behest delivered by our divine Lord, the sovereign of Sri Lanka, by his great and incomparable mercy, is as follows:—As Pabalawelo Appu, the grandson of Kotuwegedara Herit Mudaliya, with great zeal and loyalty, served the king during the commotions of the enemies, His Majesty has been pleased to grant to him the fields Hapugastennakumbura of 5 pelas, Lahorabulakumbura of 3 pelas, Deniya of 2 pelas, Siyambalakotuwa of 2 pelas, making in all 3 amunu in extent, together with the high and low grounds, houses, gardens, and trees, situate at Kotuwegedara in Kohonsiya pattu, in the Disavoni of Matala, which make a portion of land, that they may be possessed without interruption in paraveni from generation to generation as long as his children and children's children may exist.

In the year of Saka 1687, denominated Parthiwa, in the month of Il, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of the decreasing moon, this Sannas has been granted, which behest is thus made a royal command.

The grantee was, in King Kirti Sri's reign, Batwadana Nilame. He married Wogonapola Kumaramani and had a daughter Tikiri Menika, who married Ayittalvadde Disawa and had a son Kuda Diwa Nilame, who died at Colombo in 1819, while in confinement for being concerned in the rebellion of 1817-18. He left no issue.

His elder brother, Pabalawelo Mudiyanso, had a daughter, Dingiri Menika married to the Nikawelle Walawwa, and had a son, Tikiri Banda (2,573, D. C., Matala).

(1689 A.D.).—On Thur-day, the twelfth day of the increasing moon, in the month Il, in the year of Saka 1611. I, Tikirala of Kotuwegedara, in the Kohonsiyapattu, of Matala, do make over to my begotten daughter Kombhumi the following lands, which I obtained and continue to possess, namely, Mawikumbura of 2 pelas, Meladunpota of 2 pelas, house, and two gardens, Kekulampitiyehena, and five coconut trees. Witnesses to this are Kotuwegedara Racerala witness, Navaratna Muhandirana of the same village witness, Pallewela Panchimala witness, Danuwila Loku Appuhani witness, Mohottrilaya Manawalehana witness, Namalrahge Nade of Nagolla witness, Annappu of the same village witness, and Kalawattege Tettuhani witness. With the knowledge of these witnesses this writing was granted. Any person making any dispute or interruption with respect to this will fall in to the eight hells, to wit, Sangiwa, Kalasutraya, and others, and will never get out of them, on the contrary, any person rendering any assistance even by word of mouth will obtain happiness in the six heavens, Chaturmudharagikaya, Tavatimsaya, Yama, Tuitya, Nimmaperatiya, Paranimmitawasawattiya, and will see the next Buddha Maitri. Siddhimagga! Let there be success.

(1736 A.D.). In the year of Saka 1658. On Sunday, in the month Wesak, the properties which belong to Lokutalahani, the elder son of Navaratna Mudiyanso of Kotuwegedara, in the Kohonsiyapattu of Matala, are Pallewela-kumbura of 15 labas, Meladunpotekumbura of 15 labas, Hulangonawepalawatta, Dombagaspitiyewatta. Lokutalahani disinherited We tumala Appuhani

(eldest son) to his right to these, and as his two Bala Appuhams (younger sons) were rendering him assistance, gave them for possession in paravuni. Witnesses to the giving of this land grant are Kotuwagedara Padimbandirarala, Mohottallaye Kudu Appuhami of the same village, Nagolle Ratnayaka Rala, Muhandirama of the same village, Katawitigoda Vidane of the same village, and Gurumuche of the same village. Any relation of mine, or any person who is not related to me, or any stranger, will suffer vengeance, the two Bala Appuhams may swear on the five ordals and nothing will happen to them. Any person rendering assistance touching this even by word of mouth will have the happiness of seeing Maitri Buddha.

(1736 A.D.)—In the year of Saka 1658. Loku Appuhami having obtained the gan-panguwa which the two Bala Appuhams (younger sons) obtained from Navaratna Mudiyanse of Kotuwagedara, in the Kohonsiyapattu of Matule, I, the Kumarihami of the said Mudiyanse, do hereby disinherit the two Loku Appuhams (elder sons), and have given this gan-panguwa to the two Bala Appuhams (younger sons). Witnesses who know the giving of this land grant are Pattipola Disawa's Appuhami (son), Navaratnagedara Begomawe Rala, Wanduramulle Mahante Rala, Nagolle Muhandirama, Ratnaka Rala of the same village, Talawinne Hanzidiya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this transfer of land was given, the two Bala Appuhams may swear on the five ordals and nothing will happen to them. Any person rendering assistance touching this even by word of mouth will have the happiness of seeing Maitri Buddha.

(1739 A.D.)—On Wednesday, in the increasing moon, in the month of Navan, in the year of Saka 1661. Navaratna Mudiyanse of Kotuwagedara, in the Kohonsiyapattu of Matule, who is in possession of paravuni property, has four Appuhams begotten to him, and as the two elder Appuhams conduct themselves badly and illtreat him, without giving any lands to them, he made over all his lands and properties, in presence of witnesses, to his two Bala Appuhams, namely, Lankabaranek Indura, Otukumbura, Aswedlunnakumbura, together with their appurtenant by hand low lands, houses, and plantations. I the Lanna Etana of the said Mudiyanse, do hereby, with the view of obtaining assistance from the said two Bala Appuhams, and also of my free will, give them the same lands. Witnesses to this are Ellepola Maha Adikaram Mahattaya Matule Disumabattmaya, Udapalata Disawa, Uduwalele Mohottala Ellepola Koduwakku Mohottala, Maha Hetapenage Dugganna Mohalunde Appuhami, Walanna Appuhami, Uduwatte Muhandirana Rala. With the knowledge of these gentlemen these properties were given. If the two Loku Appuhams or their children and grandchildren make any dispute with respect to this, they will have to suffer vengeance for the third time, the two Bala Appuhams who obtain this patkade from me may swear on the five ordals and nothing will befall them. The high official gentlemen who would render any assistance whatever with regard to this will obtain heavenly bliss and see Maitri Buddha, and lastly attain Nirvana. This Talpot was granted at the Udumale of the Palle Mahawasala Kandy.

(1744 A.D.)—On Tuesday, the tenth day of the month II, in the year of Saka 1666. Dugganna Ralahami rendered me, Appuhami (the begotten son of Udagedara Rala of Kotuwagedara, in Kohonsiyapattu of Matule), great assistance according to my wish when I was in a very critical state of health, and in consideration thereof I do hereby give him this land grant, making over to him the following lands, which I obtained from my father and anut, namely, Mawikumbura of Panuma, Melakumpo of 2 pelas, Mahapatentolana and Hinnawala. Witnesses to this are Nagolle Ratnaka Rala, Nagolle Rala of the same village, Pitanga Muhandirama of the same village, Kotuwagedara Begomawe Rala, Padimbandiraragedara Punchirala of the same village, Kaluraka Kandagedara Upasakela, and Nagolle Appuwa Henaya. Any person making any dispute with regard to these, given with the knowledge of these witnesses, will have to suffer vengeance. Dugganna Ralahami, who obtained this Talpot, and his descendants, children and grandchildren may swear on the five ordals and nothing will happen to them. Whoever assists and warrants this will obtain a great deal of merit, any person disputing about this will fall into hell.

SASSAS (1761 A.D.)—The Command given by our lord, the king of Lanka, moved by his incomparable profound grace. Ratnaka Mahadiva's grandson fell in the battle with the Dutch, which took place at Wanduragala. Therefore, to his old man (father) he granted the paddy field Walakumbura of 3 pelas at Kotuwagedara in the Matule Division, with its appurtenant high and low lands, houses, garden, and plantations, that the same may be possessed by him and by his children, grandchildren and their generations.

This Sannasa was commanded to be given on Monday, the seventh day of the waning moon, in the month of Binura, in the year of Saka 1686. This was the command of His Majesty, and it was his express will and pleasure. 1,915 and 3,375, D. C. Matale.

(1771 A.D.).—On Sunday, the tenth day of the increasing moon, in the month Paala. Because 81 ridis were paid to the Etana of Kanangomuwa, the grandson of Menikhami, by Kotuwegedara Adikaram Mahatmaya of Kohon-siyapattu in Matale, the Etana made over to him Arankawelelolauna of 3 pelas for possession in paraveni. Witnesses to this are Nagolle Muhandirama, Kotuwegedara Kapurala, Hulangomuwa Palihenegedara Kudarala, Hapugas-tenne Vedarala, Wakuwele Vidane, Nagolle Hungidiya, Hulanzomuwa Badalge Appu Naide, and Hudu Apullama Henaya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this writing for paraveni possession was given.

(1776 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1698. Mahantegedara Medage Appurala of Wanduramulla, in Kohon-siyapattu, 10 ridis, Tamankulagedara Appurala 6 ridis, Pallegedara Sirala 5 ridis; for these nine ridis the 3 chenas forming three pangu were given to Kotuwegedara Adikaram Nilame. Pitiyegedara Padi Arachchillaye Puweliya took 81 ridis, and for that debt gave Amangala Kanatchena. Mahantegedara Gammaha's grand-daughter Punchi Etana borrowed 1 amuna of paddy from Bowetenna, and from the Walawwa 3 pelas of paddy and one massa; for this debt Lalanchena was given. Witnesses to this are Kotuwegedara Walawwe Halugola Punchirala, Wanduramulle Mahantegedara Appurala, Panikkilaye Kumarala, Kalawitigolagedara Vidane, and Konaragammedde Rattota Vidane.

(1777 A.D.).—On Monday, in the increasing moon, in the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1699. I, Maha Navaratna Mudiyanse of Kotuwegedara, in Kohon-siyapattu of Matale, am possessed of Aswedduma of 2 amunu, and out of the high lands appertaining to it there are about 4 amunu of land to be asweddumized, Mawikumbura of 1 amuna, Meladunpota of 1 amuna, the purchased lands Dolana of 2 pelas and its appurtenant houses, lands, and trees, all these belonging to me, Maha Navaratna Mudiyanse, do hereby finally make over to the Menika (wife) of Angaminana Pallegampuhe Adikaram Mahatmaya for possession in paraveni. Witnesses to this are Gabala Rala, Walawwe Halugola Punchirala, Pallegedara Ekanayaka Mudiyanse-lage Punchirala, Kapurala of the same village, Wanduramulle Mahanta Muhandirama, Hulangomuwa Upsakarala, Nagolle Ambokke Vidane, Hungidiya of the same village, and Hudu Apullama Henaya of the same village. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land grant was given.

The grantee may for the first, second, and third time swear on the five ordeals and nothing will happen to her. Any person making any dispute with respect to this will suffer vengeance. Any wealthy or charitable person even speaking one word in favour of this in any dispute will enjoy prosperity in this and in the other world. Any virtuous person giving evidence in favour of this in any case will enjoy the highest felicity in this world, and every blessing in the other world.

Families --Nagolle Pataya Henaya *vs.* Ivurapitige Appuwa Henaya, for a field by purchase in 1810 from Abegunawardana Karunaratna Mudaliyar, 30,395.

Ratnekke Dingiri Menika *vs.* Maduwe Arachchillage Kiri Banda, for a field at Pibilewela, 3,153 (N. S.). Maduwe Arachchillage *vs.* Hewa Jayalathelige 26,136, 51,762.

Land sold by Udangomuwa Naranpanuwege Dingiri Menika of Nagolla to Hewagama Patiramage Baba Appu of Hikgolla, land purchased from Moragas-pitiya Pahala Walawwe Kalu Banda and Kaduwela Miyanamadittege Palingu Menika of Muhandirangedara, 3,924, C. R. Matale.

Chandrasekara Walawwe Banda of Werapitiya, 92,157. Gabada Walawwe Walliyawatte Banda, 92,157. Kumbukgollage, 1,752. Kanappa Chetty *vs.* Loku Vedarallage, for land purchased from Chandrasekara Banda of Kapuwatte, 79,581. Maduwe Arachchillage, 3,153. Nikawello Pahala Walawwa Tikiri Banda, 30,659. Rajapakage, 1,752. Ratnekke, 3,153. Wattegama Banda, 30,659.

Kapuwatte *alias* Pilima Talawwe Maha Nilame succeeded to lands here from his mother.

Kapuwatte Kumarihami owned lands here, 1,915 and 3,375, D. C. Matale.

Maduzalle Medduma Banda *vs.* Walawwewatte Banda: Pallewatte Muhandirama, intervener. Plaintiff said that Padiyola Disawa was proprietor of land, who transferred it to his brother Gabada Nilame, who was succeeded by his grandson Kuman Maduwe Lakam, and who was succeeded by his son Kotuwegedara Lakam. Defendant said that his father Kotuwegedara Dingiri Banda and the Lakam were brothers. 1,208, D. C. Matale.

KUDAMAKE.—A village in Ganga Ihala korale, Udapalata, adjoining Gampola-wela, *ante*, p. 271. The western boundary is the Kanamesililiya-oya. Eregoda and Kurukudo are hamlets. Part of Maria tea estate is in this village.

Population in 1881, 36 (20 males, 16 females); in 1891, 52 (21 males, 31 females). The inhabitants are Berawayo.

In 1878 34 acres (17a. 0p. 1l.) paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 172-88.

RUKULAMALPOTA.—A village in Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Mutale East, adjoining Pubbarawala.

Population in 1881, 29 (14 males, 15 females); in 1891, 31 (17 males, 14 females).

In 1878 18 acres (8a. 3p. 9l.) paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 41-08.

KULUGAMMANA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu. It is situated about the middle of the pattuwa and on the left of the minor road from Haloluwa to Kurunegala. Kulugammanna, Malagammanna, and Dadohogama form an Arachchi-wasam. Karawalagoda is a hamlet.

Population in 1881, 355 (179 males, 176 females); in 1891, 279 (136 males, 143 females).

In 1878 132 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 16a. 1p. 7l.; redeemed 36a. 1p. 2l.; temple land 10a. 2p. 5l.; Maligawa land 2a. 2p. 6l.; total 66a. 0p. 0l.

The Kulugammanna Pattini Dewale, the Kandy Pattini Dewale, the Dalada Maligawa, and the Wanahagala Vihara have lands in this village.

On a complaint of the hardship of furnishing buffaloes to cultivate the royal lands here, the king transferred lands in the Wetikkara Lekam's Department to Dugganna Service (*Jud. Com., 10th January, 1821*).

Wattegedara Dugganarala and Malagammanna Unnanse were the sons of Werellagama Wattegedara Ralahami and Punchi Menika. They litigated for their mother's estate. The Unnanse had an ola (Saka 1745) from his mother (1,432, D. C. Mad.).

In an action brought by Dahanekke Arachchila against Wallahagoda Muhandirama, the latter said the lands belonged to the Crown, and were granted from time to time to those who distinguished themselves in the military service in the deposed king's reign. In 1815 he having been proved faithful to the British Government was appointed headman over the people of the Ethage and Ashage Departments, and Ehelapola Adigar made a grant of the lands to him (472, D. C. Mad.).

Mahakumbura Walawwa Dingiri Banda brought actions against Udatennego Naide for not performing services to him (22,774, 39,590, 41,121).

WALAWWA.—Kulugammanna Mahagedara Mudiyanselage Walawwa was in olden days the principal walawwa in Harispattu, *ante*, p. 103. The family is decayed.

There are three other walawwas of Mudali Peruwe rank :—

Ispitiye Haluwana Mudiyanselage Walawwa. Three brothers. They married from Bowala, Tumpanegedara, and Ispitiye Hettigedara.

Pelene Herat Mudiyanselage Walawwa.

Kivuldoniye Herat Mudiyanselage Walawwa. three brothers, Ukku Banda Dugganarala, Punchurala Arachchila, and Tikiri Banda Arachchila.

Fam. B. & C.—Francis Barchor and Paulo Hector *vs.* Bernard Susey and Susey Mannei—parties were the sons of Marku Susey for a garden of 7 acres upon a Crown grant dated 1817. 57,715, 57,716. Arambage 20,724, 20,751, 36,985, 37,199, 66,716, 91,997. Dadohogamage 73,132. Demanige 62,694. Godelapala, *ante*, p. 50. Jayasinha Arachchige 62,694. Koralege 34,371. Koralewattage, 91,997. Kotikumbage 37,716. Kotikumbage 20,721, 20,751, 36,985, 37,199, 66,716. Kornwege 2,777. Kurundirahumage 97,855. Nannakotuwege 31,371. Nugawala Rotenabramaya and Peliyoge Loku Banda Arachchi, a man against them by a Moorinan for opening a road thro' his garden. 37,372. Pallegge 20,751, 36,785, 36,716. Pelene Henayalage 31,666. Peliyagala Henayalage 43,539. Piris Kankanama 37,510. Rukadaniyage 72,500. Tingolange Mudiyanselage 43,539. Tumpanage 10,989, 91,997, 2,777.



(1661 A.D.).—On Friday, the fifth day of Kula, in the year of Saka 1673, I, Malagunnam Mahasane Bandura, the tutor of Halawannula of Iapitiya, in Kulugunnamana-pattu, granted the following out of what I acquired as tutor, to wit, Mikkunawa of 2 pēlas, Gallimalekumbura of 2 pēlas, and of high lands Dambawakumbudite, Gallimalekumburawakumbura, Nadandakumburana, Mahopitiya, Ulaganwatta, and the Kanara, bordering the above, to my begotten daughter, the maid Nachchira, by way of gift. Witnesses are Peli no Awudage Lekun, Jiyanniche, Kumarawaka Arachchita, Sellappu, Tikiri Appu, Gotheema Appu, Kulugunnam Kapurula, Kapura Appu, Welegedara Deva Nanda, Pelone Kiri Eza Henaya, Werlagunnam Gamadul Achariya, Malagunnam Rankot Duttaya, and Hinkende Daraya.

KULUGUNMANA VIHARA.—This is a very ancient one. The tradition is that King Bhuvaneka Bala gave a *stupa*.

The vihare was almost abandoned for many years prior to 1811, when Kadiwewa Unnase went there. The High Priest of Malwatto Vihara appointed as his successor, about 1816, Putangalla Ann Nayaka Unnase.

The lands are old dedications. There are no muttettu, all Nila Pangu, the service is to give four measures of rice from each panguwa every day, but very few do it regularly.

Dugganadu produced a paraveni Talpot dated Saka 1573 (1651 A.D.), for lands held of the vihare and also of Duggunawala lands.

Some lands were registered (*T. L. C. 111, office 297*).

The vihare has two Paraveni Pangu here:—

1. Nila.—Tenants: nine Villala and one low caste. Hold about 18 acres fields, 40 acres garden, 8½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 153.70): each to give to the vihare yearly 1 pēla of paddy and ten bundles of straw per pēla of mud land, to assist in the decoration of the temple for the four festivals; to offer to the incumbent a pattara of curry and rice at the Alutal Maagalaya; to weed the vihare mawwa twice a year; to help in repairing the temple and pansala with mud and sticks when necessary, and to thatch these buildings; to offer to the incumbent a new year's penance of a pattara of rice and forty leaves of betel.

2. Rajakaridana.—Tenants: twelve. Hold 7 acres gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 25.75): No. 1 to pay five shillings or twelve neli of oil yearly; Nos. 2 and 3 each one shilling and one pingo of vegetables yearly; No. 4 one shilling; No. 5 eight shillings; No. 6 two shillings; Nos. 7 and 8 ten shillings each; No. 9 five shillings; No. 10 sixpence; No. 11 three shillings; and No. 12 five shillings.

KULUGUNMANA PATTINI DEWALA.—In 1886 the dewala fell down. The son of the Kapurula lives in Kandy as Kapurula of the Kandy Pattini Dewala. It owns two pangu here:—

1. Kapa.—Tenant: Malagunnamgo Kirala Kapurula. Holds 1½ acre field and one fourth of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 20.60): to keep the dewala in order and to decorate it for the four festivals.

2. Rajakaridana.—Tenant: Rankittige Pancha. Holds 1 acre of garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 1.60): to give one shilling and a pingo of vegetables to the dewala yearly.

The WYANAGALA VIHARA owns two pangu here:—

1. Nila.—Tenants: Wengema. Hold one fourth of an acre field and half an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 2.30): to convert into rice 2 pēlas of paddy every month for the use of the vihare and to decorate it for the four festivals.

2. Rajakaridana.—Tenant: Udatannage Nandana. Holds half an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 2): to pay four shillings to the vihare yearly.

3. Saththirakuridana.—Tenants: Udatannage. Hold 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 3.70): to deliver at the vihare sixty kēra of white jaggery every month and four neli of kekuna oil for each of the four festivals.

Two pangu in Haloluwa:—

1. Horana.—The tenant to beat tom-tom at the vihare on poya days, the four festivals, and puskamas.

2. Horana.—Maruwana.

The KANDY PATTINI DEWALA owns a Mura Panguwa here.—Tenants: Kordawatte. Hold 1 acre field and 4½ acres garden, in two shares. Services (commutable for Rs. 10.25): each to be in mura at the Kandy Pattini Dewala

for two mura of one month in the year. The one in mura to clean the dewale premises daily and to go on messages if required. Each to give to the Basnayaka Nilame a new year's present of a box of sweets and forty leaves of betel.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has two Service Pangu here of 54 acres fields, 34 acres gardens, three-fourths of an acre hema. Services commutable for Rs. 61-50.

KULUGAMMANASIYA PATTUWA.—Is the southern division of Harispattu. It is bounded on the south-east by the Mahaweli-ganga, on the south-west by the Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, on the north-west by the Medasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, on the north by Medasiya pattuwa and the Pallegampala of Harispattu, and on the north-east by the Pallegampala of Lower Dambura.

It is traversed by the high road from Katugastota to Galagehara and lies on both sides of the road, passing through Yatiwawala, Hinagana, Watuwala, Nugawela, and Barigama.

It contained in 1881 11,166 inhabitants (5,904 males, 5,262 females), 2,377 houses, 2,421 families.

There were 1,339 acres under paddy, 400 of which paid Rs. 1,571-14, an average of Rs. 4-92 an acre. 779 acres were redeemed, 141 acres exempt as belonging to temples. Of these 141, only a part, belonged to the local vihara and dewala, for 43 acres belonged to the Maligawa, and more than 20 acres belonged to the Kandy Pattini Dewale.

It has twenty-eight villages under twenty Archchies and Durayo.

Population in 1881 :—

Village.	Population.	Village.	Population.
Barigama	63	Kondadeniya	564
Bokalahwela	625	Malagammana	325
Dadohogama	236	Nikatenna	140
Dulwala	306	Nugawela	114
Embulpura	216	Ranawana	289
Endarutenna	110	Tittapattala	481
Gonigoda	284	Uduwawala	538
Haloluwe Pallegama	748	Uguressapitiya	469
Haloluwe Udagama	1,230	Ulundupitiya	337
Hapugoda	421	Watuwala	284
Hiriyalagammana	199	Werellagama	167
Hinagana	428	Yatihalgala Pallegama	429
Ingala	227	Yatihalgala Udagama	423
Ispitiya	154	Yatiwawala	970
Kulugammana	355		

Population in 1891 :—

Village.	Population.	Village.	Population.
Balawatgoda	44	Migadeniya	33
Barigama	40	Nikatenma	111
Dadohogama	130	Nugawela	116
Dulwala	254	Palkumbura	87
Embulpura	228	Pall-bokalahwela	311
Endarutenna	86	Pandeniya	27
Gonigoda	203	Pattiyagoda	26
Haloluwe Pallegama	378	Ranawana	211
Haloluwe Udagama	1,684	Tittapattala	387
Hapugoda	335	Udubokalahwela	236
Hinagana	354	Uduwawala	481
Hiriyalagammana	173	Uguressapitiya	365
Ingala	166	Ulundupitiya	232
Ispitiya	142	Watuwala	235
Karako	51	Werellagama	139
Katugastota	518	Yatihalgala Pallegama	409
Kiuldeniya	51	Yatihalgala Udagama	392
Kondadeniya	552	Yatiwawala	398
Kulugammana	279	Estates in Harispattu	
Malagammana	219	Division	973
Malagammana Viharegama	32		

KUMBALOLUWA.—A village in Palispattu East, Lower Dumbara.

Stream.—Galmala oya.

Population in 1881, 145 (80 males, 65 females); in 1891, 111 (64 males, 47 females).

In the H. L. M. 36½ acres (18a. 0p. 6l.) paddy land are registered.

In 1878 40 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 13a. 2p. 8l. (paid Rs. 107-67); redeemed 2a. 3p. 5½l.; sold by Government 0a. 2p. 0l.; temple land 2a. 2p. 7l.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 0l.; total 20a. 0p. 0½l.

Families.—Amunugama Panikkiya vs. Pattunduwa Yakdesa, and Ihalage Rattarama, intervenient, 17,570, 51,702.

(1800 A.D.)—This Talpot was written and granted at the Ganbatara Dehigama Walawwa, in the year of Saka 1722, in the month of Posaon, on Thursday, the thirteenth of the waxing moon. The upper 3 pelus of the field Udawele Ihalagedarakumbura and its appurtenances situate at Kumbaloluwa, in the Palispattu of Dumbara, having been possessed by Ganadule Kirajja were given to his son Gunaya, who possessed the same, and were given to his son Samindara, and who granted the same to his aunt's son Ukkuwa. Witnesses: Suttantibi Rala and Tumbakolahene Hunkiri Achchila (who wrote this) of Palawala, Ganbatara Vidano of Dehid-niya, Karandiyaddo Hulawaliya, Pananduwa Abaya Hulawaliya, Nikinagahagedaraya, and Bambaragasingolla, all of Kumbaloluwa. (Imprecations.) 17,570.

There is a kovila here dedicated to two devils, Amuhiri Yaka and Kadawara Yaka.

A man of this village was murdered in 1817 by a man of Giddawa. At first it was thought he was killed by an elephant. Seven days after the body had been found, the inhabitants of this village made offerings at the kovila, when the murderer came, running like a mad man, and, being bound by the people, confessed the murder (*Jud. Com., 14th July, 1817*).

The DALADA MALIGAWA has a Howisi Panguwa heru (1a. 3p. 8l. fields, 0a. 0p. 8l. garden, 0a. 2p. 0l. heru). Services valued at Rs. 39-70.

KUMBALOLUWA.—A village in Matala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matala East.

Stream.—Gammelo oya, Mudun-ela.

Hill.—Kosgollakanda.

Population in 1881, 281 (154 males, 127 females); in 1891, 213 (114 males, 99 females).

The last king granted the village to Huduhumpola Vihara, *ante*, p. 361.

In 1878 176½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 33a. 2p. 0l. (paid Rs. 113-02); uncommuted 5a. 2p. 8l.; redeemed 13a. 1p. 9l.; Crown land 35a. 3p. 0l.; total 88a. 1p. 7l.

Families.—Desigama Mudiyanadige Appuhami, Korala of Weragama, vs. Welige Bendirala, for two gardens, 52,055.

The HUDUHUMPOLA VIHARA has twenty-one Service Pangu heru, 18 amunu paddy land. Tenants: Jayasekarage, Siyambalagabage, Pallewele, Welege, Moormen, Kandehene, Duwege, Tolabowatto, Alawattapitiyo, Mahantego, Henayalage, Yaddessalayage, Borakarage, Bambagasynage, Aswoddumego, Gurumuchelage, Eialenege, Pahalage, Pallege, Darandakumburege, Galwetigo, Nikawellege. Services valued at Rs. 231-35.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has six pangu, 4a. 1p. 4l. fields. Tenants: Henayalage, Kapuhenayalage, Welige, Welipitige, Kidurumulle, Pallekotuwo, Tennekumburege, Metilakko, Delpawane, Ganemullege, Egodage, Ilangidigo. The tenants pay Rs. 7-95 per annum.

KUMBALOLUWA.—A village in Udapone korala, Kotmale. It is on the lower waters of Pundalu oya at its junction with the Dimbula river, and on the road from Kandy to Pundalu oya, 39-45 miles from Kandy, 7½ miles from Tawalantenna, and 2 miles from Niyangandora; and is 4,414-9 ft. above the sea.

This is a low caste village under a Duraya.

There is a Roman Catholic church and a mosque.

Population in 1881, 422 (161 males, 261 females); in 1891, 230 (125 males, 105 females).

The Durayo of this village are connected with those of Manakola and Maratuwela in Maturata korale, and also with the Durayo of Maswala in Pallepone korale of Kotmale (28,896, 58,267, 97,138).

In 1878 101 acres paddy land were registered, of which 88½ paid Rs. 355-47 as commuted titho.

In 1884 129½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 51a. 0p. 2l.; uncommuted 0a. 2p. 4l.; abandoned 5a. 3p. 8l.; redeemed 5a. 3p. 3l.; Crown grants 1a. 1p. 8l.; total 64a. 3p. 5l.

Families.—Cases relating to the intestate estate of Rantilakage Dingawa, 94,717, 97,138, 97,139, 97,193. The question whether the sons of an uncle succeed to an intestate's lands to the exclusion of the son of an aunt given out in daga was raised in 97,139.

Angilipitiyege, 35,017. Aaweldumage, 1,164. D. C. N. E., 25,911, 32,455 (Talpot Saka 1707). Atuge, 54,196. Batapotankandurege, 61,515. Bogaspitiyege, 31,116, 57,375. Boketage, 94,717. Chetties, for a coffee land, 89,310. Dulanwattege, 30,592. Gallindewattege, 94,717, 97,138. Hapudeniyege, 84,024. Hewapedige, 54,196. Karlege, 33, D. C. N. E., 28,896, 31,116, 50,612, 58,267, 64,988, 82,269, 96,111, 96,976. Kendagollage, 30,592. Kurindawalage, 61,515. Lathawadige, 94,717. Makehelwelage, 35,094. Manikkubaduge, 66,719. Mannawaduge, 66,719. Moormen, 94,267. Pallewelege, 84,024. Panabokke Medhan-kara Unnanse, 66,719. Pitiyakumbure *alias* Dipareddige, 1,164. D. C. N. E., 35,017 (Talpot Saka 1707). Puwakattawege, 33, D. C. N. E., 28,896, 58,267, 64,988, 66,719, 82,269. Rajapaksaage, 30,592. Ranhotige, 97,138. Rantilakage, 94,717, 97,138, 97,139, 97,193. Ruppuge, 82,269, 96,111, 96,976. Udahenege, 28,896, 58,267. Ukgahagodage, 28,896, 58,267. Walawattege, 28,896, 58,267, 82,269. Welage, 54,196.

BOKOTUWE VIHARE.—Rantilakage Dingawa Duraya and his wife repaired and rebuilt the vihare and gave to Aththalassi Torunnanse of Bokotuwa in Kumbaloluwa a deed, dated 21st May, 1883, offering, in the name of Buddha, lands to the vihare and to the priests who may arrive from different parts of the country (97,138).

KUMBALWATTA.—A hamlet of Kandanguma, in Kandupalata, Yatinuwara, near Kotabogoda.

Families.—Horatalpedige, 36,510, 43,418, 60,585, 89,505.

KUMBIYAN ELLA.—A village in Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, 6 miles from the Trincomalee road.

Stream.—Moragulamado-ella.

Hill.—Pitakanda.

Population in 1881, 71 (39 males, 32 females); in 1891, 74 (43 males, 31 females).

No irrigation works. 1½ annam of field, which is seldom cultivated.

The village belongs to the Dalada Maligawa.

KUMBIYANGODA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South, on the minor road from Balakaduwa to Matale town.

Population in 1881, 72 (56 males, 16 females); in 1891, 60 (34 males, 26 females).

Yatawara Mudiyanakalage *sz.* Watugama (Palle Walawwa), 30,654, 2,298.

KUMBIYANGODA VIHARE belongs to the Ramanna sect. It was rebuilt in 1876.

KUMBUKGOLLA.—A village in Kandapulla korale, Matale North.

Population in 1881, 36 (19 males, 17 females); in 1891, 26 (12 males, 14 females).

In 1878 6½ acres paddy land were registered, of which three-fourths paid Rs. 1-02 tax; the rest were uncommuted.

KUMBUK KANDANWALA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Metihakka ela.

Population in 1881, 67 (41 males, 26 females); in 1891, 87 (42 males, 45 females).

In 1878 about 27½ acres (15a. 2p. 8l.) paddy land were registered, of which 14½ acres paid Rs. 28.14 tax; the rest were uncommuted.

A Government vernacular school for boys; 36 on the roll; cost Rs. 176.56.

There are the ruins of an ancient city. "An old palace. Stone pillars and a stone slab, in which holes are dug out. Nagara letters carved on a stone, and several fragments of inscriptions. A place of considerable interest" (*Archæological Returns*, 1887, p. 15).

KUMBUKKANDURA.—A village in Palispattu West, Lower Dumbara.

River.—Hala-ganga.

Population in 1881, 299 (147 males, 152 females); in 1891, 322 (156 males, 166 females). This is a Moorish village.

Families.— Ibrahim Lebbe Uduma Lebbe &c. Wappu Kandu and others, for a henna, 66,400. Wappu Kandu Mapulle Tambi Marikkar and another against the Crown, for a coffee garden of 7½ acres 46,385.

KUMBUKKOLE.—A hamlet of Woragama, in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbara.

The Mayyangane Viharo has a Piduruwahana Panguwa here (7a. 1p. 5l. fields, 6a. 1p. 4l. gardens). Tenants: eleven. Services (commutable for Rs. 65.3a): to supply 50 bundles of straw per pola of mud land and thatch the viharo at Alutuwana; to weed the Maluwa four times a year; to supply domestic labour for 132 days of one man in the year; to carry baggage or palanquin for the incumbent for eight days of one man, tenants on journeys are fed; to give eleven new year's penum of vegetables or sweetmeats according to caste and 40 by 11 betel leaves to the incumbent at Kandy, and a similar penum to the Vidane of the viharo.

KUMBUKWEITENNA. A hamlet of Mahawala, in Gampaha korale, Upper Dumbara, at the foot of the pass from Belungaha gap, 40.25 miles from Kandy.

KUMBURREGAMA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Population in 1881, 185 (83 males, 97 females); in 1891, 194 (103 males, 91 females).

In 1873 18 acres (24 annam) of paddy land were registered, of which 7½ acres paid Rs. 46.17 tax; the rest were redeemed.

The fields are fine, well watered by Kalamaluwe-oya.

Families.— Ambagawewege Punchi Menika &c. Dunumale Muhandirama and his wife Dingiri Menika. Plaintiff said that her husband's father, Yatinuwara Dugannarala, in the king's time mortgaged his lands to Asgungule Vedarala, who was beheaded; his property was confiscated and given by the king to Katapitiya Nilane in lieu of lands taken for the formation of the Kandy lake (Talpo & Saka 1708, 1724). 1691, D. C. Mad., 17,159, 32,081. Dunumalege, 32,081. Godaliyadege &c. Ambagawewege, 37,255. Killamaduwa Suba-maha Arachchilage, 66,002. Kumburege, 37,255. Kumburegama Walawwo Mudiyanse, 70,179, 1,711. Makuloluwege, 19,538, 1,741. Mullegamago, 11,857. Palugamuge, 66,062. Wasala Mudiyansege Punchirala of Uduwala mortgaged lands to David Appu, 60,188.

(1736 A.D.).— On the thirteenth day of the waxing moon, in the month of Ussela, in the year of Saka 1798 being Sunday. Transfer by Kumburegama Herihami's grandson Punchirala and his wife Punchi Menika to their daughter Dingiri Menika of the field Kanda Unumawe Mahaliyadda 2 polas and its appurtenances, in consideration of having paid their debts, viz., 160 ralis and 20 annam paddy and 2 foreign cloths and 3 pieces taluppu cloth.

Witnesses: Vedarala of Kumburegama, Makul-oluwege Punchirala Mullenage Arachchila, Hapuwalage Ukkurula, Dingirala of the same house, the three Alattiye Ladies of Nuga-anga, Ambagahawattege, Arachchila, Pussegoda Arachchila, Diddeniye Asala Naide. (Imprecations.) May it prosper. May good attend.

(1802 A.D.).—On the seventh day of the waxing moon, in the month of Wesak being Thursday, in the year of Saka 1724, the purport of this Talpot, which I Yatinuwarage Dingiri Menika of Kumburegama, in the Meda-iyapattu of Harispattu, have caused to be written and granted, is as follows:—Kandunumawe Maluliyadda 2 pelas and its appurtenant Oyabada 5 lalas and the garden near the field, including the high and low lands, houses, gardens, trees, &c., situate at Kumburegama; this ganjanguwa (which I obtained upon a Talpot from my parents, Yatinuwarage Punchirala and Punchi Menika, by paying the debts, which they and my brother Kiri Banda Duggannarala incurred, viz. 150 rittis and 20 annu pably, and also having rendered assistance to them) I have granted to my daughter Dingiri Menika as I am now suffering from a severe illness and am at the point of death. Witnesses to this are Udage Mahandiram Rala of Gunnapana, Heratige Duggannarala, Heratige Punchirala, Udage Banda of Gunnapana, Pihilladeniye Mahandiram, and for writing this Gangahakumbure Vedarala. In knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot was written and given to Dingiri Menika. (Imprecations.) 17.159.

VIHARE.—Madugahawatte Vihare and Pansala newly built.

KUMBUREGAMMEIDA *alias* **KUMBUREGEDARA.**—A village in Matale Palloniya pattuwa, Matale East.

Population in 1881, 175 (96 males, 79 females); in 1891, 172 (93 males, 79 females).

Families.—Ampa Mohattige, 37,624. Juan Vedarala, 53,849. Kahande Walawwe Punchi Banda, Lekan of Wernagama, owned land here, 53,849. Oliangege, 52,223. Weragama Walawwe Loku Banda of Wernagama owned land here, 52,223.

KUNDASALE.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Duffnara.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga

Population in 1881, 315 (176 males, 139 females); in 1891, 339 (167 males, 172 females).

In the H. L. M. 7a. 0p. 2l. (14 acres) paddy land are registered.

In 1878 27½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 2p. 4l. (paid Rs. 74.35); redeemed 5a. 2p. 5l.; sold by Crown 6a. 2p. 6l.; total 13a. 3p. 4l.

Forbes (*II.*, page 117) :—

Four miles from Kandy, on the opposite bank of the river, are the remains of the palace of Kundasale, the residence of Sri Wira Parakrama Narendra Sinha, the last king of the Sinhalese race..... The buildings at Kundasale were burnt by the detachment of troops under the command of Captain Johnson in 1804.....

Sriwira Parakrama Narendra Sinha reigned from 1706 till 1739. He was the son of the preceding King Wimala dharma Suriya of Kandy.

In his reign the Upasampada order of priests had become extinct. By the advice of Welivita Samanero the king exerted himself to prevent the extinction of religion by keeping up the Samanero order. He built a palace at Kundasale and the Nuta Dewale in Kandy. He was the last of the Sinhalese kings. He married a princess of Malacca, whose brother, Sri Wijaya Rajah Sinha of Hangurankota succeeded (*From Turner's Epitome*).

Siman Appu Rendarala and the Rev. Johannes Silva's two children were the owners of the property where the Kundasale palace stood. There are some carved pillars still standing on the land, two were removed to Pallakola, near Mr. Vollar's house.

About 1805 A.D. the deposed king removed all the Moorish families who lived in the royal gardens in this village to Kandy, and replaced them with Kandyan families (*Jud. Com., 8th May, 1816*).

Notice of the last king having caused the jungle to be cleared (*Jud. Com., 16th August, 1822*).

Ambagaspitiye Wendaruwe Atapattu Lekam, with the knowledge of the king, made an offering of a field to the Kundasale Vihare. In 1819 the land reverted to the Crown (*Jud. Com., 16th, 18th, and 27th September, 1819*).

Uda Galada Nilame stated, the Vitarana in charge of the royal garden Alutwatta had to deliver monthly 125 coconuts to the royal store (*Jud. Com., 8th May, 1816*).

Families.—Dorahyaddage (*Jud. Com., 20th June, 1831*), 44,707. Gunasekara Arachchige 3,968. Kulatun Mudiyanseage, 32,021. Maskeliyegge; this family held the office of Gammah of the royal fields here in the last king's reign (*Jud. Com., 20th June, 1831*), 3,821, 18,161, 33,783, 44,707, 3,968. Palgahawellege, 1,083.

KUNDASALE VIHARE.—Built in the reigns of Narendra Sinha and Kirti Sri.

A sannas was granted by King Kirti Sri to Rambukwelle Unnanse. Dambawa Unnanse, a pupil of the original grantee, was alive in 1863 (34,396).

In Napana the vihare has three pangu:—

1. Hewisi.—Tenants: Ankelipitiyegge. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and 4 acres gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 23.50): one to beat tom-tom at the three tewawa daily during eight mura of fifteen days each; one to beat tom tom at festivals. The tenant on duty receives congee in the morning, curry and rice in the forenoon. After the new year to present incumbent with a pingo of vegetables and forty betel leaves.

2. Horane.—Tenants: Horanekarage. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 23.50): one to blow horanewa for three tewawa during eight mura of fifteen days each; one to be on service for four festivals. The tenant receives congee in the morning, curry and rice in the forenoon. After the new year to present incumbent with a pingo of vegetables and forty betel leaves.

3. Kapukotuwe.—Tenants: Ambakumburege. Hold 1 acre field and 7 acres gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 21.10): to send seven men for the four festivals to do any ordinary work in cleaning and repairing the temple for the festivals, to join the procession from it to Kandy, they receive the usual meals; to accompany the incumbent on journeys, carrying his baggage or palanquin, when so employed they get three good meals a day; to give a penuma of three pingos vegetables and betel leaves to the incumbent after the new year.

In Wendurawa the vihare has two pangu:—

1. Malkadana.—Tenants: Galpottage. Hold 1 acre field, 1 acre garden, and 2 acres hon. Services (commutable for Rs. 7.90): to be on guard at the vihare day and night for eight mura of fifteen days each; to sweep and weed the maluwa daily when in mura; to supply a wattiya of flowers for each of the tewawa daily; to be sent on messages and to perform any domestic work required by the incumbent, the tenant receives only congee in the morning; to supply one man to attend the celebration of the four festivals; to present a new year's penuma to the incumbent of a box of sweetmeats and forty betel leaves.

2. Multen.—Tenants: Galpottage. Hold 2½ acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 22.20): each tenant to perform eight mura of fifteen days; to cook multen for the Uda and Mahadana tewawa; to be on guard day and night; to go on messages and to perform any other menial work not alien from his caste, receives congee in the morning; to furnish two men to attend the celebration of the festivals; to offer two penum of a box of sweetmeats and forty betel leaves.

3. Vitarana.—Maruwana.

4. Hewisi.—Maruwana.

In Hurikaduwa the vihare has one Hewisi Panguwa. Tenants: Welletotagedara Surambis and Ankelipitiyegge. Hold 2 acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 37.65): to furnish two men at a time to beat tom-tom for nine mura of

fifteen days each, at the vihare, for the three tewawa in the course of a year; to furnish two tom-tom beaters to accompany the processions of the priests and tenants to Kandy and Gurudeniya on the occasion of the four festivals; soon after the new year each of the two sets of shareholders to present a pingo of vegetables and forty betel leaves to the incumbent of the vihare. No rations.

In Walala the vihare has one Walandena Panguwa. Tenants: Panditagedara Komali. Holds half an acre field and one-fourth of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 16-20): to supply for the four festivals eight pingos of earthenware, two for each festival, each pingo consists of two tali, two kalagedi, two koros, two nobili, two batwala, three lokupalla, six appallapodi, one otilya, and one duannalakabala; for the Abutsal Mangalaya to give four large mutti; for the Katti Mangalaya fifty kattipan; for the Nanumura Mangalaya two embulmutti; after the new year to offer the incumbent six appallapodi and two punchimutti as a pecuniary.

In Gurudeniya the vihare has one Apullana Panguwa. Tenant: Galawatte Vidanahenayalago Ukkuwa Vidanahenaya. Holds three-fourths of an acre field and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 4-40): to wash the tirapili, &c., of the vihare and robes of the incumbent; to tie up wiyam for pinkam.

KURADENIYA.—A village in Kandupalata, Udunuwara.

Population in 1881, 66 (32 males, 34 females); in 1891, 66 (27 males, 39 females).

In the H. L. M. 23½ acres (11a. 2p. 3l.) paddy land are registered in the names of Tambirala, Pullego Appu, Betge Vedarala, Korala, Aludeniye Mullen Unnehe, Rammalaka, Kuradeniye Gammaha, Pallewela Arachchila, Ambanwala Appuhani.

There are now 27½ acres (13a. 3p. 6l.) paddy land registered, of which 7½ acres paid Rs. 19-67 tax.

Families.—Aludeniye Kiri Menika's son's lands were confiscated for his treason. Action by her against Wattapola Kudarala's widow [reference lost]. Alutga, Garakpitiyege, Hettige, Kapuge, Kapurallage, Pallowattage, 28, 518. Gurugalage, 56, 529.

Dewale.—Kuradeniye Kande Dewale is an ancient temple dedicated to Kande Dewiyo.

Kovilakumbura and other lands, said to have been dedicated in the time of Henakanda Biso Bandara.

One anna of field was registered and about 3 annas rejected (*T. L. C.* 124).

H. W. Senewiratna, a Deacon of the C. M. S. (who claimed to be Martyn Muhandiram's adopted son), is the son of the Kapurala of the dewale. The office is hereditary in the family.

The dewale has land in Welumboda.

Sirtu (1798 A.D.).—His Majesty, the king of the earth, vouchsafed to command thus: That for the use of the kitchen of Kande Dewiyanne Kuradeniye Dewale as long as it lasts, the 5 pias of the field Weladassange, with the appurtenances situated at Welumboda, in the Kandupalata of Udunuwara, (abounding in fountains and springs), which shall not in future be fraudulently alienated or exchanged by any chief or mahali, are dedicated. Therefore, on this Friday, in the constellation Puruttiliya, in the month of Waka, in the year of Saka 1720, corresponding with the year Kalayukta, this Sirtu was granted; to this effect Saluwadana Nilame, Muhandiram of the Royal Kitchen, Wannak Nilame of the Treasury, Muhandirama of the Gate, the Diyawadana Nilame of the illustrious Delada Maligawa, the Basnayaka Nilame of the Maha Dewale, Lakuma of the Wahala Maduwa, Muhandirama of the Tom-tom Department, Muhandirama of the Aspaniya, I. Urukawatte Wijaya-mudara Rajakaruna Senewiratna Abeykoon Pandita Mudiyansa Balaham, chief over the Atapattu of the two towns, over the Udunuwara Dewale villages, the Madage people of the Udarata Hulumboda, the Madage people of the Seven Korales, the Kurawe of Puwelle, six divisions of Kurungoda, and the twenty-nine royal villages of the Seven Korales, Disawa of Anayilamman, Munneswaram, and Putalam, Disawa over the Three Korales, Maha Disawa of the Seven Korales, and Adikaram Nilame of Kandy.

The Werawala Vihare owns a field and garden here (56,529).

KURAGAMA.—A village in Udapalata, Tumpane, under a Duraya.

Stream.—Appallakele-cha, Bibile-cha, Kande-cha.

Hills.—Alapalawakanda, Gedumokanda, Ilagalekanda, Palagalekanda.

Population in 1881, 272 (137 males, 135 females); in 1891, 212 (109 males, 103 females). Bajjan Durayo.

In the H. L. M. 7a. 1p. 5l. (14½ acres) paddy land are registered. Owners: Gannila Kandura Kiri Appu, Sengu Appu, Sodiya, Wirasinha Dewaya, Kolunwaya, Pita Balappa.

In 1878 14 acres paddy land were registered, of which 28½ paid Rs. 100-57 tax; the rest redeemed.

Families.—Rajapakse Howanda *rs.* Medagama Undiya Duraya (Talpoṭ Saka 1576 and 1724). The former was granted to Bilinda Duraya by Mohota Duraya on the eve of his departure to the camp (*waliya*) at Batugedara. 1,159, D. C. Mad.

GALYAYE VIHARE.—This was built in King Kirti Sri's time by Sanga Raja Unnanse. There was no incumbent for some time after the accession. In 1858 Piyalassi Unnanse was incumbent; he had been so for fifteen years. The claim to have lands in Girantalawa, Kuragama, Medagama, and Poholiyadda registered was rejected by the Temple Land Commissioner (*T. L. C.* 363, *office* 490).

Siralupama Piyalassi Unnanse *rs.* Iriyadeniye Mutuwa, for a field belonging to the vihare, 57,098, 9,796, C. R. Galagedara.

KURAGANDENIYA.—A Rodiya hamlet of Hurikaduwa, in Udagampaha, Lower Dambana.

Population in 1881, 29 (17 males, 12 females); in 1891, 23 (11 males, 12 females).

KURAKOLAYAYA.—A village in Agiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 44 (23 males, 21 females); in 1891, 26 (17 males, 9 females).

In 1878 22½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 1p. 2l. (paid Rs. 35-15); uncommuted 1a. 2p. 4l.; redeemed 0a. 2p. 0l.; sold by Crown 1a. 3p. 2l.; total 11a. 0p. 8l.

KURANPITIYA.—A village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale, below Tispane Nob, due north and between it and the river. It is under a Duraya, and belongs to the Wataddora Arachchi-wasam.

Population in 1881 89 (49 males, 40 females); in 1891, 135 (80 males, 55 females).

In 1878 16 acres paddy land were registered, of which 14½ paid Rs. 71-07 tax.

Families.—Asweddunago *alias* Dewatapedige, 67,693. Helapitage, 68,957. Kahatadeniyage, 38,395. Wijesuriya Arachchige, 38,395.

KURIWELA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1881, 15 (8 males, 7 females); in 1891, 22 (10 males, 12 females)

A boys' school, 101 boys; annual cost to Government, Rs. 299-95.

KURIYAYA.—A village in Wagapnaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Population in 1881, 11 (6 males, 5 females).

In 1878 20 acres (10 amunu) paddy land were registered, of which 15½ acres paid Rs. 23-22 tax; the rest are uncommuted.

Families.—Akuramboda Vidanelage Uduma Lebbe *rs.* Potubovage Kalu Naide, for a field, 41,255.

KURUGODA.—A village in Udagampaha, Harispattu. A Moorish village.

Stream.—Nilelle-oya, Wahagala-oyr

Population in 1881, 226 (111 males, 115 females); in 1891, 387 (165 males, 222 females).

In 1878 about 15 acres paddy land were registered, of which all but about 2 are redeemed; these 2 paid Rs. 7-22 tithes.

Families.—After the last Dutch war King Kirti Sri confiscated many lands of the Moors here and granted them to the Sinhalese for Maduwe service (*Jad. (vno., 20th September, 1821).*)

D'Oyley reported that amethysts had been found here, and suggested that Government do undertake to work. 1,000 rixdollars had been offered for the right to search for a year (*col. 522, (Col. Sec. MSS.).* Moormen got amethysts from Kurugoda (*19th February 1816.*)

Ahamadu Gaminahie litigated with the grandchildren of Gopala Mudiyanse and produced Talpots Saka 1663 and 1751, 167, D. C. Mad.

Muhandiramalage Panchirala *vs.* T. B. Dunuwila. Plaintiff was grandson of Katugampola Muhandirama, 18,633.

Moorish families, 31,944, 38,762, 4,009, 4,208.

Ibrahim Pulle labu Lebbe *vs.* Nuwarage, 54,218.

KURUKOHOGAMA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura.

Stream.—Polgolle-oya.

Hills.—Dewatennekanda, Katukitule or Wowahinna, Nayinkolikanda.

Population in 1881, 400 (215 males, 185 females); in 1891, 322 (165 males, 157 females).

In 1878 107½ acres paddy land were registered, of which 100 paid Rs. 359-77 tax.

WALAWA.—

Pitawela, late Lekam, *vs.* Tennegowatta Kiri Banda. Plaintiff's father, Pitawela Disawa, purchased lands from his aunt Tennegowatte Loku Mahatmayo upon Talpot Saka 1683. Plaintiff being concerned in the rebellion of 1817-18 was banished to the Isle of France, he returned in 1827. Defendant said that the plaintiff's father's sister was married in daga to Tennegowatte Disawa, on which occasion plaintiff's father gave lands to the Disawa. Tennegowatte Disawa and his son Kunam Maduwe Lekam, defendant's father, were concerned in the rebellion, the former was beheaded and his house burnt down, and the latter was banished to the Isle of France, where he died. All the property belonging to the rebels was confiscated to the Crown. Sometime after, the Disawa's widow represented to Government that she had no means of livelihood, when the lands were restored to her. 8,566, D. C. K.

The Kurukohogama family is related to the Hakmana family.

Families—Bogahelandege Metiwalakumbura, 55,231. Borahnelege, 66,492. Diggage, 55,231. Dambagaspitiyege, 8,210 (Talpots Saka 1585, 1685, 1705). Helapallege, 70,088. 81,650. Kiribattalawege 41,330. Medage *alias* Medagodege, 55,231. Oyage, 7,901, 16,731, 24,321, 25,568, 65,614. Parajawalage, 7,901, 16,731, 24,321, 25,568, 65,614. Pattiyege, 66,492. Watapanage, 61,176. Weragalatennage, 8,210.

(1663 A.D.).—In the year of Saka (1585). The Badawedih of Kurukohogama Herat Arachchila are Palakolawekumbura 1 amuna, Miga-tenne-aswelduma 2 pelas, the field Parapala 7 chennas, the house where the Hiloya Veldu lived, the house at Kurukohogama, and the two coconut trees, these properties have been granted (by me) to (my) daughter Kaduru Hamli. Witnesses to this are Appuhumi of Hakmana, Muhandirama of the same village, Ganage Rala Meddumarama of the same village, Kudage Vanni Appu, Rajakarunawa of the same village, Wadana Halawa of Hiloya Loku Rala Appuhumi, Herat Mudiyanse of the same village. In knowledge of these gentlemen I, Herat Arachchila, have granted my paraveni high and low lands, trees, &c., to my daughter. (Imprecations follow.)

(1783 A.D.).—In the year of Saka (1705, on Saturday, the second day of the waxing moon, in the month of Naki, under the constellation Uttasala. Grant of the above lands by Herage Panchi Menika of Kurukohogama to her youngest sister Kiri Etana. Witnesses: Medagoda Pihamarala, Hippala Pihamarala, Koswatte Vidane, Wegala Vidane and Wattegama Vedarala, who wrote the Talpot. 8,210.

KURUKOHOGAMA VIHARE.—Totapola Unnase, incumbent in 1859, appeared before the Temple Land Commissioner and claimed a large number of lands and produced several Talpots, but the Commissioner held that the Talpots were not genuine, and registered only the lands which had been registered of old.

The vihare has one panguwa in Kandekumbura. The vihare is the best in the district.

There is a dagoba.

KURUKUDDE.—A hamlet of Kudamake in Ganga Ihala korale, Udupalata.
Population in 1881, 91 (64 males, 37 females); in 1891, 86 (52 males, 34 females).

KURUKUTTALA.—A village in Kandupalata, Udunuwara.

Population in 1881, 48 (30 males, 18 females); in 1891, 285 (141 males, 144 females).

In 1878 13½ acres (6a. 2p. 8l.) paddy land were registered, of which 7 acres paid Rs. 18 99 tax.

Families.—Kurnkuttalaga (Smiths), 33,730.

KURUNDUGOLLA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Population in 1881, 234 (123 males, 111 females); in 1891, 164 (77 males, 77 females). The majority of the inhabitants are Moors.

In 1878 11 acres paddy land were registered, of which about 1½ acre paid, Rs. 6 94 tax, 9 acres belong to the Dalada Maligawa.

Moorish families, 1,647, 18,041, 30,305, 37,179, 52,469, 52,470 (Talpotha Saka 1681, 1719). Morangodage, 1,617 (Talpotha Saka 1681). Gift by Abadda to his younger daughter Wattu, dis-inheriting his other children.

(1797 A.D.).—“Horatala Duraya.” In the year of Saka 1719, on the seventh day of the waxing moon, of the month of Poson, being Sunday. Transfer by Horage Horatala Duraya of Wabema, in the Medasiyapattu of Harispattu, to Hicripitiya Naide of Kurundugolla, of the field Gonnamaditta of 1 pola and its appurtenant high and low lands of 1 amuna, for the sum of 50 ridda. (Imprecations.) Witnesses: Aladeniya Arachchila, Kurundugolle Ahamadu Naide, Walgama Hiradeniya Duraya, Walgama Tikiri Duraya, and Alakole-muge Veda, who wrote the Talpotha. 18,011.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has one Pidawili Panguwa hero of 3a. 0p. 3l. fields held by Moormen. Services (commutable for Rs. 26 60) : once a year, if required, to bring from the Mahaweli ganga sufficient sand to cover the maluwa and to deliver it there in convenient heaps ; once every three months to give five trusty men to count the money off-rings at the Maligawa, when required, not more than once a year ; to give a tavalama of thirty or forty bullocks and to carry paddy for ten days ; once a year to appear before the Diwa Nilame and the Kariyakaranamala and to present such with a penum wattiya ; when the Maligawa is under repair to supply five cartloads of sand.

KURUWAWA.—A village in Matata Pallesiya pattuwa, Matata East.

Population in 1881, 101 (52 males, 49 females); in 1891, 104 (54 males, 50 females).

In 1878 23 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 1p. 3l. (paid Rs. 28 24) ; uncommuted 6a. 1p. 6l. ; redeemed 3a. 3p. 4l. ; total 11a. 2p. 3l.

DI WALE.—Dedicated to Ganetenne Dewiyo.

